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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE.
For the YEAR 1768.

THE FOURTH EDITION.



L O N D O N :

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P R E F A C E.

AS the happiness of Mankind is an object of infinitely greater consideration, than the recording of those shining events, which from their nature are so destructive to it, we could have wished that the present year had been less fruitful in the production of historical materials: this unhappily is not the case. The War that has broke out between the great Empires of Russia and Turkey has opened a new, and it may be feared, in its consequences, an extensive field for History. The invasion of the Island of Corsica has also, from the bravery of its defenders, been productive of remarkable events; and, from the motives that influence their conduct, is an object deserving consideration. The unhappy disturbances in our Colonies, as well as those which have happened at home, are matters of such importance to us, as demand our utmost attention. A new War which has broke out
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in the East Indies, is also an object of great consideration. To these particulars we have paid our utmost attention, and hope we have given such an account of them, as will prove satisfactory to our Readers.

The Compilers of a work of this nature have some particular difficulties to encounter. While on one hand we are attentive to the selecting of materials, and restrained by the limits assigned to the different parts; on the other we are anxious for fear of omitting such things as our Readers may wish to see preserved. A due sense of the obligations we are under to the Public is, however, superior to every other consideration; and as the present year has been uncommonly productive of remarkable events that do not properly come within the line of History, the Chronicle and its Appendix have, on that account, been extended to an unusual length. In this, as in every thing else, we hope our endeavours will meet with the same indulgence which we have so long experienced.

T H E
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the YEAR 1768.

T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
E U R O P E.

C H A P. I.

Rupture between the two great empires of the East and North. Invasion of the island of Corsica by the French, in consequence of a treaty concluded with the Republic of Genoa, by which that island is ceded to the French King. Different opinions of the importance of Corsica, and some observations on the conduct of the neighbouring powers. Seizure of the Pope's territories in France and Italy. The strict union subsisting between the Princes of the Bourbon line becomes more formidable from the conjunction of the House of Austria and Court of Portugal. Deplorable state of Poland. Some observations on the state and conduct of the great belligerent powers in the North. Germany.

WAR has again broken out. The whole eastern side of Europe, from the polar circle to the middle of the Mediterranean, is interested in its issue. The great empires of Russia and Turkey, the

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most powerful in Asia as well as in Europe, are engaged. Religion has entered into the quarrel, and added to its bitterness. The miserable country of Poland is the theatre of a contention, not more destructive

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destructive in its consequences, than singular in its causes and pretexts. The despotic power of Russia becomes the guardian of Polish freedom; and the catholic religion flies for protection to the standard of Mahomet.

As yet the nearer parts of Europe are not directly engaged. France has indeed made an extraordinary movement, and it is not easy to foresee what the event may be. That ambitious power bore a full share in the calamitous effects of the last war. These seemed fully sufficient to correct, for some time, that restless disposition, which had so often proved fatal to the general repose. Loaded as she is with a heavy debt, and wounded in many essential parts of her commerce, it would require all her attention, together with a considerable length of time, to lessen the one, and effectually to restore the other. Ease, and the leisure of peace, might seem also necessary to bring the great improvements she is attempting in agriculture to any degree of perfection.

In this situation, she has however ventured upon enterprises, which at another time might have plunged her into a war, and entirely prevented the attainment of objects apparently so necessary to her. About the middle of the last summer she sent a considerable body of forces to take possession of the island of Corsica. This measure was in consequence of a formal treaty concluded with the republic of Genoa, by which the latter cedes for an indeterminate time, the kingdom of Corsica to the French King. Thus was a nation disposed of without its consent, like the trees on an estate.

It might have been apprehended that this procedure would be considered as the infraction of the treaty of Aix La Chapelle, by which it had been provided, that no change should be made in the state of Italy.

From various causes so extraordinary a step has hitherto produced no visible motion in any of the powers interested in that treaty; the smaller acquiescing through fear, some of the greater from a change in political connexion, and others perhaps waiting the issue of secret negotiations, or a more favourable juncture for the assertion of their rights.

The island of Corsica was of very little consequence while in the hands of Genoa. As an independent state, it could be no object of jealousy or danger to any other. As an acquisition to France, it may be regarded as an object of consideration, especially to the maritime powers.

Much has been said on one side and the other of the value of this island. Some have set it up as a place of infinite importance, fertile in its soil, producing all the materials of an extensive trade; abounding with large forests full of the best ship timber, and not destitute of harbours equally safe and commodious. Whilst others have represented it as totally barren and unproductive; full indeed of woods; but producing no timber of value in ship-building, and the coast totally destitute of harbours. Probably both these pictures may have been overcharged. It is certain, that the situation of the island seems to give it a command of a great part of the coast of Italy; and if the harbours are
not

not of the best, some by art and expence may be rendered tolerable, and small privateers may issue from them capable of giving great disturbances to trade in time of war. The French have spoken their opinion of the value of this island very distinctly, by going to so much expence, and running such risques in order to acquire it.

The King of Sardinia, a wise and politic prince, who has so long and so ably supported the balance of Italy, seems to have been the only power who regarded it in the light in which it deserved. It is said, that he applied upon this occasion to a great power and ancient ally, and proposed their jointly taking such effectual measures, as would have insured success; but this application being without effect, he was obliged to remain an unwilling spectator of an evil, which standing alone he must be unable to remedy. The inactivity of the house of Austria upon this occasion ought to be attributed to some other causes besides either indolence or inattention. It is probable that the disturbances in Poland, and the war breaking out between the great neighbouring powers, can only account for this conduct, and may from their nearness and other circumstances be so interesting, as to draw the attention of the court of Vienna from every other object to their consideration only.

Whether it was from a deep and critical knowledge of the political temper and complexion of the times, or whether it proceeded from a fortunate concurrence of events only, France seized the lucky minute for the invasion with impunity of that island, a measure which at other times, and in other

situations, would have drawn upon it the resentment of half Europe. The Genoese immediately put into the hands of the French troops the few places which they still possessed in the island, and which consisted of Bastia, the capital, and of a few other fortified towns. If the court of France has not yet had the success in that attempt which their sanguine expectations formed, and the general opinion imagined, it is only to be attributed to the invincible courage of the Corsicans, and to the great qualities of their chief, Paoli. But as it is impossible for a poor and little nation, consisting of less than 200,000 souls, to maintain singly a continual war against such a great and powerful monarchy, so the brave and vigorous opposition hitherto made by the Corsicans can, without some powerful assistance, serve only to render their fall glorious.

The attempt upon Corsica is not the only extraordinary event which this year has produced in the South of Europe. The peaceable estates of the Sovereign Pontiff, both in France and in Italy, have for once had their slumbers broken by the alarms of war, and have suffered invasions and bloodless conquests from those, who had been long looked upon and stiled the best sons and defenders of that church. This may be regarded among the first apparent effects of that settled and strict union which at present so closely binds the different branches of the house of Bourbon. Happy if it should have none more considerable.

The conjunction between the members of this compact and the houses of Austria and Portugal, both of which may now in some measure

be regarded as links of the same great chain, that embraces in the strictest manner the whole South of Europe, adds too much weight to an alliance already too powerful, and of so alarming and dangerous a tendency. Nor does the uniformity of conduct observed by those powers in the late disputes between the Pope and the duke of Parma leave any room to doubt of the closeness of the present connections between them. And though as protestants we may be glad of any event that reduced the power of the Roman Pontiff, yet as good politicians we must regret, that any accident should throw so noble a country as that of Italy into the hands of so formidable an alliance.

If the South has not yet exhibited all the calamities of war, the state of affairs in the North has unhappily assumed and still bears the most melancholy appearance. The flattering and sanguine expectations which were formed on the conclusions of the late diet in Poland, and the intervention of the Russians in the affairs of that kingdom, were totally overthrown almost as soon as they were formed; and that unfortunate country has been since the theatre of the most cruel and complicated of all wars; partly civil, partly religious, and partly foreign. It must be allowed that the measures relative to the diet, as well as those which for some time past had regulated all the transactions in that country, seemed pregnant with such seeds of discontent, as might well be expected to produce, sooner or later, some very extraordinary consequences. We have seen a foreign army, under colour of friendship, take possession of a country to

which they did not even pretend a right; we have seen them, for a course of years, peremptorily dictate to the members of a once great and free nation, the measures they should pursue, and the laws they should establish for their own internal government; and we have seen them seize the senators of that nation, and send them prisoners to a foreign country, for daring to have an opinion in their own national councils. It is not then to be wondered at, that the Poles, a brave and haughty nation, long nursed in independence, and whose nobles had exercised in their respective districts an almost unlimited sovereignty, should ill brook a submission to such unnatural acts of foreign power.

The consequences have accordingly been fatal. The resentment excited by patriotism from a sense of national injury and dishonour, being embittered and inflamed, by the spirit of cruelty and animosity, which is almost always inseparable from religious disputes, that unhappy country has exhibited, in the course of the year, scenes of horror, calamity, and desolation, with which we are happily but little acquainted in this quarter of the world. Citizen destroying citizen; foreigners drenching the vast plains of a great country in the best blood of its inhabitants, and the fields covered with the unburied bodies of those that used to till them, are but a part of the horrors of this dreadful picture. We see a great Monarch, who wants neither parts nor sensibility, a silent and helpless spectator of the ruin of his country, and indebted for his own protection to the destroyers of it. We also see a great and ancient

ancient Nobility, who have for a succession of ages been famous for their martial exploits in the defence of their country, now fly for refuge to the common enemies of the Christian name, and offer to put themselves and their country into hands so odious to them.

Russia is upon the eve of a trial of power and skill, with a great and potent neighbour. The contest will probably be very bloody, and it is as probable, will be attended with no signal advantage to either side. The Russians have certainly at present great advantages with respect to military knowledge and discipline. On the other hand the enthusiastic valour of the Turks, their numbers, and the resources which arise from their extensive dominions, may be supposed in a great measure to compensate for these deficiencies. To this may be added, that the inequality in point of experience and discipline will daily lessen by a continuance of the war, and that the Turks are naturally capable of being very formidable in the field.

It is indeed probable, that there will be extraordinary exertions made on both sides. If the Empress of Russia possesses a spirit worthy of a successor of Peter the Great, the present Grand Signior is also said to shew an extent of mind and capacity, much superior to any of his late predecessors. If no other powers interfere in it, the war, notwithstanding, may not be of a long continuance. The frontier provinces on both sides are poor, barren, and uncultivated; and the greater part of the few inhabitants, a miserable banditti, that have scarce any thing to lose.

The expence and difficulty of supporting armies in distant wastes, that afford few of the necessaries of life, is very great; nor is a battle in such a situation attended with the consequences that it is in rich and cultivated countries. The climate is also harsh, the winters are long and severe, and armies soon grow weary, when they experience all the possible inconveniences of war, and none of the usual pleasures or emoluments of it. It is true that Poland will, for these and other reasons, become in a great measure the principal seat of the war; but the calamities of the past year have placed that unfortunate country in almost the same situation with those we have described. The savage and barbarous manners of the swarms of irregular troops that are employed on both sides must also put a stop to tillage and cultivation wherever they direct their course; and they undesignedly abridge the duration of a war, by cutting off the means that should support it.

It does not appear that the court of Russia was at all desirous of entering into this war, if peace could have been possibly preserved, without giving up its favourite system in Poland; and the occasional disorders committed by its troops on the Ottoman frontiers do not seem to have proceeded from any fixed design of giving umbrage to that court; at least till matters were carried to such lengths, that there were no longer any hopes of preserving harmony. There is no doubt, however, but this court foresaw that war would be the probable consequence of its conduct in that country; an event,

which the repeated remonstrances of the Porte, and the anxiety it shewed at the pursuit of those measures, sufficiently indicated. It was accordingly well prepared for this event; its armies were in good condition, its stores and magazines well provided, and the disposition of its troops such, that they might be readily assembled in bodies upon the frontiers.

Notwithstanding any disinclination this court might have to entering into the war, it betrayed no symptoms of weakness or meanness in endeavouring to avoid it.

Q^d. 5. On the contrary, it shewed great dignity and firmness, upon the arrest of its minister at Constantinople; upon which occasion it loudly justified his conduct, and applauded his spirit, in not making any humiliating concessions, or submitting to conditions that were derogatory to the honour and glory of the empire. In a word, there is a spirit and firmness visible in all the measures of this government, and an apparent vigour in the different departments of its administration, from which great things may be expected.

The conduct of the Grand Signior, in regard to the transactions in Poland, has been hitherto blameless and irreproachable; and seems entirely consistent with the character of a good neighbour and faithful ally. The affairs of that country have, for some years past, greatly attracted the attention of the Porte; nor could it indeed have been an indifferent spectator to the late measures pursued there. The great and growing power of the Russian empire, and the supreme ascendant it has acquired in

all the transactions of the North, were in themselves, objects of sufficient jealousy to so near a neighbour. But the almost absolute dominion which it had lately acquired, and the unlimited authority it exercised, in so considerable and extensive a country, and possessed of such great natural powers as Poland, was an object of such moment, as the Grand Signior could not possibly have overlooked without giving up every pretension to true policy, and even to common prudence.

In fact, while its kings were elected, its laws passed, and its states governed under the influence of a Russian army, Poland could be considered in no other light than as a province to that empire; and the splendid titles of Kingdom and Republic were only a mockery and cruel insult on its degradation. The Poles might have urged, and the Turks might have been convinced, that the pretences of fulfilling treaties, protecting the Dissidents, and guarding the freedom of election, was an useful sort of office-language, which made a very good figure on paper, and had a plausible effect in manifestos, to the vulgar, or to those who were but little concerned. But these glosses could bear no political test of examination; as reasons of the same, or a similar nature, might be eternally found for the keeping of an army in any country, under pretence of friendship or protection, and at the same time converting it to all the purposes of a conquered province. In truth, the same reasons would have held, for sending a Russian army to Constantinople, to protect the Divan, to prevent riots among the Janizaries,

ries, and to restore the Christians in that empire to their ancient rights and privileges.

There is no doubt but that the applications which have been repeatedly made for some years by numbers of the Polish nobility to the Grand Signior have had their weight with him. The proposals lately made by the nobility of Podolia, and some other provinces, who, it is said, have offered to put themselves and their countries under the Turkish government, upon certain conditions, must also be flattering to the ambition of this prince. Without entering farther into the motives, it is certain that the preparations for the war in the Turkish empire, exceed any thing of the same nature that has been known for more than an age; that no expence is spared in the military departments, and that the Sultan himself attends to every thing with a care and assiduity, which sufficiently shew how deeply he interests himself in the consequences.

What part the great powers of Germany will take in this war, or whether they will take any, must be at present a matter of great uncertainty, and perhaps not yet decided in their own breasts; as it will probably depend upon future contingencies, and the particular circumstances that may attend the progress of a fire, that has been kindled at their doors. It is certain, they have been particularly attentive to what has already pas-

sed; have compleated their armies, and taken every other measure to be prepared for all events that may happen in a discussion so interesting to them. The king of Prussia has, in general, approved of the conduct of the court of Russia in the affairs of Poland, and has, upon every occasion, shewn his disapprobation of the acts of the confederates. The power of Russia is at once formidable and necessary to him.

The court of Vienna has been much more reserved; and, without any public declaration, has yet shewn no marks of satisfaction at the measures pursued in that country. It may be remarked, that upon the requisition, said to be made by the empress of Russia, at Vienna, to know what part that court would take in the war, the answer was delivered in very cool terms, 'that they would remain neuter, and that their armies were designed to protect their own dominions.' It is also observable, that some Russian troops having soon afterwards pursued a party of the confederates within the confines of Hungary, where they killed several of them; as soon as Nov. 5. the news reached Vienna, Prince Kaunitz summoned Prince Gallitzin, the Russian ambassador, and desired him to acquaint his court, that their Imperial Majesties expected immediate satisfaction for this violation of their territories.

C H A P. II.

Proceedings of the Grand Commission in Poland; among many other regulations, resolves to suppress the jurisdiction of the Nunciature. The Pope's Nuncio delivers briefs to the King, Primate, and Bishops, and a manifesto to the Great Chancellor, in which he threatens with excommunication those who subscribe to the acts of the Commissioners. The late Marshal of the Confederacy in Lithuania enters a protest against all the acts of the Grand Commission, and against every thing that shall be transacted under the influence of foreign arms. All the treaties between the Republic, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, are confirmed and renewed. Great immunities are granted to the Russian merchants. The Diet meets, and ratifies all the acts of the High Commission. The two great Confederacies are declared to be at an end; patriotic behaviour of the Grand Marshals. The Diet breaks up, and every thing is immediately after in confusion. Inconsistency of the accounts we receive, of the state and conduct of the different parties in that country.

THE Grand Commission that was appointed last year in Poland, finally to adjust the affairs of the Dissidents, had its powers also extended to other objects of the highest importance in the government of that country. The commissioners accordingly resumed their deliberations immediately after the holidays; the conferences were held at the palace of prince Repnin, the Russian ambassador. Among other

Jan. 14th, regulations they pre-
1768. scribed, it was decreed, that the King should enjoy a yearly pension of one million and a half of florins, to be paid by the treasury. That Prince Radzivil should have an annual pension of 600,000 florins, by way of indemnification for his losses, and for three millions which the republic owed to his family. That the Treasurer of the Crown, who had hitherto enjoyed a pension of 120,000 florins, should have it augmented to 200,000; that the Great Treasurer of Lithuania should

have an augmentation of 40,000 florins to his yearly appointments; Count Fleming, the Bishop of Wilna, and some others, were also to come in for considerable sums; and it was ordered that the sum of 12,000 Polish ducats, should be granted as a yearly appendage, or portion, to the two Princes of Saxony. The revenues of the country were thus, under a Russian direction, disposed of for the support of a Russian interest, and for enabling the chiefs of that faction to stand upon a level with the throne.

Among other matters of great moment that were transacted by the High commission, it was agreed to confirm a treaty very advantageous to Russia with respect to commerce, which had been passed between the two nations in the year 1686. A singular circumstance in this decree, and one which marks the spirit of the whole proceeding, is, that the treaty is for the future to be understood and received in the form in which it exists in the archives

chives of the Russian empire, and not as it was published and hitherto received in Poland.

It was also resolved by the Commission to suppress the jurisdiction of the Nunciature, and that instead thereof, a synod, or ecclesiastical council, should be erected, of which the Primate was to be President. That this tribunal should decide, as the dernier resort, all such ecclesiastical causes as had been hitherto carried to the court of Rome, or laid before the Nuncio from that court residing there. That the tax on Pope's bulls should be abolished, or at least reduced, and that a new regulation should be made concerning the tythes. A minister plenipotentiary was also to be sent to Rome, to inform the Pope of their motives for re-establishing the Dissidents in their ancient rights, and to desire his Holiness to withdraw his Nuncio, and not to send any more to Poland, but to invest the Prince Primate with the character of Hereditary Legate.

While the High Commission was employed in this manner, a brief was delivered to the King, and another to the Primate, by the Pope's Nuncio; in the brief to the King it was said, that he ought rather to abdicate the crown, than to sign things that were so prejudicial to the Roman Catholic religion. The Nuncio also addressed a brief to the Bishops; and he delivered on the part of his Holiness, a manifesto to the Great Chancellor, in which he informed all those who may subscribe to any articles of that nature, that they should be excommunicated. The Marshal of the confederacy of Lithuania also entered a protest, against all the acts of the commissioners, and

against every thing that was now transacting, or that should be transacted, under the influence of foreign arms. This protest also contained many severe invectives against the Russians, and animadverted upon their conduct in general in the bitterest terms. But previous to the Marshal's taking these steps, he had the precaution to sell all his estates, and immediately after quitted the country and retired to Rome, to shelter himself from all pursuits.

The diet having met, Feb. 1. was again adjourned for three weeks; the motives assigned for this measure were, that several things that tended to exasperate the minds of the people, particularly the protest before mentioned, and the briefs delivered by the Nuncio, were to be laid before them. In the mean time the commissioners, who seem to have substituted themselves in the place of the diet, and assumed the whole legislative authority of Poland, proceeded with the utmost vigour and expedition. When a diet agreeable to their interests could be called, there was no doubt of their giving the form of ratification to their resolves. They were, however, considerably retarded in the execution of one part of their commission, that which regarded the finances, by the opposition of the clergy, who absolutely refused to part with any more of their revenues towards defraying the public expences. The commissioners, however, fixed the public contributions at 23 millions of Polish florins per annum; they also ordered a coinage of one hundred millions of silver, and twelve millions of copper.

All the treaties between the Republic, the Empire of Russia, and the King of Prussia, were renewed and confirmed; and the Empress of Russia was declared and continued guarantee of the rights and privileges of the Polish nation. The Russian merchants were to be exempted from the payment of any particular duties established in Poland; but were to be subject to the customs of transit appertaining to the Republic. By the abovementioned treaty of commerce, and by these new regulations, Russia took possession of the whole commerce, as before she had done of the whole government, of Poland.

By another regulation, the Dukes of Courland were not to be obliged to receive in person the investiture of that duchy from the Kings of Poland; and the Courland nobility were to be exempt from all toll duties throughout the Kingdom.

The diet, after two more adjournments, at length finally met; a considerable body of Russian troops attended as usual, to prevent disorder, and to promote unanimity. The States had very little trouble: they had nothing to do but to ratify all the articles that had been passed by the High Commission; and as an instance of the harmony that subsisted between all the parties, it was agreed, that such conclusions as the commissioners had passed among themselves, in their private deliberations, should be confirmed and ratified, as well as those which they had passed jointly with the Russian ambassador. The treaty which the commissioners had entered into with the ambassador, as well respecting the Dissidents, as the state in gene-

ral, and whatever others matters, was declared to have the force of a law, and was to be considered as a fundamental and perpetual constitution. It was then declared, that the general confederacy of the states, as well as that of the Dissidents, were now at an end, and the deputies made an entry to that purpose in the journals; after which the business for which it assembled being now finished, the King closed the diet. March 5.

It may perhaps be worth observation, that in this complicated treaty, or whatever other name it can be called, which includes at once both public and private, foreign and domestic affairs; that it was at the request of the commissioners, and seems to be understood as a favour, that Prince Repnin gave his consent, that the following words might be inserted in it, viz. "without prejudice to the treaty of Oliva, or that of Carlowitz," though the support of those treaties was almost the sole pretence that foreigners could have for intermeddling in the affairs of that country.

The commissioners had proposed to assign to each of the Grand Marshals of the two confederacies, the sum of 100,000 florins, in consideration of the great expences they had been at in the discharge of their employs with dignity. This offer was rejected by both the Marshals, who nobly refused to accept of any retribution or recompence whatsoever, and declared, that in all their endeavours for the public good, they never had in view to be of charge to the state, much less to seek any interest of their own at the expence of their fellow citizens; that they were happy in having served

served their country to advantage, and sufficiently satisfied with the success of their labours. In return for this unexampled patriotism and disinterestedness, it was resolved to return them thanks in the name of the Republic, and to enter the whole transaction in the archives of the kingdom.

It might now appear that the affairs of Poland were settled upon a fixed and permanent basis; at least it might be imagined, that the present regulations would, for some considerable time, have secured its tranquillity. But nothing can be more inexplicable, by the imperfect lights that are afforded at this distance, and which appear only through a doubtful medium, than the late and present state of affairs, and the conduct of the different parties in that country.

Last year the whole nation ran into confederacies; all these lesser confederacies were at length swallowed up, and became parts of two great ones; the general confederacy of the States, and that of the Dissidents: and soon after a thorough union and coalition took place between those two. A diet was called, at the desire of all the parties; Prince Radzivil, at whose return home the whole nation kept festival, presided in it. The Dissidents were re-instated in their rights, which was a measure that both the confederacies expressed their desire of, and made one of the articles of their union. The diet was finally closed, and both the confederacies voluntarily dissolved in the greatest harmony; the Marshals thoroughly satisfied, and the respective parties so to all appearance.

Immediately after this pleasing appearance of quiet and tranquillity, without mention of any intervening act that can account for it, we see every thing in confusion, and the whole kingdom in a flame. The Dissidents are every where cruelly oppressed, no mention now in their own immediate defence of any union, or of those numerous and powerful confederacies, which they formed last year upon grounds so much less urgent. Prince Radzivil, who so lately guided the voice of the whole nation, and seemed to be the only man in it capable of causing any great revolution, is now no more heard of, seems to have lost both power and popularity, and cannot preserve peace even in his own neighbourhood.

The extraordinary violence of the measures pursued by the Russians, particularly the unheard-of outrage of seizing the senators, and carrying them prisoners out of the country, must, till we can acquire clearer information of the transactions there, be regarded as the primary cause, as well of those seeming inconsistencies of conduct, as of all the succeeding calamities. The apparent authority with which they dictated the subsequent measures both of the Diet and the High Commission, whose deliberations, if they can be called such, were carried on under the muzzles of their musquets, and whose conclusions in many things had more the appearance of edicts coming from a Russian Governor, than of the resolutions of a Polish Senate, could not fail of producing the highest and most general dissatisfaction.

It was also said about this time, that the bishop of Cracovia was removed from his former place of imprisonment, to the fatal castle of Schlusselfburgh; a report, whether true or false, which could not fail of exciting the utmost grief and indignation.

There is no doubt that the court of Rome and the clergy, particularly that part of them who are more immediately under its direction, finding how much its power in that country was to be circumscribed by the new regulations, made every effort, and used all their influence over the minds of the people, to blow up into a flame those seeds of discontent, which were already glowing in their breasts. It is as little to be doubted, that these efforts had their full effect, and contributed greatly to extend the ensuing calamities; but still they are only to be considered as secondary causes,

which indeed operated with great force, when applied to minds already exasperated with oppression. Nor do the cruelties committed on the Dissidents overthrow this opinion; for it is well known that in civil wars, the minds of men are so embittered, and their animosities become so violent, that every trifling distinction, whether of party, dialect, or even district, will frequently excite the most inhuman cruelties. And even in the instance before us, it is said that the Greek peasants, in the course of their insurrections this year, were guilty of the greatest barbarities to the Protestant gentlemen who had the misfortune to fall into their hands, though they were under the same common denomination of Dissidents with themselves; and that they had been fellow sufferers under the same oppression, and in the same cause, for so great a number of years.

C H A P. III.

A Confederacy formed in Podolia. The Confederates take the city and castle of Bar, and oblige the commander of the crown troops in that province to take refuge in the fortress of Kamineck. Several other Confederacies formed, particularly at Halics, and in the city of Lublin; in the last of which places a skirmish ensued with the Russians, by which great mischief was done, and part of the city burnt. The Russian general Podhoriczani defeats a considerable body of the Confederates of Bar near Constantinow. The Confederates of Halics, under the Staroste Potocki, take the town of Brezani; but are soon after defeated by Colonel Weissman, and pursued into Moldavia. City of Cracow taken by the Confederates of Cracovia, who are besieged by the Russians. Engagements near Bar; the city and castle taken. Insurrection and barbarities of the Greek peasants in the Ukraine.

THE members who composed the Diet were scarcely arrived at their respective places of abode, when the news was received

at Warsaw, that a confederacy was formed in the province of Podolia, into which several magnates and persons of the first distinction had entered.

entered. That they had chosen Mr. Krasinski for their Marshal, had already raised 5000 men, and were also raising the peasants, to whom they promised money and arms, and made the city of Bar their head quarters. This confederacy painted a wounded eagle on their standards and to the motto, '*To conquer or die ;*' they afterwards added, '*Pro religione et libertate,*' for religion and liberty.

Nothing ever shewed less judgment, or was more rash and premature, than the conduct of this confederacy. The Russians, deceived by the fairness of appearances, and by the strenuous remonstrances of the Porte, were just going to withdraw their forces out of the kingdom; and dispatches were received at this very time from Constantinople, which would have quickened their departure. It may easily be judged from what has since appeared, what the consequences would have been, if the confederates had temper or prudence to have waited for this event. In that case, the whole nation would have been up in arms before the Russians could have returned; so that, instead of destroying petty disunited parties, and crushing every confederacy in its infancy, they would then have met with numerous and powerful bodies of men, ready to encounter them, and who, if they did fall in the defence of their country, would at least have the satisfaction of not dying wholly unrevenged.

The first act of this confederacy was the taking the castle of Bar; which was looked upon as a considerable fortification, and was tolerably provided with can-

non and military stores. The confederates soon after attacked the commander of the crown troops in Podolia, who was obliged to take refuge in the fortress of Kamineck, with the loss of 2000 of his men, who seem to have suffered themselves to be taken prisoners, and then enlisted with the confederates.

Several other confederacies now began to be formed, particularly at Halics, a town of Red Russia, where they chose M. Potocki, Staroste of Trembohol and Great Cup-bearer of Lithunia, for their chief. Another was formed at the city of Lublin, which the Russians attempted to carry off at its first meeting, but were opposed by the inhabitants, who sounded the alarm bell, and fired at them out of the windows; a desperate skirmish then ensued, in which the Russians set fire to the city by their cannon, and five palaces, a convent, and above a hundred houses were burnt to the ground; the defence was notwithstanding so vigorous, that they were obliged to retire without executing their design. The Russian army, under General Kreschetnichow, formed a line in the palatinate of Cracovia, to prevent the progress of the confederates of Bar, who were now grown very numerous, and who plundered that General's baggage, after defeating the convoy that attended it.

In the mean time, manifestos were daily published by the confederates, and counter-declarations in the King's name. The Polish troops either refused to fight the confederates when they met, or joined them, which they frequently

quently did in whole bodies. Nothing can more clearly shew the general sense of the nation, and the uniformity of opinion that prevailed, than that in the course of all the troubles, and the sanguinary executions that ensued, it does not appear by the accounts that have been published, that there was scarcely a drop of blood drawn, in any conflict between the national troops and the confederates.

The first action of any consequence that happened was at Constantinow, where the Russian General Podhoriczani, eager to acquire the honour of a victory, which he thought would be easily purchased, attacked with his cavalry, without waiting for the coming up of the rest of his forces, a superior body of the confederates of Bar, who received him so warmly, that he was obliged to retreat, with the loss of 300 of his men left dead upon the spot.

This general, who is a native of the province of Montenegro, in the Turkish dominions, and said to be descended from the famous Scanderbeg, soon took a severe revenge for this disgrace. Having rejoined his forces, he marched suddenly with all imaginable speed and privacy back to the camp of the confederates, which he found in a state of disorder that can scarcely be credited in these days of a civilized nation, or of any people that had ever deserved a military character. They had celebrated their victory with the most extravagant mirth and debauchery, and were lying in this state, without centinels, guards, or advanced posts, when the Russians poured

in upon them. The rest was only a slaughter, May 6. and a flight. The confederates lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 2,200 men, besides eight pieces of cannon. The remainder fled into Moldavia, and were protected by the Hospodar, or Prince of that country.

An attempt was made about this time by the confederates of Bar, to carry off the Prince Primate and Prince Repnin, by night, from Warsaw, in which it is said they were near succeeding, but were however prevented by the vigilance of the Russian guards. All the provinces almost in the kingdom had now entered into confederacies, except the great duchy of Lithuania, which was with difficulty kept quiet by the influence of Prince Radzivil and the Prince Primate. The Russians had however so intersected the country, were so alert in their motions, and judicious in the choice of their posts, that they prevented almost all intercourse between the different confederacies; so that there was no concert observed in their motions, no mutual assistance given, and they were generally cut off singly, with little loss to the assailants.

The Staroste of Kamineck was sent to Dresden, with letters, and probably proposals to that court from the confederates of Bar; but the Princes of Saxony refused to see him, and sent him word, that they would have nothing to do with the measures in which he had so imprudently embarked, and recommended to him to quit Dresden, which he did immediately. That court then made a declaration, by its resident at
Warsaw,

Warsaw, that it would not interfere in any manner with the confederates, and that any deputy that came from them to Dresden should be sent back without an audience.

Count Branicki, Great Master of the artillery of the crown, received a commission to take the field with some regiments. The object of this commission was not to fight the confederates, but to endeavour to bring the crown troops, who had joined them, back to their duty, by publishing an amnesty in their favour. It was in the instruments issued by the chancery upon this occasion, that the confederates were first branded with the name of rebels. We do not find that the amnesty brought any of the troops back to their duty; on the contrary, a plot was discovered in the regiment of dragoon guards, which were the King's own body guards, and which were on the point of going off in a body to join the confederates. What is remarkable, and from our imperfect relations of these matters unaccountable, is, that the officers of this regiment were almost all Protestants.

Scarce a day now passed without skirmishes between the Russians and the confederates, in which the former, as it might be expected, generally had the better; and the animosity was grown so high between the two nations, that wherever they met they came to blows; a great deal of blood was spilt, and great cruelties were committed upon every occasion. The nobles of the neighbourhood having under some other pre-

tence, but in reality to form a confederacy, assembled in the city of Gnesna, the Russians who were in the city and neighbourhood engaged with them sabre-in-hand in the streets, where M. Zoblocki their chief, and a great number of the nobles, were cut to pieces. At the fair of Prasmits, though within eight leagues of Warsaw, a tragedy of the same nature was acted: the natives and Russians quarrelled, and a number of lives were lost. Innumerable mischiefs were done in all parts of the country; a party of confederates pillaged and burnt the town of Zaleswick, which seemed to be a barbarous injury and insult pointed at the King, who had taken great pains in establishing several valuable manufactures there. The confederacy of Halics, under the Staroste Potocki, took the town of Brezani, where they found above fifty pieces of cannon, the uniforms of two regiments, and a great quantity of ammunition.

This confederacy now thinking itself formidable, the Marshal Potocki published manifestos, in which he stiled himself Chief of the colours of the Confederates. On these colours were a red cross, with this device, 'By the aid hereof, Victory.' This parade was however of little use; the Marshal was attacked by Colonel May 21. Weissman, and so totally defeated that it was with the greatest difficulty he made his escape, with the Countess his spouse, and a few particular friends, in a boat to the Turkish side of the Neister, the Cossacks having pursued them so closely, that they fired into

into the boat, and killed two or three persons by the Countess's side.

Colonel Weissman crossed the Neister, and pursued the routed confederates a considerable distance within the Turkish territories in Moldavia; the Bascha, who commanded in the neighbourhood, sent him word, that he acted contrary to treaty by entering with an armed force into the Ottoman territories; that he had already informed the Porte of it; and that he now cautioned him not to advance any farther, or that he would be under a necessity of drawing out his forces against him. The Russian officer pleaded ignorance of the limits, and retired: the Staroste Potocki made the best use of this protection; and his scattered party having by this means found an opportunity to rejoin him, he took a circuit through a great part of Moldavia and the territory of Choczim, recrossed the Neister, and suddenly attacked in the rear, and defeated a part of those Russians who had been in pursuit of him, after which he safely joined the confederates of Bar.

Almost all the palatinates of Great Poland were now confederated, as were the nobility of the province of Cracovia, who seized upon the capital city of Cracow, and established their head quarters there. Several engagements happened between the Russians under general Kreschetnichew, and the confederates of Bar; in one of which the latter gained some advantages, and shewed a conduct not usual with them. The Russian general having taken

an advantageous situation near Bar, thought proper to intrench his army, to wait the arrival of General Apraxin, who was marching with a considerable body of troops to his assistance. Count Potocki rightly judging it of great importance, if possible, to give a blow before the junction of those two bodies, formed his troops into several divisions, and having in a great measure concealed his numbers and motions, he May 28. with a part of them made an attempt upon the Russian camp. In this attack being repulsed, he was pursued with great fury, upon which the troops he had in reserve appeared by degrees to support him; and the pursuers being now too far advanced, the whole Russian army were obliged to draw out of their lines, and a bloody engagement ensued, in which the latter were said to have suffered a considerable loss.

No authenticated detail has been published of the transactions in this part of the world; nothing can be more imperfect, more contradictory, or unsatisfactory than the loose and unjointed accounts we receive of them; no connection is observed, dates are seldom given, and proper names are so varied and disguised, that it is frequently by weighing and comparing a number of circumstances, that any conclusion can be drawn from the representations given. We now saw the confederates of Bar very formidable, and attack the Russian general in his camp, who found intrenchments scarcely sufficient to cover his army; in a fortnight after, without any action intervening that

that we have any account of, this confederacy is almost totally dispersed, and the poor remains shut up and closely besieged in the city and castle of Bar.

June 10. An Universalia was issued about this time for the holding of a general diet; the treasury also at Warsaw gave public notice, that a pardon would be granted to the Marshal of the confederacy of Great Poland, and to his adherents, provided that they surrendered in three weeks, and made a submission for their fault. Large bodies of Russians were now continually marching into the kingdom; and their troops were so dispersed in every part of the country, and their activity such, that numerous though the confederacies were, they were generally attacked and routed as soon as formed; and it did not unfrequently happen, that they were crushed in the very bud, in the first instance of their assembling. A continued slaughter attended these actions; and blood, violence, and rapine covered the whole face of the country. The Russian minister, Prince Repnin, being apprehensive of the consequences of the irruption which Col. Weissman had made into the principality of Moldavia, made a declaration to Messrs. La Roche and Saul, residents from Moldavia and Wallachia at Warsaw, That the conduct of that officer was absolutely contrary to the orders of his court; that therefore the Colonel, though he had otherwise rendered himself commendable to her Imperial Majesty, would be put under arrest, and turned out of his place; and that they might inform their Princes and the Ottoman Porte thereof, whilst he

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would at the same time send notice of it to the Russian minister at Constantinople.

The confederates of Great Poland about this time received a severe check; a considerable body of them, under the Sieur Raydzinski, being entirely defeated, and the scattered fugitives forced to fly for shelter into Silesia; upon this occasion the town of Pisdry was reduced into ashes. Soon after this affair, the town and castle of Bar were taken; the June 28. confederates were said to have lost 4000 men upon this occasion, including the prisoners. The Russians took at this place sixty-nine pieces of cannon, with a quantity of military stores, and other booty, to a great amount, so that the shares of several of the common soldiers, in money, goods, and jewels, amounted to three or four thousand ducats a-piece; the inhabitants of Podolia, Volhinia, and the Ukraine, having, from the supposed strength of the castle, deposited their treasures there as in a place of common security. Messrs. Krasinski, Potocki, and the other great chiefs, had made their escape during the siege; they afterwards went to Mohilow and to several other towns, where they attempted to form new confederacies; and, notwithstanding the destruction that had hitherto attended that measure, so violent and general was the ferment, that they found the people every where ready to join them. They were, however, so closely pursued by the Russians, and so continually routed, that they could not make any head, and were at length forced to fly for protection to Choczim, a Turkish fortress built on the opposite shore

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shore of the Niester to Kamineck, where they for some time experienced a miserable reverse of fortune, and were reduced to the greatest indigence and distress.

The first thing almost that we hear of the confederates of Cracow, is their being besieged in that capital by the Russians. Here they made a very long defence, which must in a great measure be attributed to the King's remonstrances, who prevailed on the Russians not to destroy the city by firing against the houses; it must, however, be allowed, that the confederates defended it with great bravery. A train of artillery was sent from the arsenal of Warsaw to assist in the siege. Count Bruhl, who was Staroste of Warsaw, and General of the artillery, refused this service, and desired leave to resign, as he would not on any account make himself answerable to the state for the consequences of such a measure. News was received that the first great column of the Russian army under General Romanzow, consisting of 50,000 men, was advanced as far as Bialacerkew. This intelligence, alarming as it was, did not in the least damp the rage which possessed the minds of the people; so that though every day brought an account of some engagement, and every engagement was attended with the destruction of a confederacy, yet new ones started up faster, and in greater numbers, than they could be destroyed. The antipathy and abhorrence to the Russians was so violent, that it seemed totally to absorb every other passion and feeling of the human mind; so that, notwithstanding the dreadful examples around

them, and the continual havoc they were witnesses to, they rushed headlong upon a destruction which they did not seem to wish to avoid.

An insurrection of the Greek peasants, which now happened in the province of Kiovia and the Ukraine, was attended with such circumstances of barbarous and inhuman cruelty, that it seemed to take off from the horror of many of those scenes which this unhappy country had already presented. Those peasants, who had long groaned under the tyrannical oppression of cruel masters, were now a signal instance of the badness of that policy, which would deprive any part of the community of their rights as men, and degrade them to the condition of slaves. The poor in all countries meet with much injury and oppression from the rich and the great; yet we find, that where they are allowed to participate in almost any degree of the common rights of mankind, and to partake of the general gifts of nature, they will in times of public distress adhere to the fortune of their superiors with the most persevering fidelity, and freely spend their blood in the defence of benefits, of which they partake so small a share. But in the country of which we treat, where the bulk of the people can claim no rights, the cruel hour of weakness and distress was instantly seized upon as the happy opportunity to revenge upon their masters all the past injuries and oppressions which they had suffered from them.

The peasants accordingly finding that most of the arms, ammunition, and stores, and many of the best men, were drawn out of the

the country, assembled in great bodies, and committed the most savage cruelties, murdering without distinction gentlemen, ecclesiastics, Jews, Catholics, and united Greeks; and sparing neither women nor children. The *Sieur Dessert*, Governor of *Palawocs*, and his Lieutenant, having fortunately got timely information of their designs from the Bishop of the united Greeks, saved their lives by flying to *Rowna* in *Volhinia*; but the barbarous peasants massacred the Bishop for his humanity. The Governor of *Smila* had so little notice of his danger, that he escaped to *Rowna* in his shirt only, and left his wife and child sacrifices to their fury. Fifty Prussian hussars, who had the misfortune to be in the country buying horses, were murdered by them, under pretence that they were Polish gentlemen in disguise. To the Jews they bore a particular animosity, as they had been long employed by the nobility as stewards in the management of their estates, in which office they treated these people with great cruelty and oppression, who now took a most cruel revenge, slaughtered many thousands of them, burnt their houses, destroyed their books and papers, and seemed as if they would

leave no vestige that they had ever existed among them. Having called in the *Haydamacks* or *Zaporoutské Cossacks* to their assistance, they seemed to threat the utter destruction of the country; whole starosties, districts, towns, villages, were sacked and burnt; and the devastation they made was beyond description. Count *Potocki*, Vaywode of *Kiow*, had no less than ten towns, and one hundred and thirty villages, destroyed in his own territories.

The Russian General *Apraxin* having at length marched with a body of forces against these miscreants; he slaughtered a great number of them, hanged a great many more, and took about 800 prisoners, most of whom were sent in chains to work upon the fortifications for life. The *Haydamacks* immediately retired upon his approach; and so great was the terror which the Russians spread among the peasants, that several thousands of them quitted the country along with the *Haydamacks*, with a resolution never to return. The court of *Warsaw*, to prevent such calamities for the future, issued strict orders to all persons who were possessed of estates in that country, to treat their tenants with lenity, and not to give them any just causes of complaint.

C H A P. IV.

Siege of Cracow. The confederates desire a capitulation, which is refused by the Russian Generals. The city at length taken by storm. Deplorable state of the country. Insurrection of the Greek peasants at Mozyr in Lithuania. A new irruption of the Haydamacks into the Ukraine; and a second insurrection of the peasants in that country. Town of Zwaniec plundered and burnt by the Turks. Several confederacies formed in Lithuania. Strange conduct of the confederates in that dutchy; those of Ocfzmania invest Prince Radziwil, and are themselves surrounded and taken by the Russians. Motions of the Turks and Tartars. Manifestos dispersed by the confederates. The Russians form lines upon the frontiers.

GEN. Apraxin after this service marched with all expedition to the siege of Cracow, which was still closely invested by the Generals Bock and Chreschetnichow. The confederates defended the place very bravely, and made several desperate sallies; as provisions grew scarce, they maimed their horses, and turned them outside of the gates, where they were shot by the Russians; and their putrid carcasses lying under the walls, in that hot season of the year, infected the air, and added to the calamities of the besieged. There were a great number of Dissidents in the city, who were shut up in the Jesuits Convent, and their wives in that of the Nuns of St. Andrew; their houses, shops, and magazines were sealed up, and the Marshal of the confederacy posted centinels at them, to prevent their being plundered. Prince Martin Lubomirski, Chief of the confederacy of Sanock, being apprehensive of the danger of continuing longer in the city, made a desperate effort, at the head of 800 of his followers, to force his way through the Russian lines, in which he succeeded, and got clear off,

with the loss of about half his men. Aug. 3.

At length the Russians, after a bloody dispute, took a quarter of the city called the Casimirs, and an entrenchment guarded by seven pieces of cannon. The confederates also burnt to the ground one of the finest suburbs belonging to the city, because it was useful to the Russians in their approaches, by which an immense loss was sustained, not only by the inhabitants, but by the merchants of other places, who had goods deposited there to a great amount. The besieged, however, finding their condition become every day more desperate, and no possible hope of relief left, proposed to capitulate, which was refused by the Russian Generals, who said the Empress could not grant a capitulation to persons who had rebelled against their King. This cruel declaration having drove the confederates to the utmost despair, they prepared to defend themselves, as became men in their situation, to the last extremity.

The Russian army being strengthened by the arrival of several considerable bodies, an express

prefs arrived from Prince Repnin to General Apraxin, with orders to storm the place. The necessary dis-

Aug. 19. positions being accordingly made; the assault was begun at two o'clock in the morning, and lasted above four hours; and to divide the attention, and increase the confusion of the besieged, two false attacks were made at the same time. When the Russians got to the foot of the wall, they blew open two of the gates with petards, in order to let in the cavalry; but the besieged had stopt up the way, by planting chests filled with stones, and digging several deep ditches in the streets: notwithstanding all these difficulties, and the continual fire of the confederates, the Russians forced their way through them, and entered the town.

They had no sooner got in, than the confederates made a terrible fire upon them from the adjacent houses; and the priests were very active in encouraging the people to make a vigorous defence. Nevertheless, the Russian officers and soldiers are said to have committed no excesses, though they might have made a terrible slaughter; but immediately published by sound of trumpet, that all who would lay down their arms should be pardoned. This had the desired effect; and most of the principal Poles surrendered immediately, and the people following their example, laid down their arms; a small party only of the mutineers retired into the Jesuits convent, and defended themselves there, so that the conquerors were obliged to take the building by force. This event would have proved fatal to the Jesuits, if Prince Repnin had not before granted them a pardon, on

account of their protecting the Dissidents against the fury of the mutineers, even so far as to give them money to support them under their misery. The loss of the Russians upon this occasion amounted to about five hundred men, and some officers of note were wounded: the confederates, having expended all their ball, loaded their pieces frequently with money, which they fired among the conquerors; and this new species of ammunition is complained of as doing great mischief. The number of confederates taken amounted to above three thousand; most of them, soon after, got their liberty, upon taking an oath, and engaging in writing, not to enter again into any confederacy, but to continue faithful subjects to the King and to the Republic; to return quietly to their respective habitations, and to conform themselves in every thing to the new constitutions agreed upon in the last Diet.

This is the Russian account of the taking of Cracow; other accounts, however, do not acknowledge the moderation that is here said to have been observed upon that occasion; on the contrary, they represent the slaughter to have been very great; and say, that few of the Poles escaped with life, who were in any of those houses from whence the firing was made in the streets. During the siege, the Russian detachments had the greatest success in all parts in routing and dispersing the different confederacies; and the confederates of Siradia, Zywiec, Peterkau, Siewics, and many others, had been totally dispersed.

A confederacy had been formed at Gostin, by the Sieur Dzierzanowski, one of the King's Chamberlains. This gentleman, who was

of a distinguished family, but reduced in fortune, had been an officer in the Spanish service in South America. Upon hearing that a native was elected King of Poland, he conceived such joy at that event, that he quitted the Spanish service, and returned home, upon which the King made him one of his Chamberlains. The pleasing expectations which he had formed, were probably but little answered by the picture which his country presented at his return. However it was, whether from patriotism or ambition, or thinking the King rather enslaved than protected by his Russian allies, he now raised troops against him, and became Marshal of a confederacy. This confederacy, like the rest, being soon dispersed, the King offered a reward of 2000, and Prince Repnin of 1000 ducats, for taking him; and he was the first Chief of the malecontents who had a price set upon his head.

Notwithstanding these continued successes, the troubles seemed every day to increase: and the face of the country exhibited every spectacle, dreadful, shocking, or degrading to human nature. The roads were every where impassable, being covered with a ruined, desperate, and armed people. The cruelties, which from the beginning had been practised on both sides, had extinguished all the feelings of humanity, and steeled the heart against every motion of compassion or mercy. Villains of all sorts took advantage of the public calamities, and appeared in bodies armed, as if they were flying parts of some ruined confederacy; under which sanction they committed the most barbarous outrages. The fields were covered with the unburied dead, whose bodies

tainted the air, and made the country unhealthy and loathsome. It was computed, that by this time, above sixty Russian officers, who had been sent express as couriers, upon different occasions, had been murdered upon the roads. Colonel and Major de Goltze, sons of the celebrated Baron of that name, and many other persons of the first distinction, met with the same unhappy fate. Whole districts were in many parts entirely depopulated; the people being either cut off, or fled to remote places. Some German officers, who had been to buy horses, declared, that in a tract of country, sixty miles long by thirty, they had not met a living human creature.

Every meeting of the Nobility was attended with bloodshed, and the sabre was the result of all their debates. The Universals that were issued for a general Diet answered no purpose; most of the Dietines broke up in disorder, the Nobility refused to attend them; and there were but few Deputies elected. The Dissidents were every where plundered, and threatened with great cruelty; and there was not a Protestant gentleman in the two provinces of Great or Little Poland, whose estate was not pillaged, and his houses burnt. Those in the towns, who were very numerous, had no greater security, but were liable to every species of outrage; and the more unhappy the affairs of the confederates grew, the greater were the cruelties which they exercised on those unfortunate people, as if they would retaliate on them all the miseries that they suffered.

The insurrection in the Ukraine was scarcely suppressed, when another of the same nature broke out at Mozyr,

Mozyr, in Lithuania, where the Greek peasants murdered a great number of gentlemen with their wives and children; and burnt and destroyed a great part of the country. The Haydamacks also made a second irruption into the Ukraine, where they burnt three towns, above fifty villages, and massacred near 5000 persons; the greater part of these unhappy victims were Jews, most of whom they cruelly burnt to death. It was, probably, this irruption of the Haydamacks, and perhaps the return of some of the fugitives, who had before quitted the country, that excited another insurrection among the peasants of the Ukraine, who in the latter end of August rose in great numbers, and again renewed all those barbarities for which they had been so lately chastised. The Chiefs of the confederates of Bar, being kindly treated in Moldavia and Wallachia, were joined by great numbers of their adherents, and began now to make frequent excursions across the Neister; so that Count Barnicki, who commanded a considerable body of Crown troops in those parts, found more employment than he was equal to, in endeavouring to suppress the peasants, and to repel the incursions of the Confederates and Haydamacks.

The Grand Duchy of Lithuania, having been kept in quiet through the influence of Prince Radzivil, had hitherto escaped the calamities which wasted the rest of the nation. The happy effects of this conduct were now so visible, and the present situation of affairs made any deviation from it so useless and dangerous, that a confederacy there can only be attributed to a blind fatality; or to one of the most ex-

traordinary or most unaccountable movements of the human mind. Yet it was under these circumstances, when the two great confederacies were totally destroyed, all the others weakened and ruined, the whole country occupied by Russian troops, and the grand army in full march towards it, with the recent transactions of Cracow before their eyes; that the nobles of Lithuania, by forming three new confederacies, chose to encounter singly all those dangers and troubles which they had been hitherto witnesses of. These confederacies were very considerable, as well from the quality as the number of the persons who composed them, insomuch that Prince Radzivil, even at their first appearance, was afraid they would have carried off 5 or 6000 soldiers which he kept in his own pay, though he had two fortified towns to cover them.

The conduct of the Porte, and the protection and shelter afforded by it to the confederates, could not but be alarming to the Russians; but whatever jealousies they entertained on this head, were carefully kept from the public notice in Poland, where these circumstances were attributed to the partiality of the Basha of Choczim. The Turks had hitherto refrained from committing any kind of excess upon the borders; but in the interval between the recall of that Basha and the coming of a new one, a number of them went to the fair of Zwaniec, a Polish town upon the frontiers, where a quarrel happened between them and the inhabitants, who assembled to drive them out of the town; but the former being supported by fresh numbers of their fellows, who through design or chance

came to the fair; they killed several of the inhabitants, pillaged the town, and then reduced it to ashes.

The new Basha having arrived at Choczim, was waited upon by Sept. 8. Count Branicki, who made a complaint of the violences committed at Zwaniec, and demanded restitution. This was in part granted, the effects that were stolen upon that occasion being restored; and several of the Turks, who had committed the outrage, thrown into irons. In respect to other matters, the Basha expressed in general terms a desire to preserve a good understanding with the Republic of Poland; but said, that as he did not chuse to interfere in the disputes that distracted that country, he would not turn out of the Turkish territories the confederates who had fled there for protection. It was at the same time observed, that he received the Chiefs of the confederacy of the Bar with great distinction.

Several large detachments of Russian troops had been sent to Lithuania, where the designs of the confederates were so ill-formed, and so miserably supported, that it would appear as if they had confederated from no other motive, than to ruin the country, and to destroy themselves. The first division of Russian troops defeated and dispersed a large body of these confederates with great ease, between Xuren and Vilcomiers, where they killed about two hundred of them, and took as many prisoners. Sept. 14. The confederacies of Kowno and Wilkomierz, which were the first that were formed, and who set the example to the rest, broke up of themselves without receiving a blow; and their Chiefs, after returning some

prisoners they had taken from the Russians, retired into Brandenburg Prussia. The confederates of Praszaw, though unsuccessful, shewed more vigour, and had a very sharp encounter with the Russians, in which they were however defeated, with the loss of a great number of men, eight pieces of cannon, and all their baggage.

The confederates of Ocszmania were still considerable, when they formed one of those strange designs, which may excite curiosity, but can never be accounted for, and in pursuance of which they were taken like wild beasts in a toil, and their confederacy annihilated in a moment. The scheme laid, was either to surprise or force Prince Radzivil, who was guarded in his fortified capital by a body of his own forces, equal or superior to theirs; and was protected by a considerable body of Russians under General Ismaelow, who were posted within two leagues of him. To execute this design, above three thousand of Oct. 18. the confederates marched to Nieswiz, the Prince's residence, and peremptorily demanded, that he should either enter into their confederacy, or deliver up his troops, artillery, and ammunition. The Prince absolutely refused to comply with any of these demands, and the debate continued so long, that while they invested the town, they were so effectually surrounded by the Russians, that not a man of them could escape. In this situation they offered to renounce the confederacy, on having liberty to retire; but this being refused by the Russian General, they applied to Prince Radzivil to intercede in their favour. The Prince accordingly dispatched a courier to Warsaw, with

with a letter to Prince Repnin in their behalf, at whose return, upon their delivering up their arms and ammunition, and engaging not to enter into any future confederacy, they were permitted to depart.

The designs of the Porte being now become apparent, great bodies of the Russian troops began to file off towards the frontiers of Turkey, while new ones arrived every day in the kingdom. Prince Martin Lubomirsky, who with his adherents had for a long time found shelter in the mountains that border on Hungary, and from whence they did great mischief, found means now to get a manifesto posted up against the churches of Cracow, and Nov. 7. some other places, in which he invited the nation to a general revolt; and assured them of the assistance and protection of the Porte, in virtue of a treaty which he pretended to have concluded for that purpose. It was also said, that the confederates of Bar, to interest the Grand Signior the more strongly in their favour, offered to resign the provinces of Podolia and Volhinia into his hands, and to become his subjects upon the same terms that are granted to the inhabitants of Moldavia, and some other provinces of his empire. They also published manifestos, and had them dispersed throughout the kingdom, wherein they denied all allegiance to the King, declared his election illegal; and were filled with the bitterest invectives against the Russians.

Large bodies of Tartars now appeared upon the frontiers; and a considerable Turkish army was assembled between Choczim, Bender, and Oczakow. The Russians also formed a line of troops along the Turkish frontiers of Poland, as well

as their own country; General Romanzow had the command of the grand army, which was to act offensively, assigned to him; and General Soltikow, that on the frontiers of Poland. The season was too far advanced for any military operation of consequence to take place before the spring; nor were either of the great powers as yet thoroughly prepared for such an undertaking. The Tartars, as well as the confederates in Moldavia, who now amounted to eight thousand men, attempted some excursions across the Niester; but they were attended with little success, and they were generally obliged to retire with precipitation.

The winter, however, afforded but little repose to the unhappy country of Poland; where, upon the departure of the Russian troops to the frontiers, the remains of the dying confederacies again lifted up their heads, and immediately resumed all their wonted licentiousness. The province of Great Poland was particularly harassed, where Malaczewski, being appointed Marshal of a new confederacy formed at Kalisch, became infamous for the great mischiefs he occasioned, and for the horrible cruelties which he committed upon the Dissidents.

No confederacy had been formed during these troubles in Polish Prussia; yet they were subject to occasional inroads of the confederates, who, sometimes, did much mischief. A party of five hundred horse now appeared between Thorn and Grondents, who stopt and unloaded some of the corn vessels on the Vistula; and threatened the villages severely, if they did not furnish them with men, arms, and money. A considerable party of confederates, amounting

mounting to about three thousand, carried off the tribunal at Bromberg; after which, they committed great depredations along the banks of the Wartar; but were, at last, defeated by Colonel de Bock, with only five hundred Cossacks. The kingdom in general suffered a prodigious depopulation; exclusive of the havoc made by the sword and its attendants, the peasants in great numbers quitted their habitations, and either fled the country, or turned robbers, and did more mischief by staying in it. Great numbers of people of rank fled from all parts of the kingdom for refuge to the neighbouring countries; the city of Koninsberg and its environs was so crowded with Polish ladies, and other refugees, that, though a capital, it could not provide lodgings

for them; and numbers were obliged to go to remote places in the country for accommodation.

It may, perhaps, be worth observation, that the Russians have taken all Prince Radzivil's troops, consisting of five or six thousand men, into their service; except about two hundred, who they have left as a guard to his person. They have also placed garrisons of their own troops in his two fortresses of Nieswics and Sluck. Whether this has had any effect upon that Prince's subsequent conduct, time must determine; but it is certain, that he immediately retired to one of his country seats, where he has ever since resided; and though his long absence from court occasioned much speculation, he has not yet gone there.

C H A P. V.

Russia. Declaration on the war with Turkey. Preparations for it. Adventurer Stephano. Great bravery of the Montenegrins: are at length defeated by the Turks. Conduct of the Porte with respect to Poland. Affair at Balta. New Vizir appointed. Russian Resident summoned to the Divan; several articles proposed to him; is sent to the Castle of the Seven Towers. Turkish manifesto. Vast preparations for the war. M. Obrescow, the Russian Minister, is removed from the Castle of the Seven Towers to the Keeper's house, through the intervention of the English Ambassador.

THE affairs of Russia have been of late so intimately blended with those of Poland, that little remains to be noticed in our accounts of the one, that has not already occurred in those which we have given of the other. We have before observed, that the court of Petersburg was not desirous of entering into the war with Turkey, if that measure could have been avoided without the giving up of a very favourite system with respect to Poland. In the declaration made by this

court to the other Christian powers, upon the arrest of its minister at Constantinople, great complaints are made of the common enemies of both empires, who blackened at the Ottoman Porte all the actions of her Imperial Majesty, and sowed the seeds of discord there by the most false imputations. To these incendiaries, and to the success of their impositions upon the Turkish nation, it attributes that spirit of discontent which found its way

way even into the Seraglio, which occasioned the late change of the ministry at Constantinople, the arrest of the Russian Resident, and all the subsequent consequences. The declaration concludes with an appeal to all the Christian powers, in regard to the integrity and justice of the Empress's conduct, an expectation of the just assistance of her friends, and of the good wishes of all Christendom. Our readers will see this declaration, as well as the manifesto published at Constantinople, in the State Papers of this volume.

By the latter part of this declaration it appears, that the Empress intends to call upon those powers in alliance with her, for such assistance as they are obliged by treaty to furnish; a circumstance which may not be without its inconveniencies to some of them. Upon the first accounts received at Petersburg of the arrest of M. Obrescow, and of the subsequent proceedings at the Porte; an ordinance was Oct. 21. issued, that one man in every three hundred throughout the whole empire should be furnished, to compleat the armies. Soon afterwards a second ordinance was issued, that one man in every hundred and fifty should be supplied. It was supposed, from the latest calculations that had been made of the number of inhabitants in the empire, that 50,000 recruits would be furnished in consequence of the latter order, who were immediately to be sent to join the regiments that are to make the first campaign. This political estimate must be erroneous, or it must shew, that the late accounts of the populousness of the Russian territories have been extremely exaggerated. If these 50,000 are supposed to be only the

150th part of those that are able to bear arms, it will, with the usual allowance for old men, women, and children, represent the degree of population in this empire at a height that is not warranted by the best accounts of the country, any more than it is by former calculations. On the contrary, if this number contains the same proportion of the whole inhabitants, then the total number in the Russian dominions will not amount to more than seven millions and a half. This is probably much below the truth.

The adventurer Stephano, at the head of the rebellious Montenegrins, of whom we took notice in our last volume, has this year been very troublesome to the Porte; and these mountaineers in many severe skirmishes have behaved with great fierceness and courage. The Venetians were also obliged to draw lines to cover their frontiers in Dalmatia, and were very uneasy about the consequences, as the Turkish Generals, surpris'd at the resistance they met with, began to charge them with privately supporting the rebels. At length the Basha of Bosnia, being joined by the Bey of Romelia, and some other Governors of the neighbouring provinces, formed an army of near 50,000 men, with which he attacked a fortification built on a high Sept. 3. rock, which belonged to the Montenegrins, and which they defended with great bravery for three days, against the repeated assaults of their enemies, and was at last carried by storm, with a great slaughter on both sides. The Turks then attacked a monastery, situate among very high rocks, where Stephano and the main body, amounting to 10,000 Greek and Catholic Christians, lay. Here the engagement was renewed with

with great fury, and the Montenegrins for a long time withstood and repelled the most desperate attacks of their enemies, who, by their own accounts, lost a multitude of men. Numbers and superior discipline at length triumphed over an obstinate courage, and the advantages of situation; the Turks took the monastery, and made a cruel slaughter of the rebels.

Nothing can put the bravery of these poor people in a more conspicuous point of view, than the high encomiums which the Turkish General paid to the behaviour of his own troops, and the great honour he said they acquired in those engagements; at the same time he candidly confessed, that Stephano and his adherents had behaved with the greatest resolution. The savage trophies of this victory were, in the barbarous manner of the Turks, sent to Constantinople, where they were exhibited with great parade to the people. These trophies consisted of twenty-one of the heads of the principal rebels, and a great quantity of noses and ears, which the unfortunate prisoners who had been taken were deprived of; to these were added two banners, a golden cross, and some other ornaments belonging to the monastery, and several prayer books.

The adventurer Stephano, who did not by his conduct disgrace the choice of those whom he commanded, had the good fortune to escape from this bloody conflict, and retired with the remainder of his adherents to the inaccessible parts of the mountains, which were in the mean time surrounded by the Turks, who carried on a cruel war, burning and destroying the villages in the vallies, and at

the foot of the hills, and massacring a great number of the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex. It happened fortunately for the Montenegrins, and probably saved them from total destruction, that the Polish affairs became so interesting as to interfere, and take off the edge of the Turkish resentment against them. The Porte being accordingly unwilling to have any part of its attention diverted, by the rebellion of a few miserable mountaineers, the Bascha patched up a kind of treaty with them; by which, on condition of acknowledging themselves vassals to the Grand Signior, they were secured in the possession of their country and lands, and the Ottoman army marched towards the borders of the Danube. Stephano immediately upon their departure descended from his fastnesses, and has since appeared as publickly as ever, while the number and attachment of his adherents is said to increase daily.

There can be no doubt but that Poland has been the principal, or, comparatively speaking, the only object that has in a great measure engaged the attention of the Porte for some time past. We accordingly find, that it has made numberless representations on the interference of the Russians, and the continuance of their troops in that country. The mode generally observed in the answer was, to represent the troops, which the court of Petersburg had upon that service, as only a handful of men, who had no artillery, were not even commanded by a Russian General, and were sent at the particular request of the Republic, and entirely under its direction, to preserve peace and order among the inhabitants

bitants for a little time, till their domestic troubles were composed. It also appears, that, upon repeated applications of this nature, frequent promises were made, that the Russian troops should be entirely and immediately withdrawn from that country.

In this situation were affairs, till the late bloody hostilities were commenced between the Russians and the confederates; in which the latter being generally overpowered and closely pursued, were frequently obliged to fly for shelter and protection into the Turkish territories. The Russian officers could not always upon these occasions preserve a strict attention to the boundaries of the two nations; but sometimes pursued the fugitives beyond the limits, and wreaked their vengeance on them, though under the Turkish protection. Complaints being however made of these violations of territory and good neighbourhood, proper satisfaction was given; Colonel Weisman, as we have already observed, was put under arrest; and some Cossacks and other irregulars, who were charged with excesses, were hanged on the frontiers.

At length, a considerable body of Russian troops pursued a party of the confederates, who fled for refuge to the town of Balta July 21. in the Lesser Tartary, which the Russians attacked and took sword in hand, and massacred indiscriminately Turks, Tartars, and whoever came in their way, to the number, the manifesto published at Constantinople says, of a thousand men, women, and children. This fact is however totally denied by the Russians, with respect to them-

selves, who say that the outrages and pillage at Balta were committed by the Haydamacks. On the other hand, the Turks observe, that the troops who took Balta had a train of artillery, and that it is notorious that the Haydamacks never made use of any.

It is probable that the Porte, being already determined on a war, represented the affair at Balta in the most aggravating colours, on purpose to excite the indignation of the people, and to dispose them to that event. It may also be easily supposed, that some of the Russian irregulars, considering the nature and disposition of those people, might, without the knowledge of any officers of high rank, much less the consent of that court, have readily joined in a scheme of rapine and pillage with the Haydamacks, or any other of the lawless tribes who infest those countries.

However it was, the news of so much Mussulman blood being shed no sooner arrived at Constantinople, than it caused a prodigious ferment, and every thing from thence bore the appearance of war. Orders were dispatched to the Bashas of Bosnia, Rœmelia, and other governors of the European provinces, to collect their troops, and march them towards the Niester; several other more distant chiefs had orders to furnish their contingents, and the commanders of irregular troops to raise several thousand volunteers. Large bodies of Janizaries and other forces, and great quantities of provisions and military stores, were daily shipped off for the port of Varna on the Black Sea; the Dgebelli Timariots, who hold their lands without being obliged to personal service,

vice, were ordered to send their substitutes. This body, which consists entirely of cavalry, is computed at 6000 men.

While things were in this situation, the Grand Vizir, being of a pacific disposition, and it is said averse to the war, was deposed, and Seliſtar Hamzey Pacha appointed. This change in the administration, which from the beginning left little room to doubt of a war, soon gave convincing proofs of it. In a few days after the ar-

Oct. 3. rival of the new Vizir, a grand council was held, at which assisted all the great officers and ministers of state, and the officers of the militia; M. Obrescow, the Russian Resident, was also invited to attend. The audience was given contrary to the usual custom with open doors, and in the presence of above 600 persons. The intention of the Porte, in thus making their proceedings public, was to convince the people of the justice of their cause, if the Resident refused to agree to the articles which were intended to be proposed to him.

The conference was short, but very animated. Some animadversions being first made on the affair at Balta, the Resident was asked, when the Russian troops would depart from Poland, and what object they had in view in continuing there; to which the Resident replied, that the Russian troops would not quit Poland, till all the Poles had submitted to their King. It was then finally demanded, whether, according to the treaties between the two empires, the court of Russia would refrain from interfering, under any pretence of guarantee or promise, in

the affairs of that country. It was also required of him to sign articles to that purpose immediately, as well as for the speedy withdrawing of the Russian troops; and that the allies of his court should guarantee the performance of these articles. To these extraordinary propositions M. Obrescow answered, that his powers were limited, and that he could give no answer upon those heads, which were matters that lay only in the breast of his Sovereign. The report of this conference being made to the Grand Signior, he immediately ordered the Russian Minister to be sent prisoner to the Castle of the Seven Towers; to which place he was directly conducted, together with his secretary, three of his interpreters, and several more of his domestics.

This barbarous and unjust method, of confining the Residents of those powers with whom they break, is peculiar to the Turks, who keep no Ambassadors at Christian courts, and regard the European Ministers as little more than Consuls, who superintend the trade of their respective countries. In former days, the Christian Ministers who have had the misfortune of being confined upon these occasions have been treated with great cruelty and indignity, which however has not been the case of late years.

As this act of hostility is always regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war; so now the whole empire seemed to be in motion; and another great council Oct. 8. having been held a few days after, the war was announced in form to all the orders of the state. As the Tartars from their situation

situation must be of considerable importance, and bear a great share in this war, the Sultan thought proper to re-establish Crim Gue-ray, their late Chan, in that dignity. This prince, being accordingly sent for to Constantinople from his country house, was received with great distinction, and loaded with rich presents by the Sultan, whose example was followed by the Vizir and all the great officers of state; and his son was appointed a Seraskier, or Commander of 30,000 men. The new Grand Vizir had enjoyed his dignity only a very small time when he resigned it, as was said, on account of his bad state of health; whether that was the real cause or no, he retired without any marks of dislike or disgrace, and was succeeded by Mahemet Emin Pacha, the Kaimachan, or Grand Vizir's vicergerent; a man said to have parts, and to be of an enterprizing and ambitious spirit.

Soon afterwards the Reis Effendi, or Great Chancellor, communicated to the foreign
Oct. 30. Ministers, to be transmitted to their respective courts, a manifesto containing the causes which influenced the Porte to enter into a war with Russia. This manifesto, which turns almost solely upon the conduct of the Russians in Poland, calls in question the election of the King, whom it pretends they had made by force and violence, contrary to the inclinations of the people, and the sense of the Republic. That, in support of this violent measure, their armies had ever since continued to over-run that country: that they deprived the people, who had a free right to elect their own

King, of their estates real and personal, and took away their lives, because they would not submit to a person whom they had not elected as their King; and that the Sublime Porte, out of friendship to Russia, and an unwillingness to proceed to extremities, had disguised her griefs, and deferred her resentment, for three years past. The manifesto mentions the arrest of the Russian Resident, and seems to insinuate an apology for that mode of acting, by saying, 'that according to the antient etiquette of the Sublime Porte, the said Resident must remain in the Castle of the Seven Towers.'

The manifesto in itself is only a loose, vague composition, the reasoning confused, and the charges not properly proved. It sets forth, as an instance of the unfitness of the present King, that he is not of a Royal family, which the Porte must well know to have been the case of many Kings of Poland, and that some of the greatest Princes that ever filled the Throne were called to it from a private station. It also seems late, as well as strange, to dispute the validity of an election at the end of four years, without the having made any declaration against it in all that time, or the giving any testimony that the person elected was not acknowledged as King.

In the mean time the preparations for war were carried on with the greatest ardour imaginable, and such vigour and expedition shewn, that a letter from Constantinople says, 'More provision has been made here for war in eight days, than would have been done in any other nation in Europe in as many months.' Above 300
letters

letters were dispatched in six days to different parts of the empire, to order the necessary preparations to be made for the forming of a prodigious army early in the spring. The Grand Signior himself, sometimes in disguise, and sometimes publickly, examined closely into the state and conduct of the army, and was a minute enquirer into every thing that had any relation to the military department. This prince frequently attended to the exercises of his matrosses, who sprung several mines before him, with which he seemed much pleased; and his whole conduct not only testified his desire to acquire military knowledge, but also how deeply his mind was engaged in the event.

The news of war, which in most other countries causes some alarm, had a very different effect upon the Mussulmen, who in most parts of this empire received it with the highest demonstrations of joy. The commanders and principal officers of the different corps vied with the greatest emulation, and spared no expence in endeavouring to procure the finest and most costly field equipages, so that nothing could be more splendid than their appearance. In the Asiatic provinces especially, this magnificence and desire of shew and parade was carried to the highest extreme: the tents of the grandees were of gold or silver stuffs; their standards sattin, richly ornamented; and all their arms mounted with silver. They carried with them large sums of money, which many of them were obliged to borrow till the end of the campaign; and their tents were filled with their richest and most valuable effects.

If this brings to view the ancient magnificence of the Eastern armies, it also reminds us of their inefficacy, when opposed only to handfuls of men covered with rusty iron, but whose minds and bodies were tempered to the hardness of the armour which they wore.

A prodigious park of artillery was formed, consisting, it is said, of 600 pieces of heavy cannon; and the Grand Signior's tents and field equipage were prepared; so that it was supposed he would make the campaign in company with the Vizir. Notice was given to the Chancery of State, the Department of the Finances, and several other of the public offices, that they should be ready to follow the Grand Vizir to the army in the spring, and that they should carry all the state papers from the beginning of the present century with them. The officers of the Department of Foreign affairs also received the same orders, much to the dissatisfaction of the foreign ministers, to whom it will be very troublesome.

Great bodies of the Asiatic troops were continually wasted over to the European side of the Hellespont; but the great disorders they committed, in their march through the suburbs of Constantinople, occasioned an order, by which they were latterly obliged to take shipping at the Dardanelles, from whence they were transported by the Black sea to Gallipoly. The Sultan seemed very desirous to introduce a more rigorous form of discipline among the troops. To this purpose, every corps of the army was obliged to encamp regularly, and lie in their tents; and no officer

of

of whatever rank, was allowed to lodge in a house during any part of the march. He also made many regulations to prevent the disorders, to which that country, from its peculiar form of government, is liable in time of war. Amongst the rest, wine was forbid under the severest penalties; and all those who were possessed of any quantities of it were obliged to stave it, or else to send it out of the country in a limited time, on pain of confiscation, and an arbitrary fine being imposed on them. Being doubtful of the fidelity of the Greeks, the Christians throughout the empire were ordered to deliver up all their arms, except the Greek and Armenian merchants, who were allowed to keep such as were necessary for defence in their journies. This order was received with great reluctance, and, except near the capital, and in places where a military force commanded immediate awe, seems to have been but little complied with; the Christians of the Morea in particular, and of several of the islands in the Archipelago, absolutely refused to part with their arms, and some blood was shed in different places upon that account.

The Sultan demanded a contribution of 650,000 piaſtres from the Jews, Greeks, and Armenians, who dwelt in the capital, which they readily paid; and he promised that no other demand should be made upon them during the war. When we consider the violent influence that religious prejudices have upon the Turks, and reflect that almost all the trade and the money transactions of that great

city are carried on and negotiated by those people, we are at a loss which to admire most, the moderation of the original demand, or the lenity that granted the future indemnity. A prodigious sum of money, if we can believe the accounts, 20,000,000 piaſtres, was allotted to accelerate and carry into execution the necessary preparations for the first campaign only; and it was said 250,000 men were designed for that service, exclusive of the Tartars. All the different bodies of troops, as they arrived, were sent off towards the Danube; which, as it was too late for any service before the spring, and the constitutions of the Asiatics in particular were very unfit to bear the rigour of the winter in that climate, does not seem at first sight to be the result of the best policy. It is probable that the Porte was apprehensive, that the Russians might have made some extraordinary efforts in the winter, and that they did not chuse to keep a multitude of troops of different nations too near the capital.

Notwithstanding the measures that were taken to preserve order and quiet, yet such are the bad effects of the Turking policy, that the streets of Constantinople were constantly crowded with armed men, who made it very dangerous to the natives as well as to foreigners. It is a part of the Ottoman military system, and designed to keep up that enthusiasm, which they have found so useful among their troops, that every Mussulman, who enlists himself as a soldier to fight against the enemies of their faith, devotes

his life as a martyr to die in the cause of religion. From their being considered in this sanctified light, there is no redress for the exorbitances that are committed by the new levies in the beginning of a war; and a number of wretches enlist, only to make use of this licence, while others go about armed, and pretend to have enlisted, merely for the same purpose.

The day after the arrest of the Russian Resident, the English Ambassador presented a memorial, in which he proposed, that, in consideration of M. Obreskow's bad state of health, he might be confined in his own hotel, instead of the castle of the Seven Towers. Although this request was seconded by the Prussian Minister, it produced for the present no effect. The English Minister, not discouraged, presented in some time another memo-

rial, couched in very strong terms, in which he represented, 'That if M. Obreskow, who was well known to be in a very bad state of health, should happen to die in his present confinement, the public would look upon that event to have been premeditated by the government, which would bring upon the Porte the reproach of all other powers; and that besides, if during the course of the war any Ottoman nobleman should be taken prisoner by the Russians, he would be exposed by way of reprisal to the same fate.' This remonstrance, though not entirely complied with, produced a happy change in the situation of the Russian Minister, who, with his retinue, was removed from a close unhealthy prison, to the house of the Keeper of the castle of the Seven Towers, where they were commodiously lodged.

C H A P. VI.

The Empire. Conduct of the court of Vienna. Of the Electoral house of Saxony. King of Prussia. Liberal donation to his subjects in Silesia. Extraordinary disturbances at Neufchattel; murder of the Sieur Gaudot. Flourishing state of Denmark. Attention paid by the King to the arts, and encouragement given to the professors of them. An order given for a general survey of that kingdom. State of Sweden. Extraordinary exertion of vigour and spirit in the King. Abdicates the Crown. A proclamation issued, for an anticipated convocation of the states. The King resumes the Government.

THE present Emperor seems calculated to make a distinguished figure in the system of Europe, and may probably restore that empire to a degree of weight and dignity, which it has not known for some time. We already see that he has new-modelled

and reformed the armies, has introduced several useful modes of œconomy, is attentive to every department of government, and has gained the love and admiration of the people to a very high degree.

The

The marriage which has taken place this year between the King of Naples and the Arch-dutcheſs Caroline, and the other that is concluded between the Duke of Parma and the Arch-dutcheſs Amelia, are circumſtances that could not be pleaſing to thoſe who thought the houſe of Bourbon already too formidable. The ties of blood between princes are however ſo little attended to, when they at all interfere with their political intereſts, that nothing concluſive can be drawn from a ſpeculation of this nature. Experience ſhews that no ſyſtem founded upon ſo uncertain a ground is at all to be depended on.

The military arrangements were this year very numerous in the Imperial dominions, one project continually treading on the heels of another; among the æconomical ſyſtems in that department, they enlarged their corps of cavalry, consolidating two ſquadrons into one; and they incorporated 22 regiments of foot into as many old ones. Great pains were taken to remount the cavalry, ſo that in a few weeks ſeveral thouſand horſes croſſed the Elbe, that were bought for the Auſtrian and Saxon troops. As this court has not been inattentive to what paſſed in Poland, ſeveral ſmall camps were formed, during the ſummer, in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary; and when, towards the latter part of the ſeaſon, the tranſactions in that country became more intereſting, a conſiderable line of troops was ſtationed on the frontiers. All theſe camps were viſited by the Emperor in perſon, who examined into every depart-

ment of the military, reformed a multitude of abuſes, and introduced new and ſtricter modes of diſcipline. In one of theſe tours which he made into the kingdom of Hungary, the Baſha of Belgrade invited his Imperial Maſteſty to viſit that fortrefs, and aſſured him that he ſhould be received and treated with the ſame honours as the Grand Signior.

An edict was iſſued this year by the Emperor, which required the ſeveral governments of Germany not to permit their ſubjects to leave the empire, or even to diſpoſe of their eſtates, if an intention of departure was ſuſpected. In reſpect to domeſtic matters, mildneſs in government, and a tendernels and condeſcenſion to the people, ſeem to be the ruling principles at preſent of the court of Vienna. Many regulations have been lately made that are highly beneficial to them, particularly in reſpect to quartering the army, which was one of their heavielt grievances. We took notice in our laſt volume, that the Empreſs Queen had given her ſoldiers liberty to marry; ſhe has lately publiſhed an ordinance, whereby, as an encouragement, ſhe grants to all ſerjeants, corporals, and ſoldiers, who are married, three kreutzers per day, above their common pay, for every child of either ſex they have. This encouragement to matrimony among the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of her army, ſo contrary to general practice, may well deſerve the attention of other powers.

Uncommon pains have been taken in the electorate of Saxony this year, for the increaſing and

putting on a respectable footing its army. The Prince Sept. 16. Administrator has resigned the reins of government, which he held with great prudence and moderation, into the hands of his nephew the Electoral Prince, who was then in the eighteenth year of his age. By proper management, the Electoral family may by degrees recover that splendor, which had been so much impaired by the late war. The election of Prince Clement, who was already Bishop of Freisingen and Ratibon, to the Archbishoprick and Electorate Feb. 10. of Treves, is a great addition to its strength and dignity. This has, however, been since farther increased, through the particular fortune of that Prince, by the death of the Prince Bishop of Augsburgh, to whom he was coadjutor; so that he now enjoys three great bishopricks, besides his Electorate. There is no doubt but the court of Vienna will interest itself deeply to procure the Prince Administrator an equivalent for the dutchy of Courland, a measure which in the present situation of affairs may probably be readily acquiesced in. The marriage also now concluded on, between the Electoral Prince and the Princess of Deuxponts, will be in its effects a very considerable alliance, as that family succeeded to the Palatinate of the Rhine, upon the death of the present Elector.

It would correspond but badly with a knowledge of the King of Prussia's general character, to suppose him inattentive to the extraordinary transactions which the present year has produced in his

neighbourhood. He is, indeed, to a considerable degree, a party in the affairs of Poland, not only as a guarantee, but as having in every respect, except sending forces there, supported the measures that have been pursued by the Empress of Russia. As he probably foresaw the consequences that these measures might possibly be productive of; he has taken such care in compleating his armies, filling his magazines, and stationing his troops, as to be thoroughly prepared for any event that may happen.

Among other military measures, he ordered an augmentation of forty men to every company of foot, one half of which are to be foreigners, to prevent the taking off too many useful hands from tillage and manufactures at home. The soldiers are also permitted to marry; and, to relieve the inhabitants from quartering the troops, he has ordered barracks to be erected for them in different parts of his dominions.

The instance which that Monarch has this year given, of his great attention to the distresses of his people, and an equal disposition to relieve them, as it redounds greatly to his honour, is also perhaps one of the most politic acts of his life. A number of families in the dutchy of Silesia, many of them of good note, had, in consequence of the late war, or other misfortunes, been obliged to mortgage their estates deeply. By this means many gentlemen, as well as others, were reduced to great necessities, their rents being almost wholly consumed by usury, law-suits, and the other ill consequences of such an unhappy situation. The

King

King having heard of the distresses that those families laboured under, ordered the circumstances of the particular cases, and the proper estimates, to be laid before him, and generously granted a donation for the discharge of the debts. This noble bounty was so extensive, that some incumbrances, from thirty to forty thousand rixdollars, were discharged by it. Such an act of benevolence must secure the attachment of the most doubtful or wavering subjects.

The remarkable disturbances that happened in the principality of Neufchattel in Switzerland, and the consequent murder of the Sieur Gaudot, the King's Advocate, are of so extraordinary a nature, that they will not admit of being passed over without notice. As an opposition to the King's will in any of his subjects may appear strange to such of our readers as are not acquainted with the particular circumstances of that principality, it may not perhaps be unnecessary to premise a few words on that subject.

Few states possess so much liberty as the inhabitants of those small territories of Neufchattel and Valangin have hitherto done. A remarkable instance of this happened in the year 1707, when, upon the failure of issue in their own princes of the line of Longueville, they, by their own authority, assigned the succession to the government of their country to the King of Prussia. At that time there were several princes and states, among whom was the Elector of Hanover, afterwards George the First of England, who laid claim to the succession. Previous to the pretensions of these

several competitors being admitted, they were obliged to swear to the observation of nine general articles, which confirmed the former rights and privileges of the people in case the adjudication should be in their favour.

A dispute happened some time ago between the governor and the people, upon the exertion of some act of authority, which they looked upon to be illegal, and a breach of their privileges. The King supported the Governor; but the people were firm, and would not recede. His Majesty then referred the dispute to the Canton of Berne, not only as principal of the Helvetic body, but also as an ancient ally of the Neufchatolois. The process was conducted at Berne for the King by the Sieur Gaudot, a native of Neufchattel, and his Advocate General. This gentleman managed the affair so well, that in two years time he obtained as many sentences in the King's favour against his country. It is to be observed, that the people never admitted the appeal, nor would make any defence to the process, as they absolutely denied the authority of the court. They now accordingly refused to submit to the sentences, and said that the States of Berne were no judges of their rights. The States, however, ordered a body of 8000 men to march to the frontiers, with orders to enforce the sentences; and the Neufchatolois, unable to contend with power, were unwillingly obliged to submit to them.

The King was so much pleased with the conduct of the Sieur Gaudot, that he appointed him his Attorney General, Lieutenant Governor,

Governor, and Receiver of the Rents. The people, however, regarded this gentleman in a very different light, and looked upon him as the betrayer and destroyer of his country, and that these rewards were the wages of his infamy.

Upon his return after so long an absence to Neufchattel, where he was to be installed in his new dignities, he came in company with M. Derfschau, the King's Minister, and unfortunately, whether from an eagerness to see his family, or from vanity, refused that gentleman's invitation to go to the castle. Upon his entering the town, he found the streets filled with people of all ranks and ages, who received him with universal hissing, reviling, and exclamation; and the crowds were so great, that he was obliged to quit his coach at some distance from his house, and pass through them on foot. His enemies, who included all his fellow-citizens, say, that he entered the town with all the parade and air of triumph; that, to display it the more, he quitted his coach, and passed through them, shewing every swelling mark of self-importance and dignity. It is to be remembered, that the spectators were not disposed to see any of his actions in a favourable light.

His house was first besieged by a great number of boys, who reviled him with all manner of injurious appellations. He attempted to disperse them by threats, when one of them spoke to him in the following remarkable terms: 'You are the chief cause of our fathers being compelled by force to yield up their privileges, the loss of

which will fall heaviest upon us; our revenge is just, and we are resolved to exert all our powers to recover our liberty, which we will begin to do by extirpating you.'

This extraordinary siege lasted about thirty hours; the boys were soon joined by crowds of men and women. M. Derfschau having applied to the magistrates, they deputed one of their body to desire the people to disperse; but they were answered, that as they had let the right of police be taken from them, they had no authority now. A free company of grenadiers belonging to the city was ordered under arms; they took their arms, but would neither act against their country, nor protect the person whom they looked upon as its enemy. The Prussian account says, that the grenadiers fired several shots into the house at the unhappy Advocate.

The next day M. Derfschau offered to send him out of the country, with a promise that he should never return, and sent a coach for that purpose; but this was refused, and the coach, though it was attended by the King's livery, was turned upside down in the street. No expectation of help being now left, and all hope at an end, the lady of the unfortunate *Sieur Gaudot* desired leave to quit the house, which was immediately granted, and she departed without the least insult. The second night the people broke in to every part of the house, and at length discovered the room where the unhappy man and his nephew had barricaded themselves. The *Sieur Gaudot* shot the first who broke in dead, and wounded two others;

others ; but received at the same time so many shots, that he died almost instantly. His nephew escaped through a chimney.

As soon as the *Sieur Gaudot* was dispatched, one of the assassins looked out of the window, and cried out with a loud voice, 'He is dead ; long live the Prince, and may all traitors perish !' This news was received by the populace with the loudest acclamations of joy ; and so violent and general was the hatred conceived against him, that it was with the greatest difficulty his friends could procure him a burial. Several communities refused the use of their church-yards ; no man would make a coffin for him ; and no native would assist in carrying the body to the grave.

This gentleman's unhappy fate is a striking instance how dangerous it may be to offend in a certain degree (let the community be ever so small) a whole people ; and that the greatest power may prove insufficient to protect the offender from their resentment. As to the conduct and motives of this unhappy gentleman, they are too common to stand in need of observation. The part he acted in conducting the process at Berne may perhaps be defended upon the principles of his profession, and a regard to the duties of the office which he held. The *Sieur Gaudot* unfortunately did not leave even this defence as a protection to his memory. He published a book some time before his death, in which he endeavoured to prove, with great learning, and a train of fallacious arguments, that the Sovereign had an undoubted right to deprive the people of all their

privileges. It is remarkable that his brother, an old veteran officer, was the most strenuous assertor of the rights of the people, and offered to be the foremost in the most desperate measures in their defence.

The *Neufchatolois* were not so severely punished as might have been expected, considering the nature and greatness of the offence, and the power of the offended. A garrison of 600 men were sent by the four neighbouring Cantons, to assist the magistrates in restoring order, and punishing the assassins. General *Lentulus* encamped at Anet, within a league of the territories of *Neufchattel*, with 1400 men, and 20 pieces of cannon. A few of the assassins were executed, and others fled the country. The magistrates and clergy were obliged to make a submission to the King. The city was condemned to pay the whole expence of the process at Berne, amounting to above 2000 *Louis d'ors* ; and to make a compensation to *Gaudot's* widow, for the damage done to her house, and the loss of her furniture. Some of the citizens were deprived of their arms for a twelvemonth ; and the grenadier company, men and officers, were entirely broke and abolished for ever.

The kingdom of Denmark, through a happy succession of wise and benevolent Princes, is at present one of the best-governed and most flourishing countries in the North. Arts and commerce have of late years been greatly encouraged ; and, by a judicious management of the revenues of a country in itself neither rich nor generally fertile, such a fleet and

army are supported, as procure it a proper respect with the neighbouring nations.

The present Monarch gives daily instances as well of his benevolence and munificence, as of his disposition to patronize the arts. He lately gave to the Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture at Copenhagen, letters patent, by which all the advantages that had been formerly granted are confirmed and secured to them in perpetuity. By this patent, the Academy have two annual sums, one of 5000, and the other of 6000 crowns, secured to them for ever from the King's private treasury. The first of these liberal donations is appropriated to supply the necessities of the artists; and the second to be bestowed, partly in pensions to those who shall distinguish themselves in the arts, and partly in annuities to their widows. The King also sent to the Society of Sciences a considerable sum of money, to be divided into a certain number of prizes, and bestowed on such authors who shall furnish the best works, on certain proposed parts of Physick, Mathematicks, and History. The Kings of Denmark and Sweden have allotted 9000 crowns each, besides the expence of proper instruments, to persons whom they have appointed to different stations, to make observations on the passage of Venus over the sun's disk, on the 3d of June, 1769.

Several regulations respecting commerce have been lately made in Denmark, some of which may probably prove beneficial. Among others, the African trade, which was in the hands of an exclusive company, is now laid open; and

the importation of whale oil in the King's German dominions, except in ships fitted out by his own subjects, is forbidden. The King has ordered a general survey of all the lands throughout the kingdom of Denmark; plans and maps are to be made of every particular district, in order that the taxation may be more equal, and in proportion to the real value of each. This great work, which seems to promise much utility, is to be begun in the island of Zealand; and the King is to bear the whole expence of the survey.

Some differences which had subsisted between the King and the Empress of Russia, in relation to their respective territories in Holstein, in which the Empress acted as guardian to her son, who is Duke of that duchy, have been amicably adjusted, to the mutual satisfaction of both parties; and the Empress ratified with great pleasure the treaty that had been concluded on that subject by her Minister at Copenhagen. The two courts have also concluded a treaty with the city of Hamburgh, by which the latter is acknowledged to be an imperial and free city, and has acquired several prerogatives in respect to its territories, as well as advantages in regard to trade.

The happy consequence of the marriage between the present King and the Princess Carolina of England has been the birth of a Prince, to the universal joy of the court and people. This desirable event, besides its particular advantages, forms a fresh bond of that union and friendship between the two nations, which is always

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always so much to be coveted by both. There is no doubt but the visit which his Majesty made this year, accompanied by several of his principal nobility, to the court of England, will contribute much to the same happy effect; the marks of respect and sincere regard, shewn him by all ranks of people, seeming to have been received by him with as much satisfaction as they were paid with pleasure. In this tour his Majesty visited Holland and France, and was every where received with the greatest honours.

Monarchy, which once appeared with so much splendour in Sweden, seems now to suffer an almost total eclipse. Very different is the state of things there from that in Denmark. The king of Sweden, who is little more than nominally so, has been obliged to put up with indignities that seem utterly incompatible with every idea of royalty. Happy even so, if the people had gained whatever the crown has lost; but of this a great deal of doubt may be well entertained. If a selfish oligarchy should be established, the change from absolute monarchy may not be so great a blessing to the Swedes. People of spirit will not be imposed on by a mere shew of liberty. Public assemblies, though popular in name, when they degenerate, are capable of oppressions which may make despotism itself a sort of relief. Indeed the constitution of Sweden, which established so extensive a power in the Senate to the prejudice of the Monarchy, seemed ill calculated for permanence.

Whatever may be its merits, this is certain, that in consequence of the distractions of this country,

commerce has languished, while bankruptcies have multiplied to an astonishing degree. Of this the present year affords an instance, which is not perhaps to be paralleled; that of a whole city becoming bankrupt. The magistrates and all the inhabitants, one merchant only excepted, of the city of Nicarby in Finland, have declared themselves insolvent. In the country, the people are so oppressed by the heaviness of the taxes, and the cruelty of the collectors, that the inhabitants of whole districts have threatened to quit the kingdom in bodies, with their wives and children; their cattle, corn, and effects having been seized upon, from their inability to pay them.

An ordinance which was this year published in Stockholm sufficiently shews the spirit of the administration of that country, and the little regard they pay to commerce in general, or to the liberties or security of the people. This ordinance gives a power to the fiscals to enter any house, without distinction, upon information of contraband goods. All persons who use any violence to secure or carry off such goods are to suffer death; and those who oppose the officers in their search are to be publicly whipt. All disputes that arise upon this subject are to be decided by the Board of Customs. Thus an inferior tribunal is set up, at the same time the accusers are sole judges, and that in a matter in which they are themselves concerned and deeply interested; and have it in their choice, whether to degrade the most eminent citizens by the most ignominious punishments, or finally to take away their lives. The consequences

consequences were in part such as might have been expected; several merchants immediately shut up, and quitted business.

Such was the state of affairs in this country till very near the end of the year, at which time an unexpected and extraordinary exertion of vigour in the King put a temporary stop to all the functions of government, threw the ruling administration into the greatest and most visible disorder, and seems to have opened a door for some very great if not total change to take place in the government of that country.

The grievous complaints of the people, who were harrassed for taxes that they were unable to pay, and whose miseries were increased by the insolence of the revenue officers, and the oppression of the military, had induced the King to make several applications to the Senate, to call an anticipated convocation of the four orders that composed the Diet of the kingdom, that they may inquire into the causes of those grievances, as well as into the state of the revenues, which were in the greatest disorder. These applications were entirely fruitless, and the Senate absolutely refused to comply with a requisition, which the King insisted to be the only possible remedy for the public evils. In this situation, some differences having arisen between the Senate and the Board of Treasury, the Senate resolved upon the establishment of a new and extraordinary tribunal to take cognizance of them. The King having notice of this measure, went to the senate-house, and declared in the strongest terms his disapprobation of it, and at

the same time again proposed the holding an assembly of the states. This not being complied with, his Majesty caused a writing to be entered in his presence in the registers of the Senate, at the end of which he declared, that, if the Senate continued to oppose the convocation of the states, he would abdicate the crown.

As soon as the King had retired, the Senate took into consideration his Majesty's declaration. At the close of their deliberations, two senators went to court, and earnestly prayed the King that he would desist from his demand; his Majesty declared that he would not, and desired that the Senate might immediately give him a categorical answer. An hour after, six other senators came to intreat the King, that he would grant the Senate a delay of four days to consider of it. His Majesty told them, with great firmness and spirit, that he looked upon this demand as a refusal; that from that instant, he renounced the government till the states should be assembled, forbid the Senate from issuing any thing in his name; and desired that the seals might be delivered to him.

The next day the King sent the Prince Royal to the several Colleges of state (by colleges are understood what we call boards or offices), with directions to read to them the following declaration:—
‘ We order by these presents our dear son the Prince Royal, to make known to the Colleges of state, that judging it necessary to convoke the states of the kingdom, we had presumed that the Senate would have consented thereto this day, which not having done, we can consider this silence only as a refusal; consequently

frequently we find ourselves under the necessity of abdicating the regency, until the said states shall be convoked.

Done at Stockholm, Dec. 13, 1768.

Signed,
ADOLPHUS FREDERICK.

The Prince went first to the College of the Chancery, where he read with a loud voice the above order, and then demanded that the seals should be delivered up to him; but the Keeper being absent, his Royal Highness's request could not be complied with. The Prince then signified to the members of the College, that, if they continued to make any use of them, they should be responsible to his Majesty and the states.

From the Chancery, the Prince went successively to the other Colleges, where he made the same notification. The streets were filled with crowds of people, impatient and anxious to learn the issue of a scene, so extraordinary, and so critical.

In the mean time the Senate, thrown into the greatest perplexity by this bold and unexpected manœuvre, sent a third deputation to the King, earnestly to request that he would change his resolution; but this message proved as unsuccessful as the two former. They then sent two Secretaries of state to the Prince, to endeavour to dissuade him from proceeding in the tour he was making to the Colleges; this effort was also as ineffectual as the rest.

Every thing was now at a stand; all the public offices suspended their functions, and the people looked at each other with dismay,

dreading, and unable to guess the consequences. The Senate, still more alarmed at this dreadful pause in all the functions of government, and apprehensive of the effects that might ensue from the King's great popularity, sent orders to the Generals Fersen and Ehrenward, and to the Vice-Admiral, to double in all places the guards; they also, at the same time, ordered the College of state accounts to issue double pay to the troops of the garrison. It was only at this critical juncture, that the Senate first discovered that it had entirely lost its power. The Generals waited upon that assembly, and declared that they could not obey any orders that were not authorized by the King; that they had indeed doubled the night guards and reinforced the patrols; but that they had done both these acts of their own accord, to provide for the public security, and not because the Senate had ordered it. The Office of state accounts also declared, that it was inconsistent with their instructions to comply with any extraordinary expenses, unless jointly authorized by the King and the Senate; and that they could not consequently grant double pay to the garrison.

During these transactions, the court was more numerous and brilliant than ever. The different Colleges went in procession to the King with addresses upon the occasion, and to return his Majesty thanks for the notification he had sent them by the Prince Royal. Next day all the Colleges went to the Senate, and made declarations in form of their having suspended all the functions of their respective departments; and at the same time

recom-

recommending to them a compliance with the King's request.

In the mean time the apprehensions of the public increased hourly; accounts were sent to all parts of the kingdom of the throne's being vacant. The King had sent expresses to the Governors of the provinces, with instructions how to act to prevent tumults and disorders; as the nature of these instructions were not known, it increased the anxiety, and many were afraid that the order of peasants, from the love and attachment they were known to bear to his Majesty, would have risen and struck some great blow.

At last the members of the magistracy of the city went in a body, with the Grand Governor at their head, to the Senate, and declared that as all the Colleges of state had ceased to exercise the functions of their respective departments; as the whole public administration was in disorder, and as no letters patent were issued for convoking the diet, they (the magistrates), agreeable to the form of government, found themselves under a necessity of convoking the order of burghers.

This stroke was conclusive; the Senate was at length compelled to consent to the desired assembly of the states; and the King's concurrence was accordingly requested, to confirm the proclamation for that purpose; an assent which there was no doubt of obtaining.

Dec. 21. As soon as the King had signed the letters patent for the convocation of the

states, he immediately resumed the reins of government, and business went on as usual at all the public offices. Upon his first appearance in the Senate, the King made the following speech:

'I appear again in this place, penetrated with the most lively acknowledgement at its having pleased the Divine Providence, who directs all things, that I should resume the government of my kingdom, and with the more satisfaction, as the convocation of the states gives me hopes of being able to relieve our faithful subjects from their misery. I will not undertake to answer what the senators have alledged against my resolution, since it is all buried in oblivion by the convocation of the states. I shall demonstrate to the states the utility and the necessity of my resolution, for the maintenance of the liberty and justice of the nation. My conscience does not in the least reproach me in all this; what has lately happened will perhaps be alone sufficient to evince the justice of my designs. I am moreover fully persuaded, that all that I have done will be approved, not only at present, but in future.'

The 19th of February was fixed upon for the opening of the diet; and the king in the mean time issued orders for treating the peasants with lenity, and that their cattle should not be seized when it appeared they were unable to pay the taxes.

C H A P. VII.

France. The King takes possession of the Pope's territories in Avignon and the Venaissin. Treaty with the Republic of Genoa, and a Declaration in regard to Corsica. Extraordinary powers granted by the King to the Grand Council; debates in the Parliament at Paris, and remonstrances upon that subject. Great clamours and complaints in consequence of the scarcity of provisions. Remarkable Remonstrance made by the Chamber of Vacations of the Parliament of Normandy. Regulations made by the King of Spain, to circumscribe the power of the Clergy in general, and of the Inquisition in particular; to reform the Clergy and Universities; and to enlarge the liberty of the Press. A company of French Merchants obtain a grant to work the Gold-mines in the province of Andalusia. An Edict against the importation of painted or printed linens or cottons, with a view to establish manufactures of that kind in Spain.

THE demands that were jointly made on the Pope, by the French, Spanish, and Neapolitan Ambassadors, to withdraw his brief against the Duke of Parma, and to make satisfaction for the insult offered, not being complied with, the French King thought proper to reclaim the city and territories of Avignon and the Venaissin, as fiefs belonging to him. The Marquis de Rochecovart was sent at the head of the regiment of Dauphiny, attended by the President and eight Counsellors of the Parliament of Provence, to execute this commission. The Marquis having summoned the Vice Legate, and notified the king's commission to him, that Prelate made answer, that, as he had no troops to oppose him with, he could only make use of the arms of the church; and therefore he denounced against him the bull *in cæna Domini*, which contains the penalties incurred by those who seize upon effects belonging to the church.

These arms, though once formidable, were of no manner of use upon the present occasion; the Legate quitted the city, a detachment of dragoons entered June 11, it early in the morning. About thirty old Swiss soldiers, who stood with rusty partizans before the gates of the Pope's palace, were put like useless lumber out of the way, the gates kicked open by the dragoons jack-boots, and possession taken with all the acclamations and joy of a compleat victory. *Te Deum* was then sung at the cathedral, and at night the city was illuminated; in the meantime all the religious houses were sealed up, those belonging to the Jesuits being first stript of every thing valuable. The Marquis having then received the homage and submission of the people, the King's arms were put up over the gates, and the Commissaries of the Parliament made the necessary regulations, and nominated proper persons for the administration of justice.

justice. Some French troops also took possession of the towns of Carpentras and Cavaillon in the Venaissin. In the mean time the Pope's servants and soldiers retired to Antibes, from whence they embarked for Italy.

The diocese of Venaissin was ceded by Philip the Hardy of France to Pope Gregory the Xth, in the Year 1273; the property of Avignon, which is an archbishoprick, was purchased, in the year 1348, by Pope Clement the VIth, from Jeanne Queen of Sicily, Countess of Provence. It was said, upon the present occasion, that the dominions of the French Kings being unalienable, they may at any time retake possession of any part that was alienated, unless secured by authentic treaties between Sovereigns, such as treaties of peace or exchange.

About the same time that this reassumption was made, a treaty between the court of France and the republic of Genoa was published; and preparations were made at Antibes and Toulon for the embarkation of a considerable body of troops to take possession of the island of Corsica. This treaty our readers will see in the State Papers of this volume. The principal stipulations, besides the cession of the island, are, that France is to maintain 16 battalions there; to put the republic in possession of the island of Capraia; and to protect her trade against the Corsican and Barbary cruizers. The republic is to have a right of resumption at any future time, upon paying the expences that France shall be at in supporting the island.

In some time after the French

troops were landed in Corsica, a declaration was published by the King, explaining the motives of sending them there. In this manifesto the King declares, that he accepted the right of sovereignty in that kingdom the more willingly, as he hoped to exercise it merely for the good of his new subjects. Great promises are made of the advantages that will be granted to the Corsicans, if they submit quietly to be his subjects; on which condition the King says, 'We will watch over the prosperity, the glory, and happiness of our dear people of Corsica in general, and of every individual in particular; with the sentiments of a paternal heart.' The King however concludes with hoping, that they will not put him under a necessity of treating as rebels, those whom he has adopted with such complacency among the number of his subjects.

This is all which we have been able to collect with regard to the foreign politics of France. In their domestic affairs, they have not enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity.

An edict having been issued by the King, by which some new and extraordinary powers are supposed to be transferred to the Great Council, and a considerable change made in its original constitution, this measure has been strenuously opposed by the Parliament of Paris; in which it was seconded by most of the others in the kingdom. In the remonstrance made to the King by the former May 19. is the following passage:

"Your Parliament, Sire, is not afraid on this head to remind
your

your Majesty of the ever-memorable words which the first President Harlay addressed to Henry III. in 1586. Sire, said the magistrate, we have two sorts of laws; one sort are the ordinances of our Kings, and these may be altered according to difference of times and circumstances: The other sort are the ordinances of the kingdom, which are inviolable, and by which you ascend to the throne, and to the crown, which your predecessors preserved. Among these public laws, that is of the most sacred, and has been most religiously kept by your predecessors, which orders, that no law or ordinance shall be published, but what is verified in this company: they thought a violation of this law, was a violation of that by which they were made Kings."

The King's answer to this remonstrance not being satisfactory, another meeting of the Parliament was held; wherein it was proposed to draw up representations to the King, to shew the evils that proceed from the existence of the Grand Council in any form; and that the states of the kingdom assembled at Orleans and at Blois had already requested its abolition. The resolution passed in this assembly did not however answer the end proposed in meeting; and was only to apply to the King to prescribe some limits to the jurisdiction of the Grand Council; and to secure his Parliaments, by a clear and precise law, against the regulations of the letters patent which had been lately granted to it. This resolution was carried, after great debates, only by a majority of two voices, there being sixty-six for it, against sixty-four, who were for utterly abolishing this

Council. All the Princes of the Blood were present at this Assembly, except the Count de Clermont, who was ill. The debates continued many hours; and the first Minister, the Duke de Choiseul, was there one of the first, and continued to the last. A noble instance of spirit and independence, that, in the capital of an absolute Monarch, a Parliament composed only of Advocates, in no degree the representatives of the people, should afford so small a majority to the court, on a question which seemed rather moderate and healing, than subversive of any right, and which was supported in person by a powerful body of Princes, as well as by an overgrown Minister.

The Parliament of Toulouse were not so moderate as that of Paris, but issued an arret, by which all persons under its jurisdiction are forbidden, under severe penalties, to conform to any judgment passed by the Great Council; and all solicitors and serjeants are forbid, on pain of imprisonment, to pay any regard to its acts. The affair seems at present to rest in this situation, and we do not hear of any thing farther being done on either side.

The badness of the late harvests had occasioned provisions of all sorts to bear an immoderate price: and corn in particular was not only very dear, but in general very bad, and the bread consequently disagreeable and unwholesome. The distresses of the people were excessive, and their complaints and murmurings became universal. In such situations, all the world fancy themselves ingenious in finding out the causes of public calamities; and if any novelties have been introduced, they always come in for a great share of popular

popular odium. It was so upon this occasion; and, without any regard to the influence of seasons, or to the will of heaven, the miseries of the people were attributed to the edicts which the King had passed some time ago, for the free importation and exportation of corn in all the ports, and an unlimited circulation of it through all the interior parts of the kingdom. It was in vain to shew, that an unlimited circulation of the corn trade, both within the kingdom and without, was the only means to encourage agriculture, to promote commerce, and to remove all future apprehensions of scarcity. The complaints were, notwithstanding, vehement; and the popular opinion was adopted by most of the Parliaments in the kingdom.

The remonstrance made upon this occasion, by the Chamber of Vacations of the Parliament of Normandy to the King, may deserve notice; not only on account of the remarkable terms in which they are conveyed, and the expressive pictures they represent, but as a reproof to the exaggerated accounts that are frequently given here of the flourishing state of that country. These gentlemen say, ‘The courtier, who wallows in luxury, cannot figure to himself the horrors of indigence. Let him visit the country; let him survey in our towns the various spectacles of human misery; his delicacy will shudder at the objects that will appear on all sides: here a troop of handicraftsmen out of employment, or incapable of providing by their labour for the urgent necessities of their families, who are perishing with hunger, because they cannot reach the excessive price of

provisions: On another side, whole villages desolated by the epidemical diseases, occasioned by the bad quality of grain, which the poor inhabitants have been obliged to subsist on, for want of means to procure better.

The King, notwithstanding the general outcry, would not repeal the laws that had been passed in favour of the corn trade; but the Parliament of Paris, tired of waiting the tedious issue of remonstrances, boldly interdicted the exportation of corn, till it should appear, that there was more in the country than the whole inhabitants could consume in twelve months. This the King for the present acquiesced in, and at the same time took every method to alleviate the distresses of the people.

The principal attention of the court of Spain, in respect to domestic matters, seems this year to have been directed to the following points; to the disposing of the effects of the Jesuits, and the entirely weeding that order out of every part of his dominions; the circumscribing the power of the clergy in general, and of the inquisition in particular; and to the reforming both the clergy and the universities.

To accomplish these purposes, a commission has been appointed by the King, at Madrid, to which five bishops are admitted; who are not only to consider of the manner in which the effects of the Jesuits are to be disposed of; but are also to take into consideration the reformation of the clergy, and the proper methods of remedying the abuses that are crept into the interior management of the monasteries. They are also to consider of the pro-
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perest means for regulating the universities of the kingdom, and putting them on a better footing.

Some critical points have been proposed to the Bishops in general for their opinion : particularly as to a reform of the Secular and Regular Clergy ; of the Ecclesiastical Courts ; of the Universities ; as to infringements on the Royal authority ; a prohibition of appealing to Rome, except in extraordinary cases ; of the Courts of Inquisition, and Briefs for raising money ; and a restriction of Ecclesiastical privileges.

These, with many more of a similar tendency, were proposed to the Bishops ; and were sufficiently expressive of the temper and disposition of the court. The King also issued an ordinance, to regulate and restrain the proceedings of the Inquisition, in respect to the condemnation of books. By this ordinance, before the prohibition of any book written by a Roman Catholic of known erudition, the author, if a native of Spain, is to be heard in his own defence ; but a foreigner is to have a substitute appointed to defend his cause. The circulation of a book or paper is not to be stopped, under pretence of the necessity of a long examination ; but the page and sentence, where any reprehensible expression occurs, is to be at once pointed out, and immediately corrected. Before any prohibition takes place, a minute of the proceedings is to be laid before the King, who is to return his opinion. And no brief or rescript from the court of Rome, concerning the Inquisition, although in relation only to exceptionable books, is to be put in execution till the King and Council give their leave. Thus

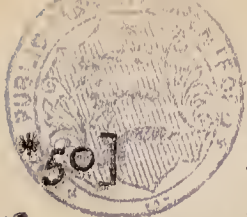
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reformation has commenced in Spain. The authority of the Crown seems truly sovereign in ecclesiastical affairs ; the clergy are brought into full subjection ; and even the liberty of the press seems to have got the better of all church restraints ; and to be limited only by the civil authority. No mean point obtained for the cause of science and of literature.

With respect to the Jesuits, such numbers of them were brought from the Spanish West Indies, that several ships seemed to have no other freight. Among these some hundreds were said to be brought from Paraguay ; and that the inhabitants, who were so greatly attached to them, made no opposition, though greatly concerned at their being carried away. If this account is to be depended on, and it has not yet been contradicted, there is an end of that boasted commonwealth of the Jesuits. Yet, if we consider the opposition these people made upon other occasions, when the Jesuits had some terms to keep with the crowns both of Spain and Portugal ; and if we recollect the blind submission they paid to these fathers ; it would seem as if this account were to be received with some restriction, at least till some other particulars are given, that may serve to explain it.

The proceedings against the Jesuits seem, however, not to be extremely popular ; and an incident which happened this year, as it disconcerted the King greatly at the time, so it ended in the total disgrace of Cardinal de Cordove, the Archbishop of Toledo. The King celebrated, as usual, the festival of St. Charles, it being his name-day, and, as is customary upon that occasion,

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sion, appeared in the balcony at the front of the palace, to the people, who were assembled in prodigious crowds to see him. It is also customary upon this occasion, for the King to grant any general request or petition, that is made to him by the people; but at this time, to the great surprize of the court, and to the utter confusion of his Majesty, they unanimously, with one voice, demanded the return of the Jesuits, and that they may have liberty to wear the habit of the Secular Clergy. It appears that the King has since had information, that the Cardinal Archbishop, and his Grand Vicar, were at the bottom of this affair; accordingly they have both been disgraced, and banished the court.

The King has made a grant to a company of French merchants, to authorize them to work the gold mines in the province of Andalusia. This company has contracted to carry on the work at its own expence, to pay into the treasury six per cent. of the profits for the first two years, afterwards ten per cent. and, after a certain term, twenty. An engineer is already arrived from

France, to carry on the work; where it is said 1,400,000 livres have been subscribed to support it. Though that province was once deservedly famous for its gold mines; yet the success of such an enterprize at present, is probably very doubtful.

The King has also issued an ordinance, to prohibit the importation of either printed or painted linens or cottons into any part of Spain. The design of this prohibition is for the encouragement of manufactories of printed cottons, that are to be established in the provinces of Catalonia and Arragon. Whether it is a country that manufactures are likely to succeed in, and whether they are suitable to the genius and disposition of the people, may perhaps be thought as problematical, as the success in working the gold mines. Every attempt of the former kind, is however very commendable in all governments, and may, in that country particularly, without any extraordinary success, be still highly useful, by tending to wear off in some degree that habitual indolence, to which the people are so much disposed.

C H A P. VIII.

Italy. Pragmatic Sanction published by the Duke of Parma. Pope's Brief issued against the Duke. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Parma; and a declaration published in answer to the Brief. Debates in Rome about the Jesuits. Benevento and Corvo taken by the King of Naples. Jesuits expelled from the Island of Malta. Unsuccessful applications made to the Pope by the allied Powers, for the revocation of the Brief against the Duke of Parma. King of Naples lays claim to Castro and Ronciglione. Duke of Modena lays claim to the Dutchy of Ferrara. Militia raised in the Ecclesiastical State. Regulations made by the Republic of Venice. The banished Jesuits expelled from Corsica. Letter wrote by the Pontiff to the Empress Queen. Coercive measures pursued by the court of Naples, in regard to the Clergy.

THE differences that have arisen between the Infant Duke of Parma and the Pope have been so extensive in their consequences, and productive of such extraordinary events, that they seem to have laid the

the foundation for a new æra in the political system of Italy. It appears that the Ecclesiastics of the Dutchy of Parma enjoyed the most exorbitant privileges: That not only their own possessions and effects were free from all taxes and imposts; but that even when sold or alienated, under whatever title, or whatever denomination they were, they had still the same exclusive exemption from contributing any thing to the exigencies of the state. It is said that the consequences of this immunity became so general, that the public revenues were reduced to a mere trifle, and the state to the greatest distress.

In this situation, the government of the states of Parma have made several applications to the Pope within this year or two, to concur with them in some measures, for diminishing and reducing within proper bounds those extraordinary privileges. These applications being entirely fruitless, the Infant Duke determined to make use of his sovereign authority, and to remove an evil so detrimental to the state. He accordingly, in the beginning of the year, published the remarkable Pragmatic Sanction, which fully answered this purpose.

By this ordinance, no subject belonging to the Infant is to carry to Rome, or to any foreign Tribunal, any affair of contention that may arise in his dominions. All his subjects are forbidden to have recourse to foreign princes, governments, or tribunals, as well with respect to matters of interest, as for the procuring within his state any benefice, or other ecclesiastical favour. All benefices, as well for the cure of souls, as consistorial and

in commendam; pensions, abbies, dignities, or posts, which have any jurisdiction within the Infant's territories, are only to be possessed by his own subjects, and with his permission. And all writings, letters, sentences, decrees, bulls, briefs, &c. which shall come from Rome, or any foreign country, are declared null and void.

This ordinance struck so directly at the foundations of the authority of the court of Rome, that it seemed reduced to the dilemma, either to oppose the one, or to give up the other. The Pope accordingly, a few days after, if Jan. 30. sued a brief against the Duke of Parma; in which he declares, on the authority of the bull in *Cæna Domini*, and others of the same nature, that ecclesiastics are not subject to any temporal power, or laic jurisdiction; and that, seeing he had been guilty of an infringement of the immunities of the church, he had incurred thereby the excommunication denounced in the said bulls; that, unless he desisted from his rash enterprize, he now gave him warning, that he should be obliged to interdict his territories, excommunicate his person, his ministry, and all who should contribute to the execution of the ordinance in question.

In this brief, the Pope claimed the sovereignty of the Dutchy of Parma, and declared the Infant to be only his Feudatory. This was the more extraordinary, as any claims the See of Rome had upon that dutchy were given up by former treaties of many years standing. If the title had been clear, it might also have been thought ill policy in the Pope to have revived it at this juncture, when he had neither force

to support the claim, nor to protect himself from the consequences of it. It is possible that it might have been done to bring the Duke of Parma, as Feudatory to the See of Rome, the more fully and comprehensively within the penalties contained in those bulls, which we have already mentioned. Whatever the motive was, it seemed to sting the Princes of that family to the quick, and excited their indignation in the highest degree: nor did it seem well relished by any of the neighbouring Powers, who probably thought it too great an insult to Sovereignty. The same day that this brief was issued, the Pope ordered the Bull *in Cæna Domini* to be fixed up in all the public places in Rome.

The Pope's brief had so little effect upon the conduct of the court of Parma, that, in a few days after Feb. 7. it was published, all the Jesuits in that government were seized upon at the same hour in the night, and expelled from the Duke's territories, without the smallest disturbance. The different parties who seized these fathers had a general place of rendezvous appointed, where they all met with their prisoners, from whence they marched in a body, and conducted them to the confines of the Ecclesiastical State, where they were discharged. An edict was issued the next day, which declared the proscription of the order, and prohibited their ever returning again into the Duke's dominions, even though they should be absolved from their vows; nor are they allowed to travel or pass through any part of his territories, under any pretence of business or otherwise. The whole number expelled amounted to 160, of whom about 60 were the

Duke's subjects; to such of them as were priests he allowed 70 Roman crowns a-year for their lives, and 40 to the lay brothers; they had six zechins a-piece given them, when the guard dismissed them on the road to Bologna. Directions were at the same time given for regulating the places of public education, and new professors appointed to fill up the departments that had been occupied in them by the Jesuits.

The following singular declaration was soon afterwards published at Parma, in consequence of the Pope's brief; 'A certain writing, in form of a bull from Rome, has come to our knowledge here; but as the expressions and maxims therein contained could not proceed from a Pontiff so holy, so enlightened, and so sagacious, as is the present reigning Pope, the Infant Duke hath ordered all his subjects to believe, that in effect this piece doth not come from his Holiness; enjoining them, at the same time, not to fail in respect towards him; and forbidding them to molest, on that account, any of the subjects of the court of Rome.'

In the mean time disputes run high in Rome itself about the Jesuits; and at a Congregation held expressly to consider of their affairs, at which the Pope and nine Cardinals assisted, there were very warm debates upon the question, 'Whether it was proper, in the present circumstances, entirely to abolish the Society of Jesuits?' Cardinal Cavalchini, Dean of the Sacred College, is said to have asserted, that all the fresh troubles which had befallen the Holy See, were to be attributed to the excessive dissatisfaction which was expressed

pressed towards the courts of Versailles and Madrid, at the extinction of the society in their dominions, and, which he then foresaw, and, though ineffectually, warned against. He then set forth the inconveniencies of supporting a body, which so many respectable powers in Europe had judged incapable of performing the duties of citizens; and concluded that it was absolutely necessary to proceed to the entire abolition of the society. Cardinal Stoppani strongly backed this opinion, which was also supported by two other Cardinals; but the other five, amongst whom were the Cardinals Rezzonico and Torregiani, vigorously opposed it. The Pope, who seemed wavering, took at last the stronger side; and it was resolved, by a majority of votes, to support as much as possible the expiring society. It was at the same time resolved, to write to all the Roman Catholic powers, to intercede for those persecuted fathers, and to intreat their compassion towards them.

The brief against the Duke of Parma was no sooner communicated to the courts that are peculiarly interested in the affairs of that Prince, than they shewed the highest resentment at it. The King of Naples, however, being the nearest, gave the first effectual proofs of it, by sending a body of 1800 of his troops, to March 15. take possession of Benevento and Fonte Corvo; both of which places, though lying in the kingdom of Naples, belonged to the Pope. In the meantime, the brief having been announced to the Parliament of Paris,

that court, all the chambers being assembled, resolved, That it was illegal, and derogatory to the honour of all sovereign powers, and ought therefore to be suppressed.

As misfortunes seldom come single, so it was now the fate of that court which had so long domineered over the Western world, that almost every day produced some new mortification to it. The proscription of the Jesuits from the island of Malta, the expulsion of one religious order by another, was still reserved to crown the disgrace of that society, and to add new vexation to the protector of it. The reasons given for this measure by the Grand Apr. 22. Master, in the edict published upon the occasion, are, that Malta, which formerly belonged to the island of Sicily, was bestowed upon their order by the Emperor Charles V.; that, in imitation of their ancestors, the order would not omit any opportunity of shewing their gratitude to the King of Sicily; and that his present Majesty having signified that he had expelled the Jesuits from his dominions for very great crimes of state, and also required them to banish them from their islands, they were obliged, in conformity to their constant practice and principles, to comply therewith.

An application was jointly made, by the ministers of France, Spain, and Vienna, for the revocation of the brief against the Duke of Parma. The Pope however refused to grant them a joint audience, on pretence of the different ceremonials to be observed; according to which, one of them, being a Cardinal, must have leave

to sit down; another, not having made his entry, must stand; and the third, having no character, must be upon his knees. To obviate these difficulties, they agreed among themselves, that the Spanish Minister should represent all, and deliver to his Holiness the May 19. memorials of their respective courts. The Pope, without giving him time to expatiate on the subject of these memorials, asked if they contained any thing more than a representation to him, to induce him to revoke the brief he had issued relative to the Duke of Parma; the Ambassador replied, that was the only subject of them. The Pontiff then said, 'That he was determined not to betray his conscience, in retracting a sage and just measure, which he could not have any longer delayed without violating the canons and ecclesiastical rites, as well as the pastoral duty with which he was invested. The menace of invading our dominions with an armed force is unnecessary; for, even if we had troops sufficient to defend them, we would not make use of them. As the common father of the faithful, I would not go to war even with any Christian Princes, much less with the Catholics.' The Princes ought not on this account to fall upon my subjects, who are not concerned in the affair; but if their aim is against my person, and they will even drive me away from Rome, we declare, that, after the example of our predecessors, we will go into exile wherever they think proper, rather than betray the interest of religion and of the church.' To this his Holiness added, 'that

it was not the custom of the Holy See to revoke its judgments, which were never passed till after the most mature deliberation, and always with the assistance of the Holy Ghost.' He had no sooner done speaking, than he gave the signal to open the door, and the Minister withdrew.

Upon the ill success of this audience, the King of Naples laid claim to the duchies of Castro and Ronciglione, and assembled his troops in great numbers upon the frontiers of the Ecclesiastical state. The court of Naples also issued an edict to proscribe the brief against the Duke of Parma, in which it is not only declared spurious, and the people are forbid to give any credit to it; but the bull *in Cæna Domini* is also suppressed, and declared illegal. This edict declares, that the Pope is only the Premier among the Bishops; that he hath less authority than the Universal Council; and that he has no direct jurisdiction over the subjects of other Princes. When the King of Naples first took possession of Ponte Corvo, it was taken for granted, that as it was only an act done in consequence of these differences, when they were terminated it would be delivered up again; but he now published an edict which overthrew that opinion, and in which he declared his resolution to annex that territory entirely to his dominions.

The King of Portugal now embarked openly in all the measures taken by the Princes of the House of Bourbon, and sent a Minister accordingly to Rome, with orders to make theirs a common

common cause, and to consort with their Ministers upon every occasion. The republic of Venice also sent a memorial to the Pope, in which it was strongly solicited to revoke the brief against the Duke of Parma. This solicitation from that quarter affected the Pontiff greatly; and he said in answer, that the brief had been greatly misinterpreted, and he saw with inexpressible grief, that, among the neutral powers, the republic of Venice was the first that took part in an affair that did not in the least concern her.

The rage against the Jesuits did not cease with their own existence, it continued to persecute even their works; and most of the powers engaged in the present disputes issued edicts to forbid the booksellers from keeping or selling any book written by a Jesuit, even though confined to the mathematics, or any other scientific subject. Almost all the powers in Italy were employed, either in restraining the ecclesiastical authority, or in making strict and minute enquiries into the estates of the clergy, their titles, and the time and manner of coming by them. Many restrictions were also laid upon the different orders, in respect to the manner of admitting noviciates, and the number of them they were allowed to take in.

The Duke of Modena thought this a good opportunity, not only to lessen the power of the clergy in his own dominions, but to lay claim to some of the papal territories to which he pretended a right. He first began July 11. by publishing an edict in some degree similar to that

issued by the Duke of Parma, by which the estates of the clergy in his dominions were made subject to the same imposts with those of his other subjects. The Duke soon after gave notice to the Augustines of Spilimberto, the Conventuals of Final, and the Friars of Nonantola, to quit his dominions in three days; and the inhabitants of sixteen other convents were threatened with the same fate. The court of Rome having interfered upon the taking of these measures; the Duke revived an old claim upon the dutchy of Ferrara, which formerly belonged to the house of Este, of which he is a descendant; but which long possession and several treaties had confirmed to the Popes. The Duke, to support his pretensions, began to levy forces, and form magazines; and at the same time applied to the court of Vienna, that it may use its interest to procure him the quiet possession of that dutchy, and thereby prevent the disagreeable consequences of a war with the Holy See.

Though the resolution of the Pontiff was proof against those trying events, yet they affected him so sensibly, that his health sunk daily in the conflict, and his physicians became of opinion that he could not long withstand the shock. As all other means seemed now ineffectual, it was at length thought proper to put the Ecclesiastical state in some posture of defence; especially on the side of Modena, where, as the contest would be more equal, it may not be entirely useless. To this purpose all the militia in the legation of Urbino, to the amount of 6000, were put under arms; and the garrison of Fort Urbin, on the

frontiers of Modena, was reinforced by the militia of Ravenna. An odd accident happened upon this occasion at Faenza, from whence the men were obliged to march to join the militia: The women being enraged at the loss of their husbands, and attributing their own private calamities, as well as those of the public, to the Jesuits, they assembled in great crowds, and, being armed with torches, marched in a body to set fire to the convent belonging to that society, in which enterprize they were near succeeding, having already thrown several combustibles into the windows, when the Bishop of that city, with great difficulty, appeased their fury.

The French Ambassador delivered a memorial at Rome, wherein he required that Cardinal Torregiani and the Nuncio at Paris should desist from writing to each other, otherwise that their letters should be stopt at the post-office.

Sept. 3. The Minister from the K. of Naples also declared to the Sacred College, That in two months the King his master would send commissaries, supported by troops, to take possession of the dutchies of Castro and Ronciglione, which he considered as illegally dismembered from his dominions. As these dutchies extend almost to the gates of Rome, nothing could embarrass that court equal to an attempt of this nature; but, unless the King of Naples effected a total conquest of the whole papal territories, it seems difficult to conceive how he could support troops in those dutchies, which lie in the center of them.

The republic of Venice now began to take example by the neighbouring powers, and to

make several new regulations in regard to the exercise of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in their dominions. The Pontiff, notwithstanding the troubles that seemed ready to overwhelm him, opposed those innovations with all the vigour of a young warrior; and his remonstrances were delivered in the highest tone of church authority. Neither the vigour exerted, nor the authority assumed, had any effect upon the conduct of the Senate, who steadily pursued the system they had proposed. The Bishop of Brescia was however so disgusted with these regulations, that he not only refused to obey the mandates issued by the Senate, but also quitted the country, and retired to Ferrara. This conduct was the more extraordinary, as his bishoprick was computed to be worth twenty thousand pounds sterling a year. The Senate immediately issued an order to confiscate his effects; and decreed, that, if he did not return within a limited time, and submit to their mandates, he should continue an exile for life, and his revenues be forfeited.

The second banishment of the Spanish Jesuits, who were now expelled by the French from the island of Corsica, added new affliction to the Pontiff, and increased those difficulties which already seemed insurmountable. In the beginning of October, above two thousand of those miserable fugitives were landed within ten days in the territories of Genoa. The smallness of the vessels in which they were conveyed, the great number of them crowded on board, who were obliged to lie one upon the other on the decks, and the

the insufferable heat of the weather, which was then intolerable all over Italy; all these things, joined to their want of the most common necessaries, made them such living examples of human misery, as are seldom to be met with. In this condition they were driven through Italy, towards the borders of the Ecclesiastical state. When they arrived on the frontiers of the territories of Parma and Modena, those Princes, from an extreme refinement of politics, affected to be afraid that a set of naked, unarmed, and exhausted wretches, should travel in bodies through their dominions; and they were accordingly conducted in small parties, and with great appearance of caution. Notwithstanding this state farce, their miserable plight and appearance, having scarcely any cloaths, and being destitute of every thing, excited the compassion of these Princes, and they supplied them with carriages and lodging in their passage. Thus at length did these unwelcome and hated guests arrive in the Ecclesiastical state, in every part of which their banished brethren already swarmed, and where the people beheld them with horror, as the cause of all their calamities.

Negotiations were carried on at Rome, between the ministers of the allied powers and the cardinal Negroni, the new Secretary of state, who succeeded Cardinal Torregiani, the great patron of the Jesuits, in that office. These negotiations were without any effect, as those powers insisted, that not only the revocation of the brief against the Duke of Parma, but also the total annihilation of the

order of Jesuits, must be laid down as the preliminary articles of any accommodation. The Pope wrote a most pathetic and humiliating letter to the Queen of Hungary; in which he begged in the most supplicating terms, that she would use her mediation in regard to the differences that were arisen between him and the House of Bourbon. Among other remarkable expressions in this letter, the Pope makes use of the following: 'We respect the hands of those Sovereigns, by whom God now corrects, visits, and humbles us; and, though it were in our power to repel force by force, we should nevertheless prefer humiliation to a triumph, being convinced that the piety of Monarchs is our strength, and that our best arms are tears and prayers. Our whole defence is in the hands of God, who softens and moves the hearts of Princes.' Such and so different is the language of a modern Bishop of Rome, from that held by the Popes his predecessors.

During these transactions, the most coercive measures were pursued in Naples, for entirely reducing the power and lessening the numbers of the clergy. An edict was issued, by which the powers that were usually exercised by the Pope's Nuncio were entirely taken away, and his authority transferred to the secular judges and magistrates. The estates of the Jesuits were declared escheated to the royal treasury, as being acquired at the expence of many private persons, and their plate was sent to the mint; the strictest search was made both in Naples and Sicily for their effects, and a commission appointed especially for that purpose.

purpose. The court, being determined to lessen the number of monasteries, ordered a strict inquisition to be made into their estates and revenues; after which, all the lesser ones were suppressed, and it was forbid to make vows, or to take the habit, in any religious order whatsoever.

A printed petition, which was delivered to the King, and afterwards published, may shew pretty clearly the views of the government. The design of this petition was to engage the King to

re-unite to the crown the right of patronage over all the churches of the kingdom, which were possessed of royal fiefs or estates. Immediately after, an ample memorial was published, to justify the subject-matter of the petition, and to prove the King's absolute right to make this resumption. The matter of the petition is to be laid before the junto of abuses; and it is probable that the King will find an opportunity to seize on most of the abbey-lands in the kingdom.

C H A P. IX.

Corfica. Conduct of the French previous to the invasion. Engagements between Bastia and Fiorenzo. The communication opened between these places. Furiani and several other places taken. French invade Casinca; are obliged to repass the Golo with loss. M. De Grand Maison sacks Oletta; is attacked by the Corsicans at Murato; obliged to desert his camp at night, and retire to Oletta. French besieged in Borgo; M. De Chauvelin marches to their relief, is defeated by the Corsicans. Garrison of Borgo surrender prisoners of war. Ineffectual attempts of the French upon Pietra and Isola Rossa.

SOME circumstances which attended the invasion of the island of Corfica by the French seemed to add to the cruelty, if not the injustice, of that act. France had made herself a mediator to bring about a peace between the republic of Genoa and the Corsicans. After a considerable time spent in negociation, the republic broke off, without agreeing to those conditions which it appeared the court of France at that time thought equitable. A new plan of accommodation was then proposed by that court; as the basis of which, the republic was to retain the title of King of Corfica; the Corsicans were to pay homage for their territories, in the same manner that

the King of the Sicilies does to the See of Rome for the kingdom of Naples; and the Genoese were still to keep some of the maritime places in their possession. As the Corsicans paid great attention to the mediation of so powerful and dangerous a neighbour, a general meeting of the whole nation was held, to consider of these articles. At this meeting the two first articles were unanimously agreed to; the third was objected to, because those places could be of no possible advantage to the Genoese as friends, and, as the keeping of them would be attended with a great expence, it could proceed from no other motive than a design to make future attempts upon the liberties of

the islanders. The article was accordingly qualified in such a manner, that the republic should support its dignity without prejudice to its interest, and at the same time the safety of the Corsicans be secured. The court of France acknowledged the article in this state to be equitable to both parties, and proper to bring about the wished-for reconciliation.

In this train was the negociation, when the Spanish Jesuits were received by the Genoese in Corsica, at which France seemed to take umbrage, and withdrew its troops from the ports into which they had been admitted. The Corsicans saw the advantage, and immediately prepared to make use of it. They had already taken the city of Ajaccio; the citadel was upon the point of falling into their hands, and the fortresses of Calvi and Alghagliola would soon have followed; when, upon the application of the court of France, the Corsicans, in deference to that mediation, thought proper to forego their advantages. General Paoli received a letter from the French Minister, wrote by order of the King, in which it was desired that he would suspend all hostilities against those places, and to consider them in a state of neutrality, as if still garrisoned by the French troops, until the expiration of the four years treaty concluded with Genoa, when they were to be entirely withdrawn from the island. The General was also assured, that, if a peace was not at that time concluded, the Corsicans should be left at full liberty to assert their rights.

The act of negotiating a treaty of peace between the republic and

the Corsicans, seems to be a tacit acknowledgment from France, that she then considered the latter as a distinct, and in a great measure an independent people. No observation, as it must strike every mind, need be made on the unfair and inequitable conduct, by which, under the sanction of friendship and mediation, she prevented the Corsicans from making a proper use of the opportunities that offered so much in their favour, and then insidiously converted their condescension to her own advantage, and armed the effects of it against themselves.

As soon as the treaty between France and Genoa was published, and the invasion of that island remained no longer doubtful, a general meeting of the Corsican nation was held at Corte, where, after a spirited speech made by the Chief Paoli, it was determined to defend their liberties to the utmost. At the same time it was concluded, not to act offensively against the French, but to wait their operations; and the inhabitants were forbid, on pain of death, to furnish any of the places they occupied with provisions.

In the mean time about twenty battalions of French troops, besides the Royal legion and some miquelets, were landed on the island; and on the 24th of June they hoisted their standard on the walls of Bastia, as a signal of their taking possession of it; after which *Te Deum* was sung, the cannon on the ramparts discharged, the arms of the republic taken down, and those of the French King put up in their place. Two encampments were formed in the month of July, one at Bastia, where the Count de Marbeuf commanded, which consisted

sisted of about 8000 foot, and a considerable body of horse; the other at San Fiorenzo, where Field Marshal De Grand Maison commanded, and consisted of 2500 French and Swiss foot. These two places lie on the opposite shores of the island; Bastia, which is the capital, being on the eastern, and S. Fiorenzo on the western side. They are situated at the entrance from the rest of the island into the peninsula, the greater part of which is known by the name of Cape Corse, and are distant from each other about three leagues, being the whole breadth of the peninsula. The country between these two places is rocky, mountainous, and full of difficult passes and defiles. Here the Corsicans had a number of small posts in very advantageous situations, so that there was no communication open by land between the two camps, except by their permission. There were also about 2500 French and German troops in Calvi, Ajaccio, and Algagliola; but as they were a good deal out of the line of action, they had no great share in the succeeding events.

About a mile and a half from the camp at Fiorenzo, was an eminence which afforded great plenty of excellent water; this post was in possession of the Corsicans, who kept a small guard there; but, as no hostilities had as yet commenced, the French were allowed the use of the water, and conveyed it to their camp as they wanted. They however thought proper in the latter end of July to attack this post, and an officer and 300 men beat away, not without a considerable opposition, about 20 Cor-

sicans who defended it. The French immediately fortified themselves, and were strengthened by a reinforcement from the camp; but were notwithstanding surprized the following night by the neighbouring Corsicans, who killed a considerable number, took almost all their arms, and recovered the post.

The next day the Corsican posts were attacked, as well on the side of Bastia as that of S. Fiorenzo; and a successive course of engagements began, which continued for three days among the hills and defiles. Every foot of the ground was disputed with great obstinacy, and the French and Swiss on the side of Fiorenzo were at first repulsed with a very considerable loss. At length the advantages of horse, artillery, and numbers, had their effect; and the third day Aug. 1. all the Corsican posts were forced, and the communication between the two places established.

In these different engagements the French took seven redoubts, and became masters of the villages of Patrimonio and Barbaggio, as well as of several other difficult and well-defended posts, which were only of importance upon this occasion. They lost a great number of men in these attacks; and the three regiments of Soissonois, Rovergue, and Languedoc, in particular, suffered a prodigious loss both in men and officers. The Corsicans also lost a great many men, among whom were some of their most gallant officers. They gave upon this occasion several instances of the most determined resolution, and of a valour that rose even to desperation. An entrenchment, after being a long time

time gallantly defended by only 42 men, was at length carried by assault, when the brave defendants disdained to ask for quarter, and were all killed fighting. It is said, the women stood by their husbands in several of their fastnesses, and charged their arms for them as they fired, and encouraged them to fight to the last in defence of their country.

Upon this success the French extended their posts considerably, and soon afterwards took Erbalonga and Nonza, both in the peninsula; they also, after some time and a considerable loss, took Furiani and Biguglia, in both of which the Corsicans made a brave defence, and when they were no longer tenable, quitted them without loss. A number of skirmishes happened, in which, from the nature of the country and the hardness of their enemies, the French frequently had the worst, and lost a great number of men. Sickiness and desertion were also very fatal to them, both of which, especially the last, prevailed to an exceeding degree.

The garrison of Calvi, to the amount of about a thousand men, having taken the field with four pieces of cannon, were attacked with such vigour by the country people, that they were routed and drove back to the fortresses in the greatest disorder, and would have lost their cannon if the retreat had not been by the sea side, by which means they were taken up by two small French vessels that happened to be in sight. The French were also repulsed with great loss in an attempt which they made upon Oletta, where two pieces of brass cannon were taken from them.

Two French men of war, said to be of 60 guns each, attacked the forts of Fornali and Mortella, both situated on the gulph of Fiorenzo; but were so warmly received by the forts, that they were obliged to retire with great loss, one of them being so near sinking, that a great part of the crew quitted her, who were pursued by the Corsicans till they got under the cannon of Fiorenzo, and the ship was towed off by a xebeque.

In the mean time the Marquis De Chauvelin arrived in Corsica, as Commander in Chief of the French forces. Upon his arrival, he published the French King's declaration, of which we have already taken notice, and some other papers of the same nature, containing great promises to the Corsicans in case of submission, and threats and menaces if they opposed his government. These papers, as well as a Paris Gazette, which had given a ridiculous gasconading account of the late transactions in the island, having been laid before an assembly of the Chiefs, who were summoned by Paoli to meet at Oletta for that purpose, they tore the papers to pieces, and trampled them under foot with the greatest marks of rage and indignation; and as they came from the council, cried out with great vehemence to the people, *War! War!*

The French had now made a considerable progress in subduing several of the neighbouring districts, and fresh troops arrived to fill up the places of those that were lost. Col. Buttafuoco, a Corsican in the French service, had engaged several of the inhabitants of the province of Casinca to submit to their

their dominion, in consequence of which, about two thousand of their troops were sent across the Golo, who made themselves masters of several places, and threatened to subdue the whole territory. Upon this intelligence, General Paoli, who was opposing the attempts of the French in the province of Nebbio, immediately marched to the relief of Casinca. He found the enemy in possession of the principal places in the district, and immediately attacked a party of them who were stationed at La Sept. 11. Pente, which is looked upon as one of the strongest posts in the island. This the Corsicans carried sword in hand, and made the greater part of the detachment prisoners. Several others of their posts were attacked about the same time; and the French being at a considerable distance from Bastia, and sensible of the vigour with which they were every where assaulted, called in their out-posts, and retreated towards the Golo. In this retreat they were closely pursued by the Corsicans, who surprised and beat up their quarters almost every night; and at the passage of the Golo they were attacked with great fury by Clement Paoli, the General's brother, and a considerable slaughter was made on both sides. They however made their retreat good across the river, having lost in this expedition four pieces of artillery.

While Paoli was engaged in Casinca, M. De Grand Maison made a considerable progress in the Nebbio, where, with a body of about 2400 men, he took and sacked Oletta, and some other places. He then fixed his head quarters at Murato, which he for-

tified with some pieces of cannon, and placed his hospital, part of his baggage, and the military chest, in a convent near the town. The Corsicans of the neighbouring districts, being greatly enraged at the sacking of Oletta, assembled in a considerable body, and attacked the French on the 15th with such impetuosity that they beat them successively from several of their best posts, and were on the point of forcing their camp, and would probably have destroyed the whole body, if the falling of a very heavy rain had not put an end to the engagement. The French General, finding his situation not very eligible, withdrew with great silence in the night from his camp, and retired to Oletta, leaving many of his tents standing, and three pieces of cannon behind. He was obliged upon this occasion to abandon the sick and wounded, as well as a party of 50 men and six officers who guarded them in the convent; besides which, the Corsicans took there a great quantity of baggage, and a considerable sum of money belonging to the military chest.

The French, who had repassed the Golo, not thinking the Corsicans would make any attempts on their side of the river, left about 600 men stationed at Borgo de Mariana, who threw up intrenchments, and fortified themselves in the town. This post being thought of importance, the Marquis De Chauvelin sent them, by the assistance of the cavalry, a considerable train of artillery, across the mountains that separate that place from Bastia. By this assistance the detachment at Borgo thought themselves in perfect security; especially as the country all round was continually scoured

scoured by the cavalry. The Corsicans, who were attentive to these motions, assembled and surrounded the town, a little after dusk, and at the first attack made themselves masters of all the houses that were without the intrenchments; which they filled with their troops, and began instantly to form their lines of circumvallation. The French made a furious fire with their artillery, and took every measure to stop the progress of the assailants; but their ardour was not to be restrained: they not only finished their lines, but took sword in hand the spring which supplied the garrison with water.

M. De Chauvelin, being greatly alarmed at the danger of this detachment, came in person, attended by a strong party of horse, to reconnoitre the situation of the enemy. He then assembled 3000 men, and sent to M. De Grand Maison to march with such forces as he could collect, which amounted to about 2000 more, and thereby put the Corsicans between two fires, and make their destruction inevitable. This design was well laid; but the ability of the Corsican General had sufficiently provided against its effects. A body of men were already stationed to watch the motions of M. De Grand Maison, who no sooner advanced among the hills than he found himself attacked on all sides, and soon became sensible, that it was more prudent to disengage himself by a timely retreat, than to make any further attempts towards the prosecution of the design.

M. De Chauvelin and the Count De Marbeuf, having arrived at Borgo, spent a whole day and night in continual skirmishes with the

Corsicans, being still in eager expectation of the arrival of M. De Grand Maison. At length, grown impatient, and thinking the forces they had with them sufficient to dislodge the enemy, the Generals determined to engage them next morning without him. The French accordingly, at the break of day, attacked the Corsicans with such fury, that in a little time they had entirely destroyed their line of circumvallation, and penetrated to the very edge of the town. Here, however, a stop was put to their progress, by a terrible and continual fire, which they received from the Corsicans, who were posted in the houses of the suburbs, and who being equally supported by the firmness and constancy of their fellows in the field, the French were at last repulsed, and obliged to retire.

They made another attack about noon, in which they had as little success. The Generals, unwilling to put up with this disgrace, again formed and encouraged their troops, and, about three hours before sunset, renewed the engagement with more fury than ever. The uncommon virtue and bravery of the islanders again prevailed. The French were at length obliged to retire in great disorder from this well-fought field, having suffered a very considerable loss, and being indebted for the safety of their retreat to the protection of the Royal regiment of cavalry, who could not from the nature of the ground engage in the action.

The garrison of Borgo surrendered themselves prisoners of war the next morning, by which the Corsicans became masters of their whole baggage and ammunition,

as well as of twenty pieces of cannon, which had been sent there from Bastia. It was computed that the French lost upon this occasion, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, including the garrison of Borgo, above 1800 men; and that their whole losses in the course of a month, exclusive of deserters, considerably exceeded 4000. A great number of officers were killed and wounded, and among the latter some of high distinction, particularly the Count De Marbeuf, and the Colonels of the Rovergue and Saxon regiments. The conduct of the Corsican Chief upon this occasion would have done honour to the most experienced General, as the behaviour and firmness of the men whom he commanded would to the best and most veteran troops.

General Paoli preserved great temper and moderation upon these successes, and behaved with great politeness and affability to the officers who were taken prisoners. This behaviour was the more praiseworthy, as the past conduct of the French did not demand it; for they had issued proclamations, in which they declared that they would treat all Corsicans whom they found in arms, after a certain time, in the country, as rebels; and that such as they took at sea, without French passports, should be hanged as pirates. It was also said, that some of the officers whom they had taken in the first engagements had been thrown into irons, and treated like common felons.

The generosity and disinterestedness shewn upon every occasion by Paoli secured him the affection of the people, as much as

his magnanimity. The booty taken at Borgo, and at Murato, was all distributed among the soldiers; and he had all his own plate melted down and coined for the public use. In a speech which he made at an assembly of the Chiefs, he is said to have used the following remarkable expressions, 'Every nation, which, like our own, has been zealous for its liberty, has experienced vicissitudes which have immortalized its name. If, to maintain liberty, nothing was to be done but to desire it, the whole world would certainly enjoy it. But this valuable jewel can only be acquired by a virtue and courage that is superior to all obstacles. The conditions and prerogatives of a free people, as they are so considerable that no just idea of them can be conveyed, are the astonishment and envy of the greatest men. We are now at the most critical of epochs. If we do not withstand the danger that threatens us, our reputation and liberty are at an end.' It is said, that there was in the hall, or place of meeting, a kind of throne, the sight of which displeased one of the Chiefs, who asked eagerly who it was destined for; to which Paoli, with great presence of mind, replied, *That it was intended to place thereon the Statue of Liberty.*

The losses of the French had been so considerable in this short campaign, that, notwithstanding the arrival of several fresh battalions from France, their attention seemed now principally directed to the preservation of their two new acquisitions of Furiani and Biguglia, which were both strong, and in their neighbourhood, and to the keeping of the communication open

open between Bastia and St. Fiorenzo. They, however, in the month of November, embarked a considerable body of forces on board thirteen transports, which were supported by several men of war and armed vessels, in order to reduce some fortified islands belonging to the Corsicans. Their first attempt was upon the little island of Pietra, where, though they made good their landing, they were notwithstanding strangely repulsed by a small garrison consisting of only two hundred and fifty men. From thence they sailed to Isola Rossa, which seems to have been the principal object of this expedition, as the Corsicans, who de-

pended on its security, made it a place of arms, and kept their magazines there. Here every thing seemed at first to promise success. The French effected a landing, and drove the Corsicans from several of their posts; but, when the first surprize was over, they returned bravely to the charge, and not only recovered the ground they had lost, but drove the enemy with great slaughter to their ships. It is said, the French lost upon this occasion nine hundred men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and this naval enterprize was attended with as little honour or success, as those which they had hitherto undertaken by land.

C H A P. X.

War in India. Hyder Aly and the Nizam defeated by Colonel Smith. Peace concluded with the Nizam. A Squadron fitted out at Bombay; Mangalore taken, and Hyder Aly's ships seized. Great dissatisfaction excited by the new laws for imposing duties in the Colonies. Boston resolutions. Circular letters sent by the Assembly. Secretary of State appointed for the Colonies. A requisition made to the new Assembly. Answers to the Secretary of State's letter, and to the messages from the Governor. The Assembly dissolved. Disturbances caused by the seizure of a sloop. The Commissioners of the Customs retire to Castle William. Proceedings of the Town-meeting; of the Committee of Convention. Troops and ships of war arrive from Halifax and Ireland.

SUCH is the condition of affairs upon the continent. The war in Poland, from distance of situation and remoteness of interest, can have little immediate effect upon this country. Our minds are more strongly attracted by domestic concerns. The great and growing state of our Colonies in North America; the unhappy contention which has arisen between the mother country and the colonies; the vast extent of the empire ac-

quired in India, and the various discussions which have arisen upon that subject between the Oriental Powers and the East-India Company, and between that Company and the English Government, afford sufficient matter to engage all our care and prudence, without looking for further employment in foreign politics than evident necessity shall exact. With regard to India, the breaking out of a new war in that quarter has made

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no change in the flourishing state of the East-India Company. It seems now to have acquired such a superiority of power, as fully secures its establishments in that part of the world; and the hostile attempts of the neighbouring Princes appear rather to confirm, than weaken it. The Company has not, however, met with a contemptible enemy, in the author of the present war of the Decan; in a less settled state of their affairs, his abilities and enterprising genius might have made him truly dangerous.

Hyder Aly, or Hyder Naig, is an adventurer, who, through one of the surprizing revolutions of fortune that so often take place in that country, has risen from being a common seapoy, to become master of a considerable part of the Malabar coast, and to be one of the most considerable and formidable Princes in the now shattered Empire of India. The knowledge which he acquired by a long service among the Europeans, he has applied to the forming and disciplining his own army upon their model, and has procured a number of renegadoes to assist in making his artillery serviceable.

This bold adventurer being sensible that the present power of the Company was an unsurmountable bar to his ambition, worked upon the weakness of the Nizam of the Decan, and, partly by threats, partly by promises, gained him to renounce the alliance which was between the Company and him, and to join in a war against it. The Council at Madras immediately sent a body of forces under the command of Col. Smith, to oppose this formidable alliance. The Colonel found the

allied Princes at the head of a very considerable army, and, after several manœuvres on both sides, brought them to an engagement, at a place Sept. 26,
called Errour near Trinomallee. 1767.

The enemy made a very warm cannonade on our left; and as their batteries were covered by a morass in front, the Colonel judiciously took the advantage of some rising grounds, and turned their left, by which he brought them to a close engagement. A very smart fire was supported for some time; but our troops advanced with such impetuosity, that, notwithstanding the personal bravery of Hyder Aly, the effects of the boasted discipline which he had introduced, and the vast superiority of numbers, the allied armies were in a little time thrown into disorder, and totally defeated. Our army pursued the enemy for two days; they took near seventy pieces of cannon. Our loss, considering the greatness of the victory, and the formidable force they engaged, was very inconsiderable.

The Nizam, as soon as he got out of Hyder Aly's power, of which he was very apprehensive, concluded a peace with the Company, by which he ceded to it the Dewanny of the Balagat Carnatic, which includes the territories of Hyder Aly, his late ally, and some petty Princes. The war with Hyder Aly, which is productive of no advantage to the Company, still continues, and, being carried on at a great distance from our settlements, has occasioned a very considerable expence. That Chief having transferred it to a mountainous country, has prevented our troops from doing any thing decisive;

decisive; and the great distance to which he has drawn the war gives his cavalry an opportunity to act sometimes with advantage in intercepting our supplies, and interrupting our communications.

In the course of these operations, some ships were fitted out at Bombay, which conveyed 400 European soldiers, and about 800 seapoys, to attack Mangalore, one of Hyder Aly's principal sea-ports, where all his ships lay. This enterprize succeeded; the forts were

Feb. 25, taken with very little
1768. loss, and they brought off nine vessels of considerable size, besides several smaller ones. Through some strange error, a small garrison was left in the forts, who were immediately after made prisoners by Hyder Aly.

It is evident from the nature of this war in India that it cannot be speedily ended. The superiority of strength, wealth, courage, and skill, on the part of the English, can give Hyder Aly no prospect of considerable success; on the other hand, the country in which he has secured himself is such, as cannot be readily reduced by the English arms.

In America, the quiet which began to take place upon the repeal of the stamp act was again disturbed, and the affairs of that country again fell into confusion. The laws which had been passed last year, for the purpose of raising a revenue in the Colonies by the laying of duties on the importation of glass, paper, and some other commodities from England, and the consequent establishment of Custom-houses in their ports, have been productive of very alarming disturbances in the Colonies, and

of consequences highly prejudicial to the commercial interests of this country. It may appear unfortunate, that, after the recent example of the mischiefs that attended the stamp act, and the consequent repeal of it from a conviction of those evils, a measure of a similar tendency should be so suddenly adopted, before the ill humours that had arisen from the former had yet subsided. Much has been said pro and con on this subject, and most of the arguments already used on the repeal of the stamp act have been repeated; this discussion will properly appear in our next volume, when, from the consequences attending this measure, it becomes an object of national and parliamentary consideration.

The first public instance of disgust shewn upon this occasion was at Boston, where, at a meeting of the inhabitants, several resolutions

Oct. 27,
1767.

were entered into, for the encouragement of manufactures, the promoting of œconomy, and the lessening and restraining the use of foreign superfluities. These resolutions, all of which were highly prejudicial to the commerce of this country, contained a long list of enumerated articles, which it was either determined not to use at all, or in the smallest possible quantities. A subscription was opened at the same time, and a committee appointed for the encouragement of their own former manufactures, and the establishment of new ones. Among these, it was resolved to give particular encouragement to the making of paper, glass, and the other commodities that were liable to the

payment of the new duties, upon importation. It was also resolved to restrain the expences of funerals, to reduce dress to a degree of primitive simplicity and plainness, and in general not to purchase any commodities from the mother country, that could be procured in any of the Colonies.

These resolutions were adopted, or similar ones entered into, by all the old Colonies on the continent.

Feb. 11, In some time after, a circular letter was sent by
1768. the Assembly of Massachusetts's Bay, signed by the Speaker, to all the other assemblies in North America. The design of this letter was to shew the evil tendency of the late acts of parliament, to represent them as unconstitutional, and to propose a common union between the Colonies, in the pursuit of all legal measures to prevent their effect, and a harmony in their applications to Government for a repeal of them. It also expatiated largely on their natural rights as men, and their constitutional ones as English subjects; all of which, it was pretended, were infringed by these laws.

It happened, unfortunately, that a continued course of altercation, and an almost total difference of opinion upon every subject, had prevailed for some years between the Assemblies of Massachusetts's Bay and the Governor of that Colony. This altercation was carried on with much asperity; and both sides, on some occasions, seemed more attentive to the keenness of their observations, and the tartness of their replies, than to the utility or propriety of the measures they were pursuing. The severity of

these altercations left a bitterness behind, that was far from being favourable to that happy temper and conciliating disposition, which were now so much to be wished.

A letter which the Governor had received from the Earl of Shelburne, one of the principal Secretaries of State, and which contained very severe animadversions on the conduct of the Assembly, was, in pursuance of the Governor's order, and the intention of writing it, read to that body by the Secretary. This letter caused great heats in the Assembly; and it is said, the strictest decency was not observed in the debates it occasioned, and the observations that were made upon it. In these debates it was said, that the charges made in it must have been founded upon a misrepresentation of facts by the Governor, in his dispatches to the Ministry; and a Committee was appointed to wait on him, to desire a copy of Lord Shelburne's letter, as well as of those which he had wrote himself relative to the Assembly, and to which the charges in that must refer. These copies being refused, the Assembly wrote a letter to the Secretary of State, in which they recite the circumstances of the transaction, and take great pains to vindicate their own conduct at the expence of the Governor, to whose misrepresentation they charge the Minister's ill opinion of it. They also wrote letters to the Lords of the Treasury, and most of the great Officers of State, in which, along with great professions of loyalty, they remonstrated strongly against the operations of the late Acts of Parliament; which they insinuated to be

be contrary to the Constitution, and totally subversive of their rights and liberties.

The Governor, finding that there was no hopes to mollify the refractory spirit which was so predominant in the Assembly, March 4. adjourned it. In the Speech which he delivered upon this occasion were many strictures on their conduct, particularly in regard to Lord Shelburne's letter; and he complained greatly of some turbulent, factious members, who, under false pretences of patriotism, had unhappily acquired too great an influence, as well in the Assembly as among the people; who sacrificed their country to the gratification of their passions, and to the support of an importance which could have no existence but in times of trouble and confusion.

In the midst of these distractions in America, a new establishment was made at home, by which a Secretary of State was appointed to the department of the Colonies only. A great deal was hoped from this arrangement. Lord Hillsborough, who appeared first in that office, wrote a circular letter to the Governors of all the Colonies, who had before received the circular letters from the Assembly at Boston. By this letter his Majesty's dislike to that measure was expressed in the strongest terms. It was declared, that he considered it as of the most dangerous and factious tendency; calculated to inflame the minds of the people; to promote an unwarrantable combination; to excite an open opposition to, and denial of, the authority of Parliament; and to subvert the true principles of the

Constitution: And that his Majesty expected from the known affection of the respective Assemblies, that they would defeat this flagitious attempt to disturb the public peace, and treat it with the contempt it deserved, by taking no notice of it.

Another letter, of the same date, was wrote to April 22. Governor Bernard, in which the same exceptions to the circular letter are repeated, which is said to have been a measure carried through a thin house at the end of a session, and in which the Assembly departed from that spirit of prudence, and respect to the Constitution, which seemed to have influenced a majority of its members, in a full house, and at the beginning of the session; from whence his Majesty could not but consider it as a very unfair proceeding, and to have been carried by surprize through the House of Representatives. A requisition was then made, in his Majesty's name, That the new Assembly would rescind the resolution which gave birth to the circular letter, and declare their disapprobation of, and dissent to, so rash and hasty a proceeding: That, as his Majesty had the fullest reliance on the affections of his subjects in the Massachuset's Bay, he had the better ground to hope, that the attempts made by a desperate faction to disturb the public tranquillity would be discountenanced, and that the execution of the measure recommended would not meet with any difficulty.

This part of the letter was laid before the new June 21. Assembly by the Governor, with a message, in which he earnestly requested

requested their compliance; but observed, that, in case of a contrary conduct, he had received his Majesty's instructions in what manner to act, and must do his duty. This produced a message from the Assembly, in which they desired a copy of the instructions which the Governor alluded to, as well as of some letters and papers which he had laid before the Council. The Governor sent a copy of the remainder of lord Hillsborough's letter, in which the instructions were contained, to the Assembly, by which he was directed, in case of their refusal to comply with his Majesty's reasonable expectation, to dissolve them immediately, and to transmit a copy of their proceedings upon it, to be laid before the Parliament.

The Assembly not having given any answer to the requisition for about a week, the Governor sent a message to urge them to it; in answer to which they applied for a recess, that they might have an opportunity to consult their constituents upon the occasion. This being refused, the question was put for rescinding the resolution of the last house, which passed in the negative by a division of ninety-two to seventeen. A letter was then resolved on to Lord Hillsborough, and an answer to the messages from the Governor. In both these pieces great pains are taken to justify the conduct of the last Assembly, as well as of the present; the charges of surprize, and of a thin house, are absolutely denied; and, on the contrary, they say, that the resolution for the circular letter was passed in a full session, and by a great majority. The legality of that measure was

defended, as it was the inherent right of the subjects to petition the King, either jointly or severally for a redress of grievances. In regard to rescinding the resolution it was observed, that, to speak in the language of the common law, it was not now *executory*, but to all intents and purposes *executed*: That the circular letters had been sent, and many of them answered; that both have appeared in the public papers; and that they could now as well rescind the letters as the resolves on which they were founded, and that both would be equally fruitless. In the letter to the Secretary of State, they made several comments, with great freedom, on the nature of the requisition; and alledged that it was unconstitutional, and without a precedent, to command a free Assembly, on pain of its existence, to rescind any resolution, much less that of a former House. They complained greatly of the base and wicked misrepresentations that must have been made to his Majesty, to cause him to consider a measure perfectly legal and constitutional, and which only tended to lay the grievances of his subjects before the Throne, as of an 'inflammatory nature, tending to create unwarrantable combinations, and to excite an opposition to the authority of Parliament,' which are the terms in which it is described in the letter. They conclude with professions of the greatest loyalty, and the strongest remonstrances against the late laws. They were in the mean time preparing a petition to the King for the removal of their Governor, in which they laid a number of charges against him, that were urged

urged with great acrimony; but, before the finishing hand could be put to it, the Assembly was dissolved.

The circular letters, which the Secretary of State had wrote to the other Colonies, were attended with as little efficacy as that which was sent to Boston. The different Assemblies wrote answers to that of Massachusetts Bay, which were received by the late Speaker, in which they expressed the highest approbation of their conduct, and a firm resolution to coincide in their measures. Some of them also returned addresses to the Secretary of State, in which they not only justified the measures taken by the Assembly at Boston, but animadverted, with great freedom, on several passages, as well as on the requisition, contained in his letter. In the mean time, most of them entered into resolutions, not to import or purchase any English goods, except what were already ordered for the ensuing fall, and such articles of necessity as they could not do without, until the late laws were repealed.

Previous to the dissolution of the assembly, a great tumult happened at Boston, in consequence of a seizure made by the Board of Customs, of a sloop belonging to one of the principal merchants of that town. It appears that this sloop was discharged of a cargo of wine, and in part re-loaded with a quantity of oil, which was, however, done under pretence of converting her into a store, without any great attention having been paid to the new laws, or to the Custom-house regulations. Upon the seizure, the officers made a signal to the Romney man of war;

and her boats were sent manned and armed, who cut away the sloop's masts, and conveyed her under the protection of that ship. The populace having assembled in great crowds upon this occasion, they pelted the Commissioners of the Customs with stones, broke one of their swords, and treated them in every respect with the greatest outrage; after which, they attacked their houses, broke their windows, and hauled the Collector's boat to the common, where they burnt it to ashes.

The Officers of the Customs, upon these extraordinary acts of outrage, found it necessary, for the security of their lives, to retire aboard the man of war, from whence they removed to Castle William; a fortification on a small island in the harbour, where they resumed the functions of their office. In the mean time, Town-meetings were held, and a remonstrance presented to the Governor, in which the rights they claimed were supported in direct opposition to the legislature, and an extraordinary requisition made, that he would issue an order for the departure of his Majesty's ship the Romney out of the harbour.

The temper and conduct of the people became every day more licentious. That republican spirit to which this Colony owed its foundation, and the levelling principles in which the inhabitants were nursed, being now operated upon by measures which they regarded as totally subversive of their rights, and inflamed by the arts of some factious and designing men, who had great influence among them, they seemed equally incapable to prescribe due limits to their pas-

sions, and to preserve a proper decency in the manner in which they expressed them. Their public writers, as well as speakers, were generally very intemperate; and a certain stile and manner was introduced, which seemed peculiar to themselves, and too ridiculous for serious composition. In some of these publications, while they seemed, on one hand, to forget their dependance as Colonies, and to assume the tone of distinct and original States; on the other, they eagerly claimed all the benefits of the English constitution and the highest rights of Englishmen, but did not recollect, that it was that dependance only, which could entitle them to any share of those rights and benefits. A light and irreverent language became the mode, in all matters which related to Government, or even to the Legislature; but when their Provincial Assemblies came to be mentioned, they were no longer known by that appellation, but were upon every occasion distinguished by the title of Parliaments.

A report that their Petition to the King had not been delivered by the Secretary of State, contributed greatly to excite the ferment and ill blood among the people. It was said that the Petition was refused to be received in London, upon an objection that was made, that the Colony Agent was not properly authorized to deliver it, as he had been appointed by the Assembly without the consent of the Governor. The dissolution of the General Assembly increased the disorder; and it may be supposed that a circumstance attending the sloop

that was lately seized, which was the property of one of the Representatives of the town of Boston, did not contribute to lessen it.

While things were in this unhappy situation, two regiments were ordered from Ireland to support the Civil Government, and several detachments from different parts of the continent rendezvoused at Halifax for the same purpose. No account of a menace made by the most dangerous and cruel enemy could excite a greater alarm than this intelligence did at Boston, and it was treated in all the language of invasion and conquest. Upon the first rumour of it, a meeting of the inhabitants was immediately summoned at Faneuil-hall, Sept. 12. where they chose one of their late popular Representatives as Moderator. A Committee was then appointed to wait on the Governor, to know what grounds he had for some intimations he had lately given, that some regiments of his Majesty's forces were expected in that town; and at the same time to present a Petition, to desire he would issue precepts to convene a general Assembly with the greatest speed; to both which an immediate answer was required. The Governor answered, that his information about the arrival of the troops was of a private nature, and that he could do nothing as to the calling of another Assembly for this year, until he received his Majesty's instructions, under whose consideration it now was.

A Committee, which had been appointed to consider of the present state of their affairs, gave in their report a long declaration and

and recital of their rights, and the supposed infractions of them, which had been lately made; and passed several hasty resolutions, particularly in regard to the legality of raising or keeping a standing army among them, without their own consent, which they founded on the act of the first of King William, which declares it to be contrary to law, to keep an army in the kingdom in time of peace without the consent of Parliament. This report and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to by the Assembly, and a general resolution passed, which was also founded on a clause in the same law, which recommends the frequent holding of Parliaments, by which a Convention was summoned to meet at Boston. In pursuance of this resolution, the four Members who had represented the town in the late Assembly were now appointed as a Committee to act for it in the Convention; and the Select men were ordered to write to all the other towns in the Province, to propose their appointing Committees for the same purpose.

The most extraordinary act of this Town-meeting was a requisition to the inhabitants, that, as there was a prevailing apprehension in the minds of many of a war with France, they should be accordingly provided with arms, ammunition, and the necessary accoutrements, so as to be properly prepared in case of sudden danger. A day of public prayer and fasting was then appointed, and the meeting dissolved.

The circular letter which the Select-men sent to the other towns in the province, was wrote in the same spirit as the acts and resolu-

tions which it inclosed, and on which it was founded. In this time of general distemper, when ninety-six towns appointed committees to attend the convention, the town of Hatfield refused to concur in this measure; and the spirited and judicious answer which the inhabitants returned to the Select-men at Boston, will be a lasting monument of the prudence and good sense that influenced their conduct. This letter, as well as the other original papers relative to this transaction, our readers will see in the Appendix to the Chronicle.

The first act of the Convention was a message Sept. 22. to the Governor, in which they disclaimed all pretence to any authoritative or governmental acts: that they were chosen by the several towns, and came freely and voluntarily, at the earnest desire of the people, to consult and advise such measures as may promote peace and good order in the present alarming situation. They then reiterate the present grievances, complain that they are grossly misrepresented in Great Britain, and press the Governor in the most urgent terms to convoke a General Assembly, as the only means to guard against those alarming dangers that threatened the total destruction of the Colony. The Governor admonished them as a friend to the Province, and a well-wisher to the individuals of it, to break up their assembly instantly, and to separate before they did any business: That he was willing to believe, that the gentlemen who issued the summons for this meeting were not aware of the nature of the high offence they were committing; and that those
who

who have obeyed them have not considered the penalties they shall incur, if they persist in continuing their session: At present, ignorance of law may excuse what is past; a step farther will take away that plea: That a meeting of the Deputies of the towns is an assembly of the Representatives of the people to all intents and purposes; and that the calling it a Committee of Convention will not alter the nature of the thing. He added, that if they did not regard this admonition, he must, as Governor, assert the prerogative of the Crown in a more public manner: That they may assure themselves, for he spoke from instruction, the King was determined to maintain his entire Sovereignty over that Province; and whoever should persist in usurping any of the rights of it, would repent of his rashness.

This answer produced another message, wherein they justified their meeting as being only an assemblage of private persons, and desired explanations as to the criminality with which their proceedings were charged. The Governor refused to receive that or any other message from them, as it would be admitting them to be a legal Assembly, which he would not by any means allow. The Convention then appointed a Committee, who drew up a report in terms of great moderation, which was approved of by the Assembly. In this they assign the causes of their meeting, disclaim all pretence to any authority whatsoever, and

advise and recommend it to the people to pay the greatest deference to Government, and to wait with patience for the result of his Majesty's wisdom and clemency, for a redress of their grievances. They at the same time declare for themselves, that they will in their several stations yield every possible assistance to the Civil magistrate, for the preservation of peace and order, and the suppression of riots and tumults. The Convention, having then prepared a representation of their conduct, and a detail of many of the late transactions, to be transmitted to their Agent in London, was Sept. 29. broke up.

The day the Convention broke up, the fleet from Halifax, consisting of several frigates and sloops of war, and some transports, with two regiments and a detachment of artillery on board, arrived in the harbour. Some difficulties arose at first about quartering the troops, which the Council refused to agree to, as the barracks of Castle William were sufficient to receive them; this was however got over by providing quarters, which were then to be considered as barracks, and the Council upon that footing allowed them barrack provisions. General Gage arrived soon after, as did the two regiments from Ireland. A tolerable harmony has subsisted between the people and the troops, and the town and province have been in general very quiet.

C H A P. XI.

State of the Ministry. The Parliament meets. The King in his Speech recommends a particular attention to the distresses of the people, occasioned by the high price of provisions. Petition from the City of London on that subject; proceedings and debates thereon. A new Bill for restraining East India dividends. Petition against it from the Company. Great debates on the subject; the Bill passes. Motion for bringing in the Nullum Tempus Bill. Transactions relative to that motion. Great debates thereon; the affair deferred to the next session. A bill passed for limiting the duration of the Irish Parliaments. An end put to the session; Parliament dissolved, and writs issued for a general Election. New Parliament meets; address on the late disturbances; Provision Bills renewed; the Parliament adjourns.

THE death of Mr. Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, which happened during Sept. 4. the recess of Parliament, it was supposed would have been a great shock to a Ministry which was known not to be strong, and which it was believed was not firmly united. If Mr. T. had been in a very close and amicable connexion with his colleagues, his loss would to them have been irreparable; as his eloquence and his abilities were of the first magnitude. Although this was far from being the fact, it became necessary upon his death to look out for some addition to the ministerial system, which might promise it to continue with permanency and to act with power.

Some time before this event, the consciousness of their weakness had induced the court to make propositions to the Marquis of R. The public for some time entertained hopes of the return of the popular Administration of 1766. This negotiation however came to nothing. Other projects were to be tried; and the Ministers, who perhaps secretly disliked a return to their

old connexion with the R——m party, though their necessity induced them for a while to counterfeit such a design, opened a treaty with the Duke of Bedford and his friends. This union seemed the most improbable of any that could have taken place, as nothing could have been more opposite than the political principles of Lord Chat-ham, who was supposed to have been the founder of the present Administration, and those of the principal members of the accession. The same opposition in political principles had subsisted in all the parts of the Ministry, and was in general the band of their union, both in and out of office. It now appeared that the Nobleman we have mentioned had totally lost all weight and influence in administration, and that political differences in opinion are not always irreconcilable.

Without any general disarrangement, several changes took place in the great offices of State during the session, in consequence of this coalition. Lord North was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. T. Townshend Joint Pay-master

Pay-master of the Forces, Earl Gower Lord President of the Council, Earl of Hillsborough and Lord Weymouth Secretaries of State, the former being a new department for the Colonies, and Mr. Rigby a Vice-treasurer of Ireland, besides several others of less importance.

Nov. 24, At the opening of
1767. the session, notice was taken in the Speech from the Throne, that the cause of the Parliament's being assembled so early, was to give sufficient time for their deliberations, without interfering with that which would be most suitable for the ensuing general election. The principal point recommended to their attention was the distresses of the people, occasioned by the high price of Corn, and which neither the late salutary laws nor the produce of the harvest had sufficiently reduced. It was also recommended to them, to persevere in their utmost endeavours to diminish the National debt.

As the great object of this Speech was to recommend an attention to the relief of the people, from the distresses occasioned by the high price of provisions, it was accordingly expected, that some plan for the effecting of that purpose had been prepared by the Ministry. This however was not the case; and on the contrary, the Ministers in general seemed to be of opinion, that though the obtaining such relief was an object much to be coveted, at present it was not attainable. Some debates arose on the propriety of a public recommendation of a subject of so nice and ticklish a nature, when at the same time the impossibility of a compliance with it was known and

allowed. It was said that the people would naturally infer, that their relief was practicable, or that the recommendation would not have been given; and that, false hopes being thereby inspired, that their despair and impatience would become the greater, when they found that they were still left to languish in misery and want: That in this situation all their rage must be directed against their Representatives, who, notwithstanding the earnest applications of the Crown, would take no measures for their relief; and that, in such a state of despair, it was no wonder if they should set all law and order at defiance, and renew those tumults which had already been productive of such melancholy consequences.

A Petition from the City of London was received, complaining of the high price of Provisions, and containing several proposals for the consideration of the House, as well to contribute to lessen the present evils, as to prevent a renewal of them. Nothing was done upon this Petition; and though the distresses stated in it were but too real, the plans proposed for relief and prevention were of a very problematical nature. However, all the Provision Bills of the last session, both in regard to importation and exportation, were continued, and some of them amended. And a new Bill was brought in for the importation of Wheat and Flour from Africa.

The affairs of the East-India Company were now become as much an object of annual consideration, as the raising of the supplies; and though the agreement they had entered into with the Government was to continue another

ther year, yet as the Act which restrained their dividends to ten per Cent. was now expired, a Bill was brought in to restrain them in the same manner for the ensuing year. The Company, greatly alarmed at the apparent perseverance in a measure which they apprehended so totally subversive of their rights,

Jan. 15, 1768. presented a strong Petition against it. In this they shewed the right

they had by their Charter to declare their own Dividends; that the regulations already established by the Legislature will at all times be sufficient to prevent an improvident use being made of such powers; and assure the House, that they will make no increase of their Dividends, unless the situation of their affairs shall afford ample conviction, that in justice and prudence they will be warranted in so doing.

This measure occasioned great debates in the House. The advocates for the Bill made use of the same arguments which were used upon passing the former, and which we then took notice of; those who opposed it took some new ground, from the experience they had in the effects of that measure. It was observed, that such an exertion of supreme power was equally unnecessary and dangerous, after having had the most mortifying experience of the operation of a like restriction last year, which increased the very mischief it was intended to remedy: That as the circumstances of the Company are clear beyond a doubt, and their opulence verified beyond the most sanguine expectation, and no supposed misconduct of theirs calling for the interposition of Parlia-

ment; this Bill can only be considered as a mere act of power, without a colour of delinquency on the part of the Company, or of necessity on that of the public: That it appears altogether unaccountable, to pass in one year an Act for regulating the modes and conditions of declaring Dividends by the Company; and the very next year, to prohibit the exercise of those very powers so regulated; That this law, made on purpose to regulate the method of declaring Dividends, does of necessity imply the exercise of that right under the conditions therein prescribed, which cannot be taken away from the Company, without the most signal disgrace to the wisdom and good-faith of the Legislature, and the subversion of every principle of legal government.

It was also observed, that to restrain the subject in the disposition of his own property, without any other pretence than the mere possibility of abuse, is a principle unheard-of in any free country, and most alarming to all the monied and trading interests of this kingdom: That it goes to the subjecting to the same restraint, on the same loose reasons, every great Company, as well as every public or private stock, which may become of magnitude sufficient to tempt in future times an impoverished Treasury and a rapacious Administration, since no degree of innocence can be a security against such suspicion of a possible fraud; and such suspicion may be made a ground for continuing an arbitrary restraint, until the subject shall consent to ransom his property on such terms as shall be prescribed to him.

These

These and many other reasons were urged with great force, but to very little effect; and Jan. 22. the restraining Bill was carried a second time by a very great majority. It met, as well as the former with a great opposition in the House of Peers, and a Protest signed by several Lords was entered against it.

After this, the most remarkable event in this session was a motion made, towards the close of it, for leave to bring in a Bill for quieting the possessions of the subject, and for amending and rendering more effectual an act of the 21st of James I. for the general quiet of the subject against all pretences of concealment whatsoever.

This proposition was so remarkable, not only for the importance of the interests that were to be affected by it, but by the events which preceded and probably gave rise to it, that it will not be amiss to take up the matter from the beginning. The Duke of Portland and his ancestors had been in possession about seventy years of a very considerable estate in the North of England, in consequence of a grant made by the late King William to the first Earl of the present family, of the Honour of Penrith in the county of Cumberland, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The forest of Inglewood, and the manor and castle of Carlisle, were considered as parts of this grant; and have been accordingly enjoyed by the family by the same tenure and in the same quiet possession as the rest. By what has lately appeared, it is probable that they are not particularly specified in this grant; but were supposed to be included as parts of the whole. It is also

possible that the King, who had sufficiently experienced the extreme jealousy of the Parliament and people, on every mark of attention which he shewed to his countrymen, did not chuse to excite fresh clamours by an ample specification of terms in a grant to his favourite.

Sir James Lowther, who is possessed of a very great fortune in the same county, and who seems to have been well informed of all the circumstances relative to this grant, presented a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, in which he set July 9, 1767. forth, That he was informed that the forest of Inglewood, and the foccage of the castle of Carlisle, had been long withheld from the Crown without its receiving any benefit from them; and therefore he prayed a lease of his Majesty's interest therein for three lives, upon such terms as should appear fitting to their Lordships.

This memorial was referred by the Board of Treasury to the Surveyor General of Crown Lands, for his opinion. The Surveyor, in his report in answer to the Board, said, that the Aug. 7. premises in question were not conveyed by the grant from King William to the Earl of Portland, but were still invested in the crown; and recommended to their Lordships to grant the lease demanded, for three lives, at a certain small reserved rent which he specified, viz. 50 l. per ann. for the foccage of Carlisle, and 15 s. 4 d. for the forest, and a third part of the rent of such lands, &c. as shall be recovered from the Duke of Portland.

This report of the Surveyor, who is himself no lawyer, was returned

turned to the Board on a dubious and intricate question in law, without his taking the opinion of the Attorney or Solicitor General, or hearing the Duke of Portland's lawyers in defence of his title.

The proceeding seemed the more extraordinary, as the memorial was delivered, the report made, and the affair in agitation, near two months before the Duke re-

ceived any authentic information of it; and even Sep. 2. then it was the effect of an enquiry, first founded on vague report and hearsay, rather than of a designed or regular notice. The Board of Treasury having then also adjourned for above a month, it was out of the Duke's power during that time to make any representations on the subject; and as it was vacation time, when all the lawyers are out of town, it was an impediment to his preparing his title properly to lay before it.

As soon as the Board met, a memorial was presented by the Duke, praying to be heard by Oct. 10. counsel in defence of his title, before it proceeded to any act in consequence of Sir James Lowther's application. In answer to this memorial he received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in which it was desired, by order of the Lords, that the Duke would lay before the Board a state of his claim and title to the forest of Inglewood, which they would refer to the Surveyor General, and would at the same time send him back the report which he had made on Sir James Lowther's memorial, for his farther consideration. It was also promised, that no step should be taken towards the decision of

the matter in question, till the Duke's title had been stated, referred to, and reported on by the proper officer, and fully and maturely considered by the Board of Treasury.

The Duke, in consequence of this assurance, employed his agents in inspecting and taking copies of several records and evidences in the different public offices, which were necessary for the stating and preparing of his title by the lawyers. This was a tedious and important work, as the point upon which the question hung was, whether the forest and manor in debate were appurtenances belonging to the Honour of Penrith. To enter into this disquisition, it was necessary to consult a long train of precedents, grants, surveys, verdicts, and innumerable acts of ownership, for some hundreds of years back, from the time of Richard III. who, when Duke of Gloucester, was possessed of that Honour. In the course of this enquiry, the Duke's agents thought it proper to examine, whether the facts mentioned in the Surveyor's report were fairly and impartially stated. To this purpose, application was made at this Surveyor's office, for permission to inspect the surveys, court rolls, and monuments, on which he had founded his report. This application was however without effect; and the permission absolutely refused to be granted.

Upon the Duke's return Dec. 2. to town, he presented a memorial to the Board, in which he prayed, That, as all public records ought, and by all courts of judicature are directed, to be inspected for the benefit of the parties interested, an order may be issued to the Surveyor's

Surveyor's office, for liberty to inspect such surveys, court rolls, &c. as related to the matter in question. The Board answered, by their Secretary, That an order for that purpose should be granted; not as a foundation of right, but as a matter of candour and civility.

However it was, though the Clerks received the fees for the drawing up of this order, it could never be procured. After various delays and evasions, it was at last said to have been sent to the Surveyor's office; and upon enquiry there, the receipt of it was denied. It afterwards appeared, that an answer to it had been sent by the Surveyor, to the Treasury, two days before the time of denial, in which he remonstrated against the inspection of any papers by those who litigate the rights of the Crown.

In this manner were the Duke's agents trifled with till Christmas; and while they were thus busied in preparing his title under the instructions of the Board, the grants were made to Sir James Lowther of the possessions in question, and had passed through all the seals except that of the Exchequer. This was done without any previous notice or citation to the Duke; and before he or his agents were even apprized, that the inspection at the Surveyor's office would not be complied with. At length the Duke received a letter in the country, from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 22d of December, in which he was informed that the grant was passed, and the leases already signed. Nothing now remained but to stop its progress in the Exchequer-office, where a caveat had before been entered for that purpose. But up-

on application to the Chancellor to with-hold the seal in consequence of the caveat, his Lordship made answer, that he was pressed to affix the seal instantaneously; and that as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he could not refuse to comply with an order from the Board of Treasury to that purpose.

As this measure was founded upon, and again bringing into use, the antiquated law, and prerogative maxim, of 'Nullum tempus occurrit Regi,' by which no length of time or possession can be a bar against the claims of the Crown; and as all the lands in the kingdom have at different times been in its possession, and many of them from the loss of authentic deeds and papers, may be liable to the revival of claims of a similar nature; so nothing could be more alarming to the landed property of the nation. Resumptions in most cases are disagreeable, and cautiously to be meddled with. In this, the particular circumstances that attended it, and the mode observed in the whole conduct, seemed as disagreeable as the act itself. It accordingly excited, not only a popular clamour, but a very general dissatisfaction, and became a subject of great debate both in public and private.

On one side the arbitrary spirit and dangerous tendency of the Nullum Tempus maxim, on which this grant was founded, was exposed with great ability. It was shewn that the exercise of any right supposed to be founded upon it was practised only by our worst and most arbitrary Princes; and even by them with caution, as they were sensible of the general abhorrence which every act of the kind

kind excited: That it had long been the opprobrium of Prerogative, and the disgrace of the Law; and that the ablest Writers in that profession, and the best Judges, had always cast an odium on it, as being fundamentally contrary to natural Equity, and all the maxims of a free Government: That even in the arbitrary reign of James the First, a law was passed, in some degree to prevent its evil effects: That as the Constitution became then better established, the powers of its different parts defined, and the rights of the people delineated; this Law was only made retrospective, as it could not be supposed that a maxim would be revived in more enlightened ages, which was always so odious in the darkest times: That the revival of it could be only to answer the most arbitrary purposes, to hang it up as a rod to awe the subject, who was liable to be harrassed and ruined by frivolous and vexatious suits, whenever he became obnoxious to a Ministry.

It was said, that, as the Duke's title was still under the protection of the laws, and there could be no doubt but he would defend it to the utmost, and the issue of such a suit must be very distant and very uncertain, therefore the present grant must be founded on the most unconstitutional motive, that of obtaining to a party a temporary and undue influence in the ensuing general Election: That the avowed opposition of interests in the same county between the parties, and the particular connexions of one of them, left no room to doubt that this was the sole object in view.

It was observed, that, when our Kings had little other revenue to support the Court and Civil

List than what arose from their demesne lands, resumptions then, though cautiously practised, were necessary, when weak and prodigal Princes had too much impoverished the Crown by the making of profuse grants: That, in such cases, these resumptions were useful to the public, which must at any rate support the dignity of the Crown. However, resumption, if it should ever become necessary, was the proper act of the Legislature, and not of the Crown: That things were now entirely changed; the Crown had a great and permanent revenue settled on it by the public, fully sufficient to answer these purposes, and in a great measure designed to secure the quiet of the people in their possessions, and to prevent the litigations that arose from the claims of the Crown, and the continual disputes that occurred about the disposition of its lands: That the colour which the defenders of the measure pretended to give it, of its being designed to lighten the burdens of the people, by finding a new source of revenue for the Crown, was so ridiculous as not to deserve a serious answer: That the Civil List establishment was fixed and permanent, and the paltry reserved rent too contemptible to be mentioned: That it was evidently a continuance of that ungracious system which had been pursued for some years, of taking every opportunity to affront and disgrace those families who had the principal share in the Revolution, and securing the accession of the House of Hanover to the Throne: That the particular circumstances attending it sufficiently shewed, that the same hidden and undue influence, which

was

was so obnoxious to the nation, and had so long directed its public councils, still presided in them, in the full plenitude of its power: And that the privacy, hurry, evasion, and duplicity, which attended the whole transaction, were a disgrace to Government itself.

On the other side, the questions of law and right were chiefly insisted on. It was said, that the premises in question were no part of the Honour of Penrith, and that they were neither specified nor understood in the grant: That, the right being certain, it was no more a fault in the Crown, than it would be in a private person, to assert it: That it would be happy if many such resumptions were made, to ease the burdens of the people: That the Earl of Portland and his family were sufficiently compensated for any services he had performed to the nation; and that, after 70 years possession of an estate to which they had no right, they may contentedly resign it to the true owner, when there was no demand made upon them for the past issues: That, supposing the charge of Favouritism, his present Majesty had as good a right to reward his favourites as King William had; and that the natural influence which the possession of the Crown-lands afford in elections was disposed of with more propriety in the hands of the friends to Administration, than in those who were in opposition to it.

The defenders of the measure did not enter much into the prudence and propriety of the grant, nor into a defence of the conduct by which it was carried into execution. It was only said, that the Treasury was bound to follow the Surveyor-General's report, and had

given sufficient time to the Duke to prepare his title, and that the reason of his not doing it was because he had none to shew.

It is evident on the face of this defence, that it goes upon two principles, neither of which are tenable. First, that there is no equity in a prescriptive possession; contrary to the opinions of all writers of law in every country, and indeed to the common sense of mankind. The second is, that the Surveyor-General's report is conclusive, so far as to oblige the Treasury to make a grant to any informer to whom that report shall be favourable; a power in the Surveyor-General, which they did not attempt to support by any law-authority whatsoever. Upon the whole, without entering into a discussion of the questions of law or right, it may not be easy to defend the propriety of a measure, in general so alarming, and so extremely unpopular. Nor does it seem consistent with good policy, to disgust and irritate, upon trifling or needless occasions, the great families of any country; more especially under such a form and establishment of Government as ours. Nor did the manner in which this transaction was conducted carry that face of clearness and equity, which is so necessary, and so desirable, in the administration of a great nation. Accordingly, as no one act tended so much to the unpopularity of administration, so the success that attended this measure was in proportion to the odium; the effects counteracted the design, and totally overthrew that interest in the North, which it was intended to establish and extend.

This motion was introduced entirely

tirely upon public grounds, and expressly guarded against the serving of any immediate or personal purpose, or the taking in any pendent or recent case. The purport of the law of James I. is, that a quiet and uninterrupted enjoyment, for 60 years before the passing of the Act, of any estate originally derived from the Crown, shall bar the Crown from any right of suit to recover such estate, under pretence of any flaw in the grant, or other defect of title. The amendment proposed by the motion was, To convert that *fixed* prescription of the Act of King James into a *moving* limitation; and to make 60 years possession in all future times a bar against the claims of the crown.

Notwithstanding the equitable ground on which this motion was founded; it met with a strong opposition from the Ministry, whose conduct fell under the heaviest censure upon the occasion; but the subject was of a nature so interesting to all parties, and the arguments that must be used to oppose it so generally odious, that it was thought proper to change the mode of defence, and, under colour of the shortness of the session, to put it off till the next meeting of Parliament. This manœuvre succeeded, but upon so close a division, that it afforded a majority of only twenty.

A very popular Bill, for limiting the duration of their Parliaments, passed this winter in Ireland, and received the Royal assent here. Before this Law, the Irish Parliament was only determined by the King's life; but now they are to be chosen once in eight years; and as they only sit every second winter, they

are to transact business but four sessions, so that in reality they are of a more limited duration than the English Parliaments. Nothing could have given greater joy, especially to the lower sort of voters of that kingdom, than the passing of this octennial Bill; and the Lord Lieutenant in consequence of it became extremely popular. In this situation of things, it was thought a favourable opportunity, before the dissolution of the old Parliament, and before the disposition of the people should change, to propose an augmentation of the army upon that establishment. A message to that purpose was accordingly sent to the House by the Lord Lieutenant, which occasioned very warm debates, in the course of which great mismanagements, in the present military establishment of that country, were brought to light; and the question being at last put upon the requisition, it was carried in the negative.

The material business of the supplies being settled, and a number of public and private bills passed, an end was at once put to this short session, and March 10. to the Parliament. Great acknowledgments were made in the Speech from the Throne, for the whole conduct of the Parliament, for the many signal proofs they had given of their most affectionate attachment to his Majesty's person, family, and government; their most faithful attention to the public service; and their most earnest zeal for the preservation of the constitution.

The general election was carried on with much heat, and violent contests ensued in many parts of the kingdom. The disorders which were begun upon this occasion did not end with the elections. A general

neral dissatisfaction unhappily prevailed among several of the lower orders of the people. This ill temper, which was partly occasioned by the high price of provisions, and partly proceeded from other causes, too frequently manifested itself in acts of tumult and riot, which were productive of the most melancholy consequences. Through some remissness, the civil power seemed to lose its force and energy, and upon too many occasions to make way for the dangerous interposition of a military force in its support. The riots and tumultuous assemblies of the coal-heavers and sailors were a disgrace to the police, as well as alarming to the repose and security of the capital. The fatal consequences of the unhappy affair in St. George's Fields are too well known.

May 10. On the meeting of the new Parliament, they were informed by the Lords Commissioners who were appointed to open the session, that his Majesty did not call them together at that uncustomary season, to enter upon any matters of general business, but merely to dispatch certain parliamentary proceedings, which were necessary for the welfare and security of his subjects. The particular matters alluded to in this speech, were the renewal of several of the provision bills, particularly the act against the exportation of corn, which were now near expiring. The day after the meeting of the Parliament, a proclamation was issued by order of the Council, for suppressing of riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies. Both Houses,

in their address, returned his Majesty thanks, for the gracious and paternal attention he had manifested for the prosperity of his people, which had induced him to interpose his own more immediate authority for putting an end to that dangerous disturbance of the public peace, and those outrageous acts of violence in defiance of the authority of the civil magistrates, which had of late prevailed to so alarming a degree, in and near the metropolis. It was hoped that the Royal proclamation would effectually prevent the continuance or repetition of such disorders for the future. But if the contrary should happen, both Houses declared that they would give their concurrence in every measure, that might enable his Majesty, most effectually, to maintain the public authority, and to carry the laws into due execution.

The thanks of the House of Commons were voted to the Lord Mayor of the city of London, for his vigilant and active conduct, in support of the laws, and for the preservation of the public peace, during the late disturbances. And his Majesty was addressed, to order a compensation to be made to some magistrates who had suffered losses by the populace, in consequence of their conduct in the late riots in St. George's Fields, and some other places. The provision bills being renewed, and thereby the business for which it was assembled concluded, an end was put to this short session, May 21. which however, in regard to the temper of the times, was at first only by an adjournment.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

5th. **O**N Sunday night great disturbances happened in Spital-fields, in regard to the masters having lowered the price of work four-pence per yard; but at length a dispute arose among the journeymen, dividing themselves into two parties, when breaking of particular houses' windows became general, several of whom were taken into custody, to be dealt with according to law, among whom was a publican, charged as a ringleader in the fray.

Yesterday about noon, a party of guards was ordered to march from the Tower into Spital-fields, to preserve peace and good order in those parts, which so irritated a body of the weavers, that they foolishly opposed them, with old swords, sticks, and bludgeons, and even struck some of the soldiery, who were obliged to return the same in their own defence, by which several were slightly hurt on each side, and some of the offenders were obliged to surrender at discretion, and were delivered over to the civil power.

Yesterday morning a watchman was found in St. George's fields, almost frozen to death, when he was carried to a public house, and put before the fire, but soon expired. This is the third person, who in all probability, hath lost his life by the above imprudent method.—The constant custom of the nor-

thern inhabitants of Europe is to rub the frozen and benumbed limbs for some time with snow, till a due circulation of the blood is effected.

Yesterday the navigation between London and Gravesend was entirely stopped; so that great quantities of heavy goods were sent down to Kent by land carriage.

Near 300 poor watermen, fishermen, &c. in the parish of Lambeth, were relieved with 5s. 3d. each by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury.

On Monday the sum of 200l. was distributed among a great number of poor persons at Almack's tavern, in Pall Mall, being the amount of a collection made among the nobility and gentry who frequent that house.

The following are the particulars of the unhappy disturbance which happened last Sunday evening among the journeymen-weavers about Spital-fields, and which appeared, upon the examination of the parties before the sitting Magistrates last Monday at the Rotation-office in White-chapel.

A large body of journeymen weavers well armed, having assembled on the Sunday night in Bishopsgate-street, they proceeded to the houses of many journeymen weavers, distinguished by the names of single-handed weavers, in resentment, as they declared, for the

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latter having been lately concerned in destroying the looms and works belonging to the engine-loom weavers. At these houses several of the journeymen single-hand weavers were seized by their antagonists, and kept in custody most part of the night; but before morning they all made their escape, except three men, who were on Monday carried before Sir Robert Darling, knt. and George Garret, esq. at the Angel and Crown in Whitechapel. In the course of a strict examination of the several parties, it appeared that the engine-loom weavers, who were the complainants, had acted in a very blameable manner, as they had not only assembled and taken people into custody without any legal warrant or authority, but that they had fired into several houses, and committed divers other illegal acts, to the great terror of many persons, and the disturbance of the public peace. Therefore, upon the conclusion of this examination, which lasted near six hours (in which the magistrates, to their honour, acted with much discretion and impartiality) the above three men, who were charged with having been concerned with many others in destroying some of the engine-loom weavers works, upon giving sufficient security for their appearance, were admitted to bail, to answer the said charge at the ensuing sessions of the peace for the county of Middlesex. The mob of journeymen weavers of both parties being the greatest almost ever known, during this long examination, obliged the magistrates to send for a party of guards to keep the peace; and at the conclusion of the affair, the single-

handed weavers carried off the above three men in triumph. And we are also informed, that the magistrates were unanimous in opinion, that no adequate remedy can possibly be applied to put a stop to these outrageous disturbances between the different branches of journeymen weavers, which threatens destruction to this valuable manufactory, until the legislature shall have established by law the standard prices of labour between the workmen in all the said various branches of business.

The severe frost, which set in on the 21st of last month, 9th. has continued with remarkable rigour, to the great calamity of the lower part of the people, who were already severely distressed by the exorbitant price of provisions.

This morning the river below bridge carried all the appearance of a general wreck; ships, boats, and small craft, lying in a very confused manner, some on shore, and others sunk or overset by the ice.

A fishing boat was discovered near Deptford creek, close choaked in with ice; the people were all frozen to death; the youngest of them, a youth about seventeen, was found sitting as erect almost as if alive.

Extract of a letter from Bath, of the 4th instant.

“The weather was extremely cold here last week, particularly on Thursday; the mercury in Fahrenheit’s thermometer, even in the pump-room, stood at 16 degrees below the freezing point, and in the open air sunk down to 24 degrees below freezing; yet so short was the duration of this intense degree of cold, that in less than 24 hours,

hours, the mercury rose from 24 degrees below freezing, and stood at 6 degrees, i. e. it was 18 degrees less in that space of time. Such an intense degree of cold, attended with so quick a transition, has not appeared in these parts for 14 years past. The mercury in the barometer, in this great cold, stood at 29.60. and during the above variation sunk down to 29.30. only attended with a great fall of snow."

Letters from Strasburg, dated Dec. 20, say, "That an ordinance of the magistrates of that city was lately published by sound of trumpet in the most public parts, which forbids all persons, without distinction of age or sex, country or religion, to beg in that city, or within its jurisdiction, publicly or privately, on any pretence whatsoever, after the first of January. This ordinance is the result of a general regulation of police, the object of which is to put a stop to all begging, root and branch; in order to effect which, proper funds are established for the support of such unhappy objects, whose age and infirmities render them unable to get a livelihood; those who are able are to be set to work, and to have a part of the profit of their labour by way of encouragement; and the children of beggars, and others unable to maintain them, are to be sent to the Foundling Hospital, and brought up as orphans in that house, where they shall be instructed in some business, which their having learned there shall entitle them to carry on *gratis*.

They write from Northampton, that on the third instant, between twelve and one in the morning, an earthquake was felt at Crick, in

that county, which shook the houses very much, and lasted about a minute and three quarters. The same was also felt at Welford, Naseby, and several other places.

They write from Paris that on the 5th instant the cold by Reaumur's thermometer was $8\frac{1}{2}$ degrees below the freezing point. The cold has been more severe here than any that has happened since the year 1709, exceeding that of 1740 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and being but one degree short of that in 1709.

Letters from Vienna advise, that the count Corinini had the misfortune to lose his life by the late terrible hurricane and inundation in the Tyroleze: this nobleman, one of the most illustrious families, was wounded on the head by the fall of a stone, and died the day following. Two officers met also with the like fate.

Ld. Chamberlain's office.

His majesty hath been 12th. most graciously pleased to order, that the court mournings shall not, for the future, continue longer than one half of the time which hath been usually observed.

HERTFORD.

An humble address, signed by the lord mayor, two aldermen, and a great number of considerable manufacturers and traders of the cities of London and Westminster, and another signed by the bailiffs, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art and mystery of weavers, were presented to his majesty, on account of public mournings being shortened, and most graciously received.

A great number of Spital-fields weavers, masters and journeymen, went in grand procession from Spital-fields through the city to St.

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James's,

James's, in order to return their thanks to his majesty, for his declaration to shorten, for the future, court mournings.

Monday last three men were jammed in a boat between a large body of ice near the starlings at London-bridge, from about eight o'clock in the morning till past four in the afternoon; when, at the return of the tide, the men all happily got on shore. A bottle of brandy, and some tobacco, were conveyed to these poor men, by means of a rope from the top of the balustrade at London-bridge.

The coach given by Mr. Alder, of Abingdon, to Mr. Blewett, the Abingdon stage coachman, is now making; the arms of the Coopers company are to be painted, and the supporters two bluecoat-boys; and the number 3379, the fortunate number of the 20,000*l.* prize, is likewise to be put on the coach.

14th. The severe frost broke up, and was succeeded by a gentle thaw, when the navigation of the river Thames opened below bridge, and the snow vanished in the country as if by enchantment.

A few days ago a poor woman in Paris, having only ten sols to purchase a loaf of four pounds, which came to thirteen, requested several bakers to give her credit for the remainder, but they all refused it; whereupon, finding no other resource, she came to the resolution to pilfer a loaf; in which she was detected and carried before a commissary, to whom she declared that she had an infirm husband who had been sick a long time, and four infants who had not had a morsel of bread for two days. The commissary paid for the loaf, and told her he would enquire whether she had not

imposed on him; she conducted him to her garret, where they found the door fast, and on breaking it open, saw the unhappy husband hanging to a beam, and the children almost perishing for want.

Letters from Constantinople of the 1st ult. advise, that the grand vizir had discovered a few days before, a considerable treasure, which the Aga Soliman (beheaded about twelve years ago) had locked up in several chests, and deposited with a private man, who in gratitude assumed the name of Soliman. Upon this discovery, the grand vizir committed the man to prison; and the grand signior, without any other form or process, had the chests taken out of the prisoner's house, and carried to his treasury.

Extract of a letter from Charles Town, South Carolina, Nov. 20.

“ They write from West Florida, of the 20th past, that the whole number of Choctaws that mustered to go out against the Creeks were upwards of 800; but they all returned without seeing the enemy except the red captain, one of our fastest friends in that nation: he, with a party of 42 men, were set upon near the Cahaba river by the Creeks, who killed him, his son, and 24 others. The Choctaws blame a white man, a trader, for betraying them to the Creeks. Letters from the country of the Creeks say, that they were 100 in number, that they killed thirty out of 40 Choctaws, and brought one prisoner home, whom they burnt: they declare the Choctaws behaved with great bravery, for when they had fought till all their ammunition was expended, they rushed

rushed in among the thickest of their enemies, knocking them down with their tomahawks, and the butt end of their muskets. The Creeks own the loss of 12 men, among whom were Molton, another good friend of ours, his son, and the Oakfuskee King. The victors delivered the gorget, medal, and commission of the red captain, who was a great-medal chief, to Mr. Hewitt, a trader, in order to be transmitted to the commissary, or the superintendant who appointed him.

18th. A young man, only son of a person of considerable property near Wimbledon in Surry, was tried at the quarter sessions at St. Margaret's hill, for violently assaulting his own father, and firing at him twice, but providentially missed him. The trial between father and son was truly affecting; the father shewing all the tenderness imaginable towards the offender, who pleaded long himself from a brief he had, which in no wise tended to exculpate him; whereupon he was found guilty, and sent to the New goal till he receives sentence; at which the father cried bitterly, and would not be comforted.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when seven prisoners received judgment of death, eighteen were sentenced to be transported for seven years, two branded in the hand, eight ordered to be privately whipped, two to be publicly whipped, and eight were discharged by proclamation.

At this sessions, Capt. Smith was tried upon seven indictments, for publishing forged receipts in his account to his owners, and honourably acquitted.

This day Daniel Asgood, a bargeman, who was capitally convicted on Saturday for the murder of William Ridley, a watchman in Water-lane, was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence.

Extract of a letter from Paris, of the 2d inst.

“It is customary for the major of this city to go daily to enquire concerning the health of the royal family, when any of those valuable personages are in danger. The etiquette is, to enter into the apartment, and speak to the august sick person for whom the city offer up their prayers. Since the queen has been in danger, the major has attended to his duty, but was not introduced to her Majesty's chamber; he only received a written certificate. The provost of the merchants hath made representations thereupon at Versailles, in the name of the corporation, to which regard has been paid; and for some days past the major has been admitted into the queen's chamber, and her Majesty charged him to thank the gentlemen of the city, in her name, and hath herself given him an account of the state of her health.”

They write from the same place, that the queen is afraid any longer to embrace her children. A few days ago, it seems, she expressed her uneasiness to her physician about the danger of communicating her distemper to them by her caresses, upon the general supposition that disorders of the breast or lungs are catching; and perhaps her Majesty might also intend thereby to discover the true state of her distemper, upon which she had hitherto been greatly flattered. Her physician was embarrassed, and

made reply, "Madam, to a tender and maternal mind like yours, the suspicion alone may be enough in such a case."

The ball on Monday night 20th. at St. James's, in honour of her Majesty's birth-day, was very splendid and numerous; their Majesties came into the room a little before nine, when the ball was opened by his royal highness the duke of Gloucester and the princess Louisa Ann; minuets were danced alternately by the nobility till past eleven, when their Majesties withdrew; country dances afterwards commenced, which continued till near one o'clock, when the rest of the royal family, nobility, &c. retired.

On Saturday the 16th instant Atcham bridge, built over the river within three miles of Shrewsbury, was broke down by the shoals of ice floating through, attended with a very remarkable circumstance, viz. two broad-wheel-waggons, drawn each by four horses, and loaded with coals, came up; when one of the waggons went safe over; but when the fore horse of the hind waggon came to the bridge, he turned aside, and notwithstanding the driver made use of his whip, he could not make him go forward; and in less than three minutes the bridge fell in.

The following uncommon incident, which lately happened at Eccles in Norfolk, is given as an absolute fact:—An old well at that place, which had not been used for a great number of years, on account of the badness of the water, was some time ago converted into a necessary, by building a small house thereon; in which condition it has remained ever since; a man servant belonging to the fa-

mily, stepping into the place a few nights ago, was surprized with a strange rumbling noise, and being frightened, ran to inform his fellow-servants, who immediately concluding that a young greyhound, which had been missing a day or two, had by some accident fallen in; they went with a lanthorn and long pole, to be satisfied as to the truth of it; one of the men put the lanthorn down one hole, while his companion looked down the other; who, observing a blue flame that was hovering over the surface, disturbed the surface with the pole, when instantly a ball of fire sprung up, which struck him on the breast, and beat him against the wall; it then flew out at the door, and burst in the air, with a noise resembling that of a cannon, leaving a sulphureous stench behind it. The man's throat was very much burnt, but he otherwise received little hurt; and a boy who stood by the door had his eye-brows singed.

We hear that one of the largest fire-engines hitherto in use, on Wednesday last began to work at Tynemouth-moor colliery, in the presence of several gentlemen and artificers: the engine, in the opinion of those who are skilled in mechanic powers, will draw upwards of a thousand hogheads of water in an hour, at the depth of 70 feet, and is computed to drain and win at the same depth upwards of one million Newcastle chaldrons of coals, Long-benton seam, in the above colliery. The vast quantity of water expected in this new winning, induced the lessees to erect so extraordinary an engine, besides which there are two other fire-engines of a pretty large size, working

working on the rise-part of this colliery.

On Saturday evening the 24th. judges met at Lord Mansfield's chambers in Serjeants Inn, Chancery-lane, when the case of Mr. Gibson (convicted of forgery above two years ago,) on a special verdict, was taken into further consideration; he was found guilty, and is to receive sentence at the Old Bailey next sessions.

His Majesty having signified his pleasure to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that the lappels and cuffs of the military uniform frocks, appointed to be worn by the lieutenants of his Majesty's fleet, be for the future white instead of blue cloth; and that the waistcoats be plain white cloth, with gilt buttons of the pattern now worn, without any lace; the lieutenants of his Majesty's fleet are directed to conform strictly thereto.

After a hearing of three days, a grand cause was determined before the right hon. the lord high chancellor, in the court of chancery in Westminster-hall, wherein Sir Robert Barker bart. and other officers, were plaintiffs, and admiral Cornish and others were defendants, relative to the Manilla ransom, and other prize money; when a decree was given for the former.

They write from Madrid, that the day of the conception of the Virgin Mary, a magnificent sun of gold, ornamented with diamonds and other precious stones, to the value of 2,400,000 florins, was placed in the chapel of the palace, being a gift from his Majesty.

At a late meeting of the society of agriculture established at Flo-

rence, one of the members produced several samples of beech oil, and read a memorial concerning the method of extracting it, and the utility it might be of to the duchy of Tuscany, by making it serve the purpose of olive oil. [A scheme of this nature, and with great probability of success, was some time ago proposed in England by the late ingenious Mr. Aaron Hill.]

On the 30th of September was tried, in the supreme court of judicature at Montreal, an action, in which Capt. Disney, late town-major of Montreal, was plaintiff, and Thomas Walker, Esq; late a justice of the peace for the district of Montreal, was defendant. The action was brought for having maliciously, and without any probable cause, procured the plaintiff to be imprisoned and detained in prison 112 days, upon a charge of having been concerned in the felonious assault committed upon the defendant in December, 1764, and having maliciously, and without any probable cause, procured the plaintiff to be indicted and tried for the said felony, at the last sessions of the supreme court holden at Montreal, in February and March last, and giving evidence against the plaintiff in support of the said indictment: and the damages were laid at 2000 l. of lawful money of this province. The defendant stated, at a long special plea, the grounds upon which he had carried on the prosecution against the plaintiff, which amounted to a very strong probable cause. The trial lasted above five hours; and the jury, after withdrawing for about five minutes, gave a verdict for the defendant.

Extract of a letter from Mannheim.

“ On the 1st instant, the elector, our sovereign, being desirous to celebrate and immortalise that day, as being the 25th anniversary of his reign, instituted a new order of knighthood, entitled, the order of the Palatine-lion. His electoral highness that day honoured sixteen of the principal noblemen of his court with the ensigns of this order. The number of knights is never to exceed twenty-five; and no person can be admitted till he has been in the service of the electoral Palatine family twenty-five years. His electoral highness has likewise ordained, that no person shall be admitted to the order of St. Hubert till he has previously been honoured with that of the Palatine-lion.”

28th. About ten at night the Queen of Denmark was safely delivered of a prince to the inexpressible happiness of her royal consort, and the whole court. Her Majesty and the new-born prince are both as well as can be expected. This very important and much desired event happened but an hour or two before the anniversary of the King of Denmark's own birth-day, which was celebrated at Copenhagen with double festivity. The birth of an heir male to the crown, has compleatly fulfilled the ardent wishes and prayers of the public, and consequently spread a real joy through all ranks of people. Immediately after it was made known, the foreign ministers, and all the nobility, waited upon the King, who was pleased to receive their compliments of congratulation, and to express the satisfac-

tion he received from their attention on this interesting event. The King of Denmark bestowed several marks of favour on this happy occasion.

His Majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills: 29th.

The bill to continue and amend an act for allowing the free importation of salted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time; and for allowing the free importation of salted beef, pork, butter, and bacon, from the British dominions in America, for a limited time.

The bill to enable his Majesty to license a playhouse in the city of Bath.

And to such other private bills as were ready.

Yesterday was held a general court of the East-India Company, when many important affairs were communicated to them by the court of directors, particularly in relation to the bill for restraining the Company from making any further dividends than 10 per cent. per ann. for a limited time; and the court came to a resolution to petition the house of lords, that the said bill may not pass into a law. They likewise came to a resolution to add five gentlemen in the direction to the chairman, or deputy-chairman, whenever public business might require such assistance.

The republic of Venice has just issued a decree, forbidding all the religious orders of mendicants, and also the Jesuits, from receiving any noviciate for twenty years to come. The said republic has also resolved to suppress the large pension which they used to grant

to such of its citizens as obtained the cardinalship.

Mr. Montague, his Polish Majesty's agent, presented to the Royal Society a large gold medal, struck at Warsaw, and transmitted as a specimen of the progress of the arts in Poland. On one side is a very strong likeness of the King in alt relief; on the reverse, three different wreaths of oak, laurel, and myrtle, encircling the word

MERENTIBUS.

A most horrid murder was committed at Wooton-Underidge, in Gloucestershire, by one Wallington, a shearman, who, about ten in the morning, left his work, and in a cruel manner murdered his own father. It has since appeared, that the murderer was out of his mind: for upon his examination he said he had seen a vision, and that the devil had commanded him to do the murder exactly at 10 o'clock; and it was observed that he went out several times to look at the clock, and that he kept his time precisely. He then went to a neighbour, and with seeming satisfaction told him "he had done it:" and being asked what, his answer was, "he had killed his father."

On the representations of the ambassador from Great Britain, a ship of that nation, which was detained in the arsenal at Constantinople has been released. The dragoman of the French consul at Cairo, named Roboli, arrived lately in that capital; and is now in prison at Bagne. Some serious consequences are apprehended from this affair. Other advices from Cairo say, that Ali Beg had collected an army together, and had taken possession of the Nile above

and below the town, so as to prevent any provisions passing; which had occasioned the greatest consternation. And from Alexandria of a latter date, the 23d of October, that seven begs of the town had collected an army, and divided it; the one that attacked above the town was entirely routed, and the other in the greatest confusion; so that it is apprehended that Ali Beg will soon be master of both cities.

The cause so long depending between the late Mr. Barnes and the post-master of Bath, concerning the demand of halfpence for delivering letters at the houses of the persons to whom directed, was moved in the king's bench; when opinion was given, that the demand of any money over and above the usual rates of postage, for delivering letters at the houses to which they are directed, was illegal; and judgment was ordered to be entered accordingly.

They write from Berlin, that the lord marshal, brother to the late field marshal Keith, and governor of Neufchatel, a principality upon the confines of Switzerland, has desired and obtained the King's leave to resign, and his Majesty likewise continues to him his appointments. He is succeeded by lieutenant general Lentulus. The sieur Michel, who was many years charged with the affairs of this court at London, and was since sub-governor of the above principality, has also obtained leave to resign, and the King has granted him a pension of 1000 crowns.

The following observations on the late severe cold, were made by a gentleman of Glasgow College, and communicated by a letter of the 5th instant:

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“ In our climate the air is commonly reckoned warm when the mercury in Fahrenheit’s thermometer is at 64 degrees. Water freezes when it is at 32 degrees; and 0 is the beginning of the scale.

In the year 1731, the cold sunk the thermometer in Pennsylvania to 5 degrees. In 1706 and 1709, at Paris, to 8 degrees. In 1729, in Leyden, to 5 degrees; and at Utrecht, to 4 degrees. In 1709 and 1731, in London, to 0; and at Copenhagen, it was the same. In 1732, at Upsal, it was at 1 degree below 0. At Torneo in Sweden, latitude 65 deg. 51 min. it was at 33 degrees below 0, which was a degree of cold as much below the cold of freezing water, as that is below the ordinary heat of the human body.

In the year 1740, at St. Andrews, it was 11 degrees at ten o’clock before noon. In some other parts of Scotland at 9 degrees; and in a certain place in Airshire, it is said to have been at 6 degrees; which is the lowest in that year of which we have any account.

Sunday last, at ten o’clock before noon, the thermometer, when hung upon a pole near the observatory, and in the shade, was 5 degrees: upon observing this degree of cold at this time of the day, a suspicion arose, that it must have been much colder early in the morning; upon which the thermometer was placed about half an inch under the surface of the snow, and in the shade; and after a few minutes it sunk to 2 degrees below 0. At 2 o’clock in the afternoon, when hung upon the pole, it was 11 degrees, though there was a serene sky and fine sunshine,

At 6 o’clock it fell to half a degree above 0. From 9 o’clock to 11, it was at 2 degrees below 0. After 11, it gradually rose; so that before 5 on Monday morning it was at 12 degrees. When it was at 2 degrees below 0 at the observatory, it was at 4 degrees in the back yard of a college house, though near a low room, in which there was a constant and great fire; at 2 degrees, when hung upon the side of a window in the first story; and at 1 degree, when hung at a distance from the house.

That no mistakes might happen in the above experiments upon the cold at the observatory, there were made use of upon this occasion three standard thermometers, two of them mercurial, and the other a spirit one, all exactly graduated by Fahrenheit’s scale.”

A letter from Paris, dated Jan. 22, says, “ the faculty of medicine having assembled last week, the part they should take with respect to inoculation came under consideration; there were 32 voices against 23 for tolerating it, and eight or ten doctors declined giving their opinion: from whence it is concluded, that a more numerous assembly will be convoked, to determine this important question.”

The states general have appointed Wednesday the 17th of this month to be observed as a day of fasting, prayer, and thanksgiving, throughout the United Provinces.

A letter from Prague, dated Jan. 4, says, “ several persons skilled in commerce are arrived here and in Moravia, to inspect the manufactures carrying on in this country, and to make a report thereof to the council by whom they are commissioned. A number of people have

have subscribed at Vienna, for establishing a fund and society of commerce in linen cloth to trade to the ports of Spain, by the way of Genoa.

They write from Lisbon, that Don Emanuel de Sufa, governor of the isle of St. Catherine, had sent five jesuits home, on board a Portuguese frigate of war, in irons, accused of dangerous practices against the state.

The empress of Russia has assigned the sum of 4000 roubles, and named thirty marine officers, to observe, in eight different places, the passage of Venus over the sun's disk, on the 3d of June, 1769.

The Kings of Denmark and Sweden have assigned 9000 crowns each for the same purpose.

There is now living at a village, called Hayford, in Oxfordshire, three men and two women, whose ages put together amount to 503 years, and some few months.

Died lately, in the isle of Sky in Scotland, Mr. Donald M'Gregor, a farmer there, in the 117th year of his age.

In Italy, father Joseph-Marie Valeschi de Firizano, at the age of 108 years, in the convent of Augustines at Galeata, where he had been Prior 70 years. He was always extremely sober; but ever since he was 28 years of age he had accustomed himself to breakfast every day upon a crust of bread steeped in a glass of strong wine, which he took the morning of the day on which he died.

Bartholomew Galet, of St. Thernay, near Clement, died there on the 7th instant, aged 101. He had been thrice married, and has left a child of eleven months old.

At Trie in Gascony, Philip Laroque, butcher, aged 102 years; he cut four large teeth since his 92d year; he got drunk regularly twice a week; and worked at the most laborious part of his business till his 100th year.

At his house near Banstead, Surrey, aged 102, Mr. Humphry Woolston, a wealthy farmer and grazier, and formerly a contractor for serving the navy with oxen.

A few days ago, at Rathcossy, in the county of Kildare in Ireland, aged 102, Mrs. Alice Dunn, a widow gentlewoman, who retained her senses to the last.

Last week died, at Burythorpe, near Malton, in Yorkshire, Francis Confit, aged 150 years. He was maintained by the parish above sixty years, and retained his senses to the very last.

F E B R U A R Y.

Twenty-six prisoners, whose 1st. debts amounted from 40s. to 6l. each, were discharged from the Poultry Compter, by some generous benefactor; each prisoner, at his discharge, received the surplus money, amounting to about 30s. each: and next day several prisoners were likewise discharged from Wood-street Compter, by the same benefactor.

The new-born son of his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland was christened at the castle of Dublin, by the name of Frederick. His Majesty by proxy, and the duke of Leinster, were god-fathers, and the countess of Moyra was god-mother. The ceremony was performed by the lord primate. The duchess of Grafton, in 1723, was the

the last lieutenant's lady brought to bed in that kingdom.

A male elk was carried to Richmond, as a present to his Majesty. It is a very curious and uncommon beast; it is of a mouse colour; its head and ears like a mule; its neck so remarkably short, that it kneels to feed; its legs like a deer; is about twelve hands and a half high; and being but ten months old, will probably be much higher. It is very quiet, and very much admired.

The wife of a soldier in the guards having purchased a bed of a broker in Drury-lane; in carrying it home upon her head, thought she felt something hard in it. Upon opening the seam to see what it was, found 42 guineas and two queen Ann's crown pieces.

Friday last, William Evans, a journeyman weaver, charged with cutting and destroying works out of the loom of another journeyman weaver, was re-examined at the Public Office in Bow-street, before Sir John Fielding, Knt. William Kelynge, Joseph Girdler, Paul Vaillant, and Thomas Kynaston, Esqrs. when the evidence appearing clear and positive, Evans was committed to Newgate, and the parties bound over to prosecute. This examination was attended by a great number of the most respectable manufacturers from Spital-fields, who expressed their readiness to give to that useful body of men, their journeymen, the wages they themselves had requested: indeed it did not appear, either from Evans the prisoner, or any other person, that there was the least dissatisfaction subsisting at present amongst the journeymen weavers relative to their wages; and among

other instances of candour expressed by the masters that day, was the following remarkable one, namely, that, though they were now possessed of such lights as might be the means of bringing many of these unhappy wretches to justice, some of whom have doubtless been misled by the wickedness of a few, yet they would wish to prosecute such only as may serve to strike at the root of their most unwarrantable proceedings, and such as the common justice due to the public may necessarily require; and in these sentiments the magistrates concurred.

The act for limiting the duration of parliaments in 3d. Ireland, which passed the commons in that kingdom, having received his Majesty's royal approbation, was returned by express to Dublin. By this act the parliament in Ireland is limited to eight years; for as it fits but every other year, a septennial bill would have comprehended only three sessions.

Whitehall, Feb. 2. The King has been pleased to issue his commission, under the great seal, authorizing and empowering Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Frazer, Esqrs. or any two of them, to execute the office of keeper of his Majesty's privy seal, for and during the space and term of six weeks; and also to grant, during his Majesty's pleasure, determinable nevertheless at his Majesty's pleasure, to the right hon. William, earl of Chatham, the said office of keeper of his Majesty's privy seal, from and after the said term of six weeks, or other sooner determination of the said commission.

A fire broke out at the house of Mr. Butler, leather-cutter on Snow-hill,

hill, which entirely consumed the same, together with the house of Mr. Cooper, a hatter adjoining, and likewise that of Messrs. Jarvis, Sterry, and Newman, leather-cutters and curriers: the flames raged for a great while with incredible fury, and destroyed several workshops and out-houses backwards, and had spread to a timber yard adjoining before they could be extinguished, which was in a great measure accomplished by the activity of the paviours of the New River Company, who, by digging up the ground, and boring holes through the pipes, supplied the engines with water, which before could not be procured. Happily no lives were lost.

Friday morning a melancholy accident happened at Dover, in saluting the French ambassador on his landing there: two men, who were re-loading a cannon at Moat-bulwark, were killed in a most shocking manner.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge.

“ The late Dr. Smith, master of Trinity, was the last of sir Isaac Newton’s philosophical set of friends. He has left 3000 l. to the university. The interest of one half to enlarge the Plumian professorship of astronomy, which he formerly enjoyed himself; the interest of the other to the two bachelors of arts, who shall appear to have made the greatest progress in the philosophical and mathematical studies. These prizes are to be determined after they have taken their degrees by a select body of our senior members.”

The King of Sweden has lately issued an ordinance, forbidding the poor to beg publicly, either in that capital or its neighbourhood. Di-

vers arrangements were taken at the same time, by which a subsistence is provided for the indigent, who are unable to procure themselves a livelihood.

His Majesty’s ship *Fame*, of 74 guns, which was driven on the rocks in Plymouth Sound, and bulged, was weighed and buoyed off at high water, by considerable quantities of casks supplied from the victualling-office there, and some small vessels being lashed to her. She is now in the dock, to undergo a repair, and which will make her as good a ship as at first. Had she remained on the rocks till the late stormy weather, it is said, she must unavoidable have been beaten to pieces.

We hear that a master, mate, and seven seamen remained on board the *Fame* during all the time of her distress, a good part of which time her hold and lower-gun deck were full of water; and that for their good behaviour they will be rewarded with promotion.

By a letter from Bruton, near Wells, in Somersetshire, we have an account, that upwards of thirty persons lost their lives in the late great snows: a gentleman on horseback was dug out of the snow on the road near Mendip hills, the man and horse being froze to death; upwards of fifty guineas, and some notes of value, were found in the gentleman’s cloak-bag.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia.

“ From Alexandria, in Virginia, we learn, that a number of negroes there had lately conspired to poison their overseers, and that several persons have lost their lives in consequence thereof; that some of the

the negroes have been taken up, four of whom were executed about three weeks ago, after which their heads were cut off, and fixed on the chimnies of the court-house; and it was expected that four more would soon meet with the same fate.

The grand signior has given his eldest daughter, a princess of seven years old, to the nizanji-bashi; and yesterday the grand-vizir cloathed him with the pellice, and declared him son-in-law to the sultan. This young princess is the widow of the late vizir, who was beheaded three years ago at Meteline.

8th. This day his excellency the count de Chatelet, ambassador from France, was at court for the first time, and made a very splendid appearance; his coach was very elegant, made in London, drawn by six black horses; the harness was made of red leather, stitched with white, and his servants were dressed in rich liveries, green and gold.

The late sir Robert Rich, bart. is said to have died with large possessions, the bulk of which, amounting to more than 100,000 l. comes to his son, general Rich, who succeeds him also in the title.—Sir Robert has, in particular, left 500 l. a-year to lady Lyttelton, and 500 l. a-year in reversion to Sir Francis Blake Delaval, Knight of the Bath.

10th. Two of the nine convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, were this day executed at Tyburn. The other seven are reprieved.

They write from New York, that on the 21st of December, the Society for promoting arts, &c.

held a meeting, when a premium of 10 l. was adjudged to Thomas Young, of Oyfter-Bay, for the largest nursery of apple-trees, being 27,123.

The proposal for setting up the business of silk-throwing was read; but judged improper, at least at present, for this colony.

Certificate from Joshua Clark, and Francis Furnier, of Suffolk county, that from the year 1762, to the 1st of April, 1767, the first had set 3,200 vines, and the other 1551 vines, was referred to two of the members, to give their assistance in procuring them the premium from the London society.

Philip P. Schuyler, Esq; being present at the meeting, informed them, that he had erected a flax-mill at Saratoga in the year 1767, and delivered to the society a calculation of the difference of the work done by the mill and by the hand in the same time; whereupon they adjudged a medal to Mr. Schuyler, and returned him their thanks for executing so useful a design in the province.

Lord Baltimore voluntarily surrendered himself in the 12th. court of king's bench, upon the charge that had been exhibited against him before sir John Fielding by Sarah Woodcock, for a rape, and was admitted to bail. At the same time Mrs. Griffenburgh, who had voluntarily surrendered herself to sir John Fielding, and was by him committed to prison, for aiding and assisting his lordship, was, in like manner, brought before that honourable court, and admitted to bail. As was also Mrs. Hervey, who about seven weeks ago had been committed to Newgate by the justices for

for the same offence. His lordship's bail, was himself in 4000*l.* and four sureties of 1000*l.* each: and the two women themselves in 400*l.* each, and four sureties in 100*l.* each.

The great duchess of Tuscany was brought to bed this morning, between four and five o'clock, of a prince, and both are as well as can be expected. This happy event was announced at break of day to the public by the discharge of an hundred cannon from the fortress that is the most distant from the palace. Her royal highness was at public ball in mask last night at the theatre; where she supped, and retired from thence as usual about twelve. The christening is to be performed this evening in the great hall of the palace: the emperor is godfather, and is to be represented by count Rosenberg. To-morrow the great duke will receive the compliments of the foreign ministers, and his subjects kiss his hand on this occasion; after which his royal highness will dine in public, as is his custom on any great solemnity, and a great gala is to be continued for four days.

There having been a continued fall of snow and rain for four-and-twenty hours at Leeds, in Yorkshire, which began on the 9th in the morning, their river rose the day following, overflowed its banks, swept away all before it that was moveable, and laid the whole neighbourhood under water; but in the afternoon of that day, the flood abated, and many who had left their houses through fear returned; but, before they were well settled, a second swell of the river drove them out again the same

night, and they were obliged to remove to the higher parts of the town to save their lives; but this rise, which happened suddenly, as suddenly subsided; and before daylight, on Thursday morning, the houses that had been abandoned over-night were again habitable. But in a few hours the rain began to fall more heavily than ever; and on the Friday morning the flood rose higher by several inches than at any time before, and continued at near an equal height almost the whole day; insomuch, that the consternation of the inhabitants became inexpressible.—Leeds, however, is not the only place in the north that was alarmed by this inundation; the river Calder rose still higher than the other, and was attended with more distressful circumstances.

Wednesday, after a trial of several hours before the lord chief justice Wilmot, the will of the late sir Thomas Clarke, master of the rolls, was confirmed; but his copyhold estate, being some inclosed grounds on Hampstead-Heath, was adjudged to belong to the heir at law, who clearly made out his affinity.

They write from Arnheim, that the dikes in that country are in such danger of breaking every moment by the inundations which have followed the last frost, that three thousand men have been perpetually employed ever since the 29th past, in strengthening the dike near Nimeguen, which is so weakened, that they are obliged to keep working on it night and day.

The French ambassador has given orders, to have enquiry made into the situation of the families of the two poor men, who were

killed

killed in loading the guns to salute him on his landing in England: his excellency having very humanely declared, that he will provide for them in such a manner, as to more than amply recompence every pecuniary loss the families of these unfortunate men may sustain from their deaths.

17th. The North mail, which generally arrives on Monday morning, was not arrived yesterday morning at eleven o'clock.

Wednesday last there was the greatest flood ever known at Hereford: the water came into Wye-bridge-street as high as the Royal Oak; and on Thursday all the flat country near Ross was overflowed. The causeway between Ross and Wilton was so much under water, that several people in returning from Ross market missed the causeway, and must have been drowned if some boats had not fortunately come to their assistance.

Letters from Carmarthenshire mention, that all the vale was entirely overflowed, and that most of the bridges had been borne down by the rapidity of the torrent.

On Tuesday the flood was so violent at Basseleg, that Tredegar-park was overflowed, and many deer carried down by the current, but most of them were taken up by boats.

There was a very heavy snow in Shropshire on Tuesday last.

They write from Oxford, that the right hon the earl of Lichfield, chancellor of that university, has established two annual prizes of the value of 20*l.* each; the one for a copy of English verses, the other for a Latin dissertation: and the following are the subjects proposed for the present year, viz.

For the English verses,
THE CONQUEST OF QUÉBEC.

For the Latin dissertation,
ARTES PROSUNT REIPUBLICÆ.

This first prize is intended for such gentlemen of the university as have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other for such as have not compleated seven years.—The exercises are to be sent, under a sealed cover, to the register of the university, before next Ascension-day. The author is required to conceal his name, and to distinguish his composition by whatever motto he pleases; sending at the same time his name and motto sealed up under another cover.—The exercises to which the prizes are adjudged are to be repeated (after a previous rehearsal) in the theatre upon the commemoration day, immediately before the orator or poetry professor's Crewian oration.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Thorpe in Yorkshire, to his friend in London, dated Feb. 11.

“However incredible the following particulars may appear, you may be assured of the veracity of them: about a year since, an old man of this place, aged 94 years, was married to a woman of 83, by whom he had a child born on the 29th of last month, which is likely to live, as the mother went her full time.”

Last night died in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, the right hon. Arthur Onslow, esq; one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and speaker of the house of commons for upwards of 33 years; he was the third of his family who had been nominated to that high office.

23d. This day his majesty gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for further regulating the proceedings of the united company of merchants trading to the East-Indies, with respect to making of dividends.

The bill for the better regulation of his majesty's marine forces while on shore.

The bill for the more speedy and effectual transportation of felons.

The bill for granting an aid to his majesty for disbanding the army, and other necessary occasions, as relate to the number of troops kept upon the Irish establishment.

The bill for providing proper accommodation for his majesty's justices of the great sessions in Wales, during the time of holding such sessions.

The bill for rebuilding and enlarging the common gaol of the city and county of Coventry; and for appointing a place for the custody of prisoners in the mean time.

The bill for more effectually supplying the town of Halifax with water, &c.

The bill for making and building a convenient exchange in the city of Glasgow, for enlarging St. Andrew's church-yard, and for building a bridge over the river Clyde, &c.

The bill for enlightening, paving, cleansing the streets, and for better regulating the nightly watch and beadles, and for regulating the poor of the parish of St. Mary le Bone in the county of Middlesex.

The bill for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal

from Birmingham to Bilston, and for making collateral cuts and waggon ways from several coal-mines, and for continuing the said canal to Autherly, there to communicate with the canal now making between the rivers Trent and Severn.

And to such road and inclosure bills as were then ready.

Four causes were tried at Guildhall, London, by special juries, before the right hon. Sir Eardley Wilmot, knt. chief justice of the court of common pleas, wherein several merchants were plaintiffs, and the hon. James Murray, Esq; late governor of Quebec, was defendant, for recovering divers sums of money levied by way of duties upon spirits imported: when, after a full hearing which lasted several hours, verdicts were given for the several plaintiffs for all such duties as had been imposed by the defendant over and above the French duties, together with damages and costs of suit.

They write from Newcastle, that on the 10th instant the river Tees overflowed so much, that the miller of Wycliffe-mill in Yorkshire, near Barnard-castle, was obliged to stand three hours upon the coal-heap adjoining to the dwelling house; his servant-man, coming home with a horse, rode to him, and carried him into the mill-cloze, where they remained two hours, when the water abated. A sow got into a horse-trough, which stood before the mill-door, to save herself; and a cock and three hens sat upon her back all the time of the flood.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

“ The new year commences with an account of a very tragical affair,

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affair, that has just happened to our ambassador at the court of Naples; the fact is this: The viscount de Choiseul, our said ambassador, unhappily casting his tender regard towards a young lady of that place, of a good family, before engaged to the count de Conitz, the emperor's ambassador, and taking advantage of the count's absence, pressed this fair Italian lady with the most ardent professions of love, and, to forward his suit, overwhelmed her with presents—but all in vain, she still proving inexorable. One day, in a fit of rage and despair, he drew his sword, and plunged it three times in her body; some say she died on the spot; others, that she is not yet dead, but mortally wounded: however, the king of Naples, informed of this shocking scene, dispatched a courier hither, and our king immediately ordered his said ambassador home, and he is since sent to the Bastille. This melancholy transaction has so affected the duke de Pladin (the viscount's father) that he has been at the point of death with grief on this sad occasion, and is still unable to attend to any business; nor has been at court since the beginning of the new year.

They write from Rome, that the king of the Two Sicilies, as heir of the house of Farnese, has laid claim to the church and convent of Jesus, occupied by the Jesuits in that city. The palace, with the church belonging to it, is one of the most superb buildings in Rome, and is always the residence of the general of the order.

A very curious experiment was exhibited at Berlin on the 30th past, by M. Formey, secretary to

the royal academy of sciences there, relative to the artificial production of dates, by the application of the dust of the male palm-tree to the flowers of the female. The dust had been sent that gentleman so long ago as the last year, from Carelsruhe; and it is the third time the experiment has succeeded under the hands of that able botanist.

Some letters from Cadiz mention advice having been received there from the Havannah, that the town of Puerto Peblo, in South America, was lately reduced to ashes, having been set fire to by a body of Musketo Indians, who also massacred a great number of the inhabitants, in revenge for some of their countrymen being made slaves of by the Spaniards.

We learn from Aenhouys in Jutland, that old Drachen-
berg, so famous on account of his great age, is still living in that country. On the 6th of November last, he celebrated the 142d anniversary-day of his birth, and was at that time in good health, being sensible of no other infirmity than a little weakness of sight. He had walked that day two Danish miles, and when these advices came away he was on his journey on foot to Copenhagen.

Was tried before the right
hon. lord chief justice Wil-
mot, at Guildhall, an action
brought by one of the deputy land
coal-meters for the city of London,
against two coal merchants of the
same city, for selling five chal-
dron of coals, for pool-measure,
without delivering the full quan-
tity. It appeared in evidence,
that thirteen sacks each had been
sent in five carts to the buyer's,
and

and yet, for want of properly filling the sacks, five bushels of coals were left behind. After a full hearing, the jury, without going out of court, gave the plaintiff a verdict for 100 l. by which he is intitled to double costs of suit.

An earthquake was felt at Vienna, which threw the city into great consternation. It was more violent in the neighbourhood.

In the night between the 7th and 8th instant, all the Jesuits in the territories of Parma were expelled at the same hour, without any disturbance. The old hospital of St. Lazarus, near that city, was the place where they were brought together, except one party which took another road, but fell in with the rest in their way to Bologna, which was appointed for their general rendezvous. A magistrate was deputed to go to each of the houses belonging to the Jesuits, to signify the Infant's commands; and the next morning a pragmatic sanction was issued, declaring the proscription of the order. At the same time an ordinance was issued concerning the public places of learning, wherein new professors are appointed to succeed in such departments as were occupied by the Jesuits.

Extract of a letter from N. York.

“ His excellency Sir Henry Moor, our governor, has published a proclamation, offering a reward of 50 l. to any person, and a pardon to any accomplice, who shall discover the author of the following seditious paper, fundry of which have lately been secretly dispersed in this city; viz.

“ Whereas a glorious stand for liberty did appear in the resentment shewn to a set of miscreants

under the name of stamp-masters in the year 1765; and it is now feared that a set of gentry, called commissioners (I do not mean those lately arrived at Boston), whose odious business is of a similar nature, may soon make their appearance amongst us, in order to execute their detestable office: it is therefore hoped every votary of that celestial goddess liberty will hold themselves in readiness to give them a proper welcome: rouse, my countrymen, rouse!

Pro patria.”

About four in the afternoon, a fellow went into 29th. the London assurance office in Birchin lane, where there was only one clerk telling up his cash; the man asked him if the office hours were over; the clerk said, No, not till five; upon which the villain pulled out a pistol, knocked the clerk down with the but end of it, and carried off near 250 guineas.

A letter from Bologna, dated Jan. 5, says, “ The whole number of Jesuits expelled from Naples is 1500. The departure of those from Sicily was suspended a short time, on account of the senate having supplicated the king to permit such among them as were natives of that island to pass the remainder of their days there; but his majesty did not think proper to grant their request.”

Letters from Rome, dated Jan. 2, say, “ We are informed that the king of Sardinia hath expressed to the Portuguese minister the esteem and respect which he entertains for his most faithful majesty; but that he cannot, however, consent to the distributing in his states the new work against the Jesuits, printed lately at Lisbon.”

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The expelled Jesuits from Naples, who had embarked at San Stefano, have had orders to retire immediately into the ecclesiastical state. Those from the Pouille, it is said, have been shipwrecked on the islands of Tremiti.

They write from Paris, that the king has consented to let the exiled members of the parliament of Britany return home, and resume their functions, as well as Mess. de la Chalotais, and the other disgraced magistrates.

The king of Prussia, a few days ago, generously made a gift of 300,000 crowns to the inhabitants of Silesia. This money is to be divided among those persons, who by any unfortunate event have been under the necessity of contracting debts and mortgaging their estates.

There is now living in lady Dacre's alms-houses, Westminster, one Mrs. Windimore, whose maiden name was Hyde; she was grand-daughter of Dr. Hyde, bishop of Salisbury, brother of the great lord chancellor Hyde, earl of Clarendon, and lost her fortune in the South-Sea year, 1720: she is also a distant cousin of their late majesties queen Mary and queen Anne, whose mother was lady Anne Hyde, Duchess of York, whose royal consort was afterwards king James II. A lively instance of the mutability of all worldly things, that a person related to two crowned heads should, by a strange caprice of fortune, be reduced to live in an alms-house! She retains her senses in a tolerable degree; and her principal complaint is, that she has outlived all her friends, being now upwards of an hundred years of age.

Letters from Laubach, dated Jan. 20, say, "the society of agriculture and œconomy, established by order of the empress queen in the dutchy of Carniola, have proposed, with her majesty's consent, the following questions for the prize of the year 1768, as tending to the general good, and to the advantage of every individual.

"Whether the commons of this country are hurtful or advantageous? in what manner can they, if the former, be most easily and speedily abolished? if the latter, how can they be rendered more advantageous, as well for the country in general, as for the inhabitants who have a right thereto?"

Letters from Vienna of the 19th ult. mention, that count Bathiani hath caused public notice to be given, that all beggars or other persons in want of business, who are willing to work, shall, on application to him, be employed in the manufactures which he hath established in Hungary.

The very great scarcity that has prevailed for these three years past in the dominions of the infant duke of Parma, has induced the government to cause a treatise written in French by the sieur Mustel, upon the cultivation and use of potatoes, and the method of mixing them with wheat flour to make bread, to be translated into Italian. The first bread of this kind, made by way of trial, was presented to the Infant, and greatly approved of.

They write from Worcester, that a few days since one William Bullock, a blacksmith, of the parish of Martley, 90 years of age, was married to Elizabeth Murrell, aged about 15.

Died on Thursday the 11th instant,

tant, at Mr. Swift's, her son-in-law's house at Worcester, Mrs. Martha Whiteway, in the 78th year of her age: she was a lady of great natural, as well as improved abilities: her conversation, which abounded with eloquence, was unaffected and polite: she was a warm, firm, sincere friend, and at the same time not an implacable enemy: was a great despiser of money, and always liberal to the distressed. Mrs. Whiteway was the cousin-german, as well as the intimate friend of the great doctor Swift.

At Dingly, near Market Harborough, Northamptonshire, major Ball, aged 84, who commanded marshal Wade's regiment of horse at the taking the Highland deserters in Lady Wood, near Oundle, Northamptonshire, in May, 1743, and was the officer who went into the wood to them, and persuaded them to surrender: he was sixty years in the service, and was in Spain under lord Peterborough.

On the 16th, aged near 80, Gillingham Cooper, esq; banker in the Strand. He is said to have died worth upwards of 200,000l. It is somewhat remarkable of this gentleman, that he became possessed of a considerable sum of money by the death of Mr. Blandy, who was poisoned by his daughter, at Henly, and by the death of Mr. Jefferies, who was murdered by his niece, Miss Jefferies, and Swan, at Walthamstow: being lord of the manor at both places.

Last week, near Ellesmere in Shropshire, Jane Holt, in the 108th year of her age; she survived her husband near ten years, who died in the 99th year of his age.

A woman, commonly called La Pillagrina, but whose real name was Elizabeth Mafi, has lately died at Florence, aged ninety years. The remarkable circumstance attending her was, that she had been married to seven husbands, the last of whom espoused her at seventy years of age. She ordered by her will, that she should be buried next her fifth husband.

A few days since, within a day of each other, at Tooting in Surry, Dr. Thomas Pearson, and Mr. John Jackson, aged 97 each, the two oldest inhabitants of that parish.

At Cockermouth, the rev. Mr. Jefferson, aged 93, who had been rector of that place near 70 years.

In Tothill-fields, Mr. Winter, aged 97, formerly a haberdasher in the Strand.

At Tunbridge, in Kent, Sarah Pinson, widow, in the 106th year of her age.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mr. Robert Anderson, maltster, of that place, upwards of 100 years of age.

MARCH.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when one hundred prisoners were tried, of whom fifty-two were sentenced to be transported, six received sentence of death, among whom was Mr. Gibson, attorney, convicted for forgery in January 1766, when the verdict was found special.

Being St. David's day, the stewards of the society of Ancient Britons went in procession to St. James's, where they were admitted to see his royal highness the prince

of Wales, to whom they presented an address: and his royal highness was pleased to present the charity with a purse of 100 guineas.

They write from Petersburg, that "the empress having been informed that many persons of her court had complained that their swords embarrassed them, her imperial Majesty hath declared, that she shall not be offended if persons attached to her service appear at court without swords, and all others who desire it. In consequence of which, the chamberlains, gentlemen of the chamber, and other persons of distinction, have availed themselves of the empress's permission, as well as the ministers of Prussia and Denmark."

Extract of a letter from Madrid.

"The marquis Lucini, the Pope's nuncio, was attacked with a violent pain in the arm on the 19th instant; the disorder having fallen, in half an hour after, on his breast, rendered respiration extremely difficult. Of three physicians who were called in, two advised copious bleeding, which was performed, though the third was of opinion that phlebotomy would be dangerous: in short, the patient died immediately after being bled.

2d. Between five and six in the morning, a fire was discovered in the library of the right honourable Henry Seymour Conway, in Warwick-street, which consumed a great number of books and writings, and greatly damaged the apartment. On examining the drawers in the writing table, bank notes to the value of 925 l. were missing, one of which for 500 l. was the same morning received at the bank; this circum-

stance left no room to doubt but that the library was wilfully set on fire; the general himself went therefore to the bank to see, if from the hand writing on the note received, any discovery could be made; and by a peculiar character in the assumed name (for the real name he did not write) the general was led to suspect a young fellow who had married a servant of his lady's, on whom he had lately conferred a very genteel place. This young fellow had been at first recommended to the general by the duke of Richmond. He therefore waited upon his grace, and desired that the clerks of the bank who were concerned in paying the money would attend him there. They did so; and the young man being sent for, came, and on his first appearance was known, and positively charged with being the person who changed the note; on which he confessed the fact, with all its circumstances.

A girl of the town, about 18, was brought before the lord mayor, and committed to prison; his lordship had taken a great deal of pains about this unhappy creature, having wrote to her father in Northamptonshire, and received a very tender letter, that he should be glad to receive her; but she absolutely refused the offer, and chose rather to be sent to Bridewell.

At a formal session of the Polish dyet, held this day by 5th. adjournment, every thing that the commissioners had agreed upon among themselves, and in conjunction with the Russian ambassador, was confirmed, and an end put to the dyet in perfect tranquillity; in consequence of which, the Russian troops are to evacuate Poland, and

to return to their own country with all expedition.

We learn from Moscow, that when M. Pfarlsky, resident of the King of Prussia, presented to her imperial Majesty lately a memorial soliciting the enlargement of the four prisoners of state, the empress replied, That as she had not caused them to be arrested but upon solid representations, and only for the welfare of the republic, the very same reasons obliged her to detain them; whereby there will be more safety for the dyet, and greater hope of re-establishing the peace of the nation; instead of which, if she should consent to set them at liberty, it would be rather abandoning the state to them than restoring them to it.

This day the King of Poland put an end to the deliberations of the dyet, with the usual ceremony; when the confederacies of the states of the dissidents were dissolved by mutual consent. At the same time the treaty, which the grand commission had concluded with the ambassador from Russia, was registered, and declared to have the force of a law; and to remain as a fundamental and perpetual constitution. But, notwithstanding these conciliating measures at Warsaw, fresh animosities have since been discovered in Podolia, where the grandees have been endeavouring to spirit up the people to an insurrection, by setting up standards, on which are painted a wounded eagle, with this inscription; *Conquer or Die*. It is, however, wished, for the peace of Europe, that this insurrection may soon be suppressed.

Dispatches from the French court for the Pope have been lately

forwarded to Rome, importing, that, if his holiness's bull against the court of Parma is not forthwith withdrawn, and his highness's secretary released, the ambassador of France will have orders to leave Rome immediately.

This day, by virtue of a 8th. commission from his Majesty, the following bills received the royal assent, viz.

The bill for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain sums remaining therein for the service of the present year.

The bill to raise a certain sum by loans on exchequer bills for the service of the present year.

The bill to raise 1,900,000l. by annuities and lottery, for the service of the present year.

The bill for redeeming the remainder of the joint stock of annuities, established in the third year of his Majesty's reign.

The bill to apply the sum granted for the pay and cloathing of the militia for the service of the present year.

The bill for the better paving, cleansing, and enlightening the city of London, and the liberties thereof.

The bill for converting Gresham college, and the ground thereunto belonging, into an excise office.

The bill for licencing a playhouse in the city of Norwich.

The bill to amend an act for better regulating journeymen taylors within the weekly bills of mortality.

The bill to amend and render more effectual, in his Majesty's dominions in America, an act of this session, for punishing mutiny and desertion,

The bill to continue several acts for better encouraging the whale fishery.

The bill for more easy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by acts relating to the trade and revenue of the British colonies in America.

The bill to explain and amend the laws touching the elections of knights of the shires in England, so far as relates to clerks appointed to take the polls.

The bill for making a navigable cut or canal from the river Firth, at or near the mouth of the river Carron, in the county of Stirling, to the river Clyde, to a place called Dalmair Burnfoot, in the county of Dunbarton, and a collateral cut to Glasgow.

The bill for better supplying the town of Dunbar with fresh water.

The bill to permit the exportation of certain quantities of malt, now lying in his Majesty's warehouses.

And also to several road, inclosure, and private bills.

10th. This day his Majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills :

The bill for naturalizing Lawrence Laforest.

The bill for dissolving the marriage of Charles Daly, Esq; with Ann Statia Daly, his now wife; and to several bills relating to estates, &c.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious speech; and the lord chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 31st instant. In the course of this session, 112 public and private bills received the royal assent. What

an accumulation of the statute laws of this kingdom!

Yesterday the report was made to his Majesty of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate; when James Gibson for forgery; Benj. Payne, cast upon two indictments for highway-robberies; and Ann Robinson, concerned with Sophia Reavell in stealing 26l. the property of Dorothy Faulks, were ordered for execution on Wednesday next. John Tapping and Sophia Reavell were respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

Friday last came on, before the bench of justices at Hicks's-hall, the trial of George Daphney and Thomas Hobbs, two fishermen of Chiswick, for violently assaulting the water-bailiff's deputies on the river Thames, near Mill-bank, Westminster; when they were found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of three shillings and eightpence each, to be confined in the gaol of Newgate for the space of two years, and to find security for their good behaviour in the penalty of one hundred pounds each, for the term of seven years.

By a letter from Lancaster, the violences committed on account of the ensuing election at that town and at Preston exceed belief; murdering, maiming, pulling down of houses, destroying places of public worship, and breaking the furniture and burning the effects of each other, are among the acts of the inflamed mob.

Thursday last two pots of young oaks were presented to the royal society from Mr. William Aiton, botanic gardener to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales at Kew. They were raised from acorns of the year 1766, which had been

been preserved in wax from the 22d of February, 1767, to the beginning of December, 1767, when they were committed to his care, by desire of the royal society, to try if they would vegetate, and there are already 25 young oaks come up out of the 34 acorns which were sown. At the same time, the manner of preserving them was communicated to the earl of Morton, president of the royal society, in a letter from J. Ellis, esq; of Gray's-inn, F. R. S. wherein Mr. Ellis has shewn how to avoid the scalding heat of the wax, which is apt to destroy the germ of most seeds inclosed in it. By this method the most valuable seeds may be brought from the remotest part of the earth in a growing state, which may in time be of considerable use to the trade of our American colonies.

They write from Cambridge, that the two gold medals, given annually by his grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university, for the encouragement of classical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Hey, of Magdalen, and Mr. Ferrer, of Queen's college, bachelors of arts.

The parliament was this 12th. day dissolved by his Majesty's proclamation, and writs for electing a new parliament were sent to the returning officers. The writs bear teste this day, returnable the 10th of May. The election of peers of Scotland is ordered the 26th of April. The writs for electing the new members for the convocations of Canterbury and York bear teste the 14th inst. returnable the 13th of May.

The great and less councils of Geneva presented a plan of recon-

ciliation to the general council, which was accepted, 1204 voices to 23; so that the troubles which have almost ruined that ancient republic are now in a fair way of being terminated.

Six students of Edmund-hall, Oxford, were expelled the university, for holding methodistical tenets, and taking upon them to pray, read, and expound the scriptures, and sing hymns in a private house.

Extract of a letter from Turin.

"His Britannic Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint the earl of Carlisle, now at this court in the progress of his travels, to be one of the knights of the most ancient and most noble order of the thistle; and having desired the king of Sardinia to represent his Majesty in creating his lordship a knight, and investing him with the ensigns of that order; his Sardinian majesty very readily agreed thereto, and accompanied his consent with many expressions of affection and good-will towards the King of Great-Britain. And accordingly the ceremony was performed this day, when, after many previous formalities, the gentleman usher presented to his Majesty the ribbon, with the insignia of the order, which the king put over the knight's left shoulder, delivering to him also the original patent of creation, and then his lordship arose and withdrew.

Being returned into the great drawing-room, his lordship subscribed the oath prescribed by the statutes, in the presence of Mr. Potter, M. de Montfort, and the marquis of Kildare, who also signed their names as witnesses."

Paris, March 10. On account of the inconveniency that would arise from foreigners coming into France and not going to Paris, being detained for want of a proper passport from hence, explanatory orders have been sent to the frontiers; in consequence of which, such foreigners as do not come to Paris will have no occasion for a passport from hence, but for the principal officers of the place where they shall happen to be.

[London Gazette.

16th. Came on at Guildhall, the election for four representatives of this city in parliament, when the right honourable Mr. Harley, lord mayor, sir Robert Ladbroke, William Beckford, esq. John Wilkes, esq. sir Richard Glynn, Barlow Trecothick, esq. and John Paterfon, esq. offered themselves as candidates, and the four first were declared to have the greatest shew of hands, but a poll was demanded.

19th. Yesterday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, died the reverend Mr. Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*, some volumes of sermons, and the *Sentimental Journey*.

Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him well, a fellow of infinite jest, most excellent fancy, &c.

21st. The lord chancellor delivered the privy seal to earl Chatham, the temporary commission having expired.

The populace, on Mr. Wilkes's return from Guildhall, to shew their zeal, took the horses from his carriage, and drew it themselves; other extravagancies of the like kind have been practised, but this will suffice to shew the spirit of the multitude.

We are informed from Abbey Landercoft in Cumberland, that a woman, called Jane Forester, who lives in that parish, is now in the 138th year of her age. When Cromwell besieged the city of Carlisle, in the year 1646, she can remember that a horse's head sold for 2 s. 6d. before the garrison surrendered. At the martyrdom of king Charles I. she was 19 years of age. At Brampton, about six years ago, she made oath before the commissioners in a chancery suit, to have known the estate, the right of which was then disputed, to have been enjoyed by the ancestors of the present heir 101 years. She hath an only daughter living, aged 103. And we are further informed that there are six women now living in the same parish where she resides, the youngest of whom is 99 years of age.

Sunday the following printed paper was stuck up on the doors and walls of several churches of this city, viz. "The prayers of this congregation are earnestly desired for the restoration of liberty, depending on the election of Mr. Wilkes."

At the close of the poll, at Guildhall, the numbers stood as follow: 23d.

The Lord Mayor,	3729
Sir Robert Ladbroke,	3678
William Beckford, esq.	3402
Barlow Trecothick, esq.	2957
Sir Richard Glynn,	2823
John Paterfon, esq.	1269
John Wilkes, esq.	1247

Mr. Wilkes made the following speech to the livery:

"Gentlemen and fellow citizens,

"The poll being now finished, I return my sincerest thanks to those

those disinterested and independent friends, who have so generously and steadily stood forth in my favour. The want of success, out of your power to command, has not in the least abated my zeal for your service. You cannot be unacquainted with the various circumstances which have contributed to it. My friends were of opinion that I should wait a dissolution of the last parliament, while the other candidates had been for many months soliciting your interest. Ministerial influence, assisted by private malice, has been exerted in the most arbitrary and unconstitutional manner, and by means of the basest chicanery and oppression.

“ But, though disappointed, I am not in the least dispirited: on the contrary, I reflect with pride and gratitude on the many instances of regard and affection I have received from the livery of London.

“ I beg leave to make my best acknowledgements to the sheriffs, who have shewn the utmost candour and impartiality during the election, accompanied with a dignity of character becoming their station in this great metropolis.

“ And now, gentlemen, permit me to address you as friends to liberty, and freeholders of the county of Middlesex; declaring my intention of appearing as a candidate to represent you in parliament, and still hoping, by your means, to have the honour of being useful to you in the British senate.

“ Gentlemen of the livery, I recommend it to you in the strongest manner, to exert yourselves to preserve the peace and quiet of this great city.”

The contest during this election, was very warm; and papers and addresses to the public were every day published, as usual, for and against the several candidates. Mr. Wilkes seemed to be the darling of the mob, and some indecencies were committed by those gentry in and about the hall. A subscription was set on foot, successfully, for paying that gentleman's debts; and there appeared the following copy of a letter from him, to Messrs. Nuthall and Francis, solicitor and deputy solicitor of the treasury.

“ London, March 22, 1768.

SIR,

I take the liberty of acquainting you, that in the beginning of the ensuing term I shall present myself to the court of king's bench. I pledge my honour as a gentleman, that on the very first day I will there make my personal appearance. I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.”

James Gibson, attorney at law, for forgery, and Benjamin Payne, a footpad, were executed at Tyburn. Gibson was carried to execution in a mourning coach, and desired his fellow sufferer might be permitted to accompany him, but his request was not granted.

At six this evening the ballot was declared at the 25th. India-house on the question for declaring the next dividend, when it was carried for 5 per cent. 247 to 4. The question for dropping all prosecutions, and for dropping all offences committed by commanders and officers of ships in the company's service, passed likewise in the affirmative 217 to 80.

The following is handed about as the letter from Mr. WILKES to a great personage.

“SIRE,

“I beg thus to throw myself at your m——’s feet, and supplicate the mercy and clemency which shine with such lustre among your princely virtues.

“Some former ministers, whom your m——, in condescension to the wishes of your people, thought proper to remove, employed every wicked and deceitful art to oppress your subject, and to avenge their own personal cause on him, whom they imagined to be the principal author of bringing to public view, their ignorance, insufficiency, and treachery to your m—— and the n——.

“I have been the innocent and unhappy victim of revenge. I was forced by their injustice and violence into exile, which I have never ceased to consider, for many years, as the most cruel oppression; because I could not longer be under the benign influence of your m——, in this land of liberty.

“With a heart full of zeal for the service of your m—— and my country, I implore, Sire, your clemency. My only hopes of pardon are founded in the great goodness and benevolence of your m——; and every day of freedom you may be graciously pleased to permit me the enjoyment of, in my dear native land, shall give proofs of my zeal and attachment to your service.

J. WILKES.”

A letter from St. Peterburgh, says, “on Saturday last count Czernichew, her majesty’s ambassador to the British court, invited the whole British factory establish-

ed in this place, to a masked ball, and a most splendid supper, at his own palace, at which were present many of the Russian nobility, and all the foreign ministers. Nothing could exceed the magnificence and elegance of the entertainment, except the politeness with which it was conducted, and the attention which the count and countess were pleased to shew to every person of the British nation. His excellency will probably set out in May, as soon as the countess’s health will permit after her lying-in, which is shortly expected.

They write from Thorn, that in the night between the 8th and 9th, the ice of the Vistula broke up with a terrible noise; at the same time it blew a storm, which drove several ships from their anchors. The waters rose so high that the bridge over the river, called the German bridge, had 11 arches destroyed.

Letters from Florence say, “his royal highness, whose utmost endeavours are directed to the protecting and encouraging of the manufactories, established in this capital, has just granted a considerable sum of money to fleur Francis Vacaro, a Genoese, in consideration of the expences he hath been at in establishing a new fabrick of woollen cloths and camblets; and to animate him still more, his highness hath granted him a house large enough for extending his manufacture, by employing more workmen.”

Last Saturday the right honourable the lord Baltimore was tried at the assizes holden for the county of Surry, before the honourable Mr. baron Smythe, for a rape upon Sarah Woodcock, and honourably acquitted.

acquitted. The trial began about seven o'clock in the morning, and continued till near three o'clock the next morning.

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

“ His Majesty hath been pleased to give directions, that three more packet-boats shall be added to the three now in use between Holyhead and Dublin; by which means we shall have six mails every week from England, and the same number will be sent from hence to Wales.”

They write from Dresden, that on the 27th ult. a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Bischoffswerder, on the confines of Lusatia, and in the neighbourhood of Freyberg; likewise on the day above-mentioned several new openings and large rents were discovered towards the declivities and about the feet of those mountains, without however any previous sensible motion of the earth.

And from Vienna they give the following account: the earthquake which we had here on the 27th of last month, was not so sensibly felt at Presburg as in this city; but as it was much stronger at Newstadt, about three posts from hence, in the road to Italy, it is imagined it came to us from that part of the world. There is scarce a house at Newstadt that has not suffered more or less; and the royal military academy there has been so much damaged, that it is computed the repairs will amount to 30,000 florins at least. There is no account of any lives having been lost.

Extract of a letter from the Hague.

“ The inhabitants of the village of Petten upon this coast, not far from Texel, having been guilty of great excesses with regard to the

crew and lading of the ship Elizabeth Dorothea, belonging to the Dutch East India company, and which was cast away off that place in the end of November last, a great number of them were apprehended; and this morning twenty-three of them were put upon the scaffold here, nine of whom were whipped, and the whole band are to be banished by sentence of the court of Holland.

His serene highness the prince of Weilbourg and his children are perfectly recovered of the small-pox, under the care of the English inoculators, who have been called to Rotterdam by several of the principal inhabitants.

This morning Sir William Beauchamp Proctor 28th. and Mr. Wilkes, two of the candidates for the county of Middlesex, set out for Brentford, where the election came on that morning for knights of the shire for the said county. Mr. Cooke, the other candidate, was confined with the gout. Mr. Wilkes went in a coach drawn by six long-tailed horses, and was attended by an amazing number of people to the place of election, which was held in the middle of Brentford Butts, a temporary booth being erected there for that purpose. The majority of hands appeared in favour of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor and Mr. Wilkes, who were accordingly returned; but a poll being demanded in behalf of Mr. Cooke, the same came on immediately; and at five in the afternoon, Mr. Wilkes had polled six to one more than that gentleman. At nine o'clock the poll finally closed, when the numbers stood thus:

For

For John Wilkes, esq. 1292

Sir W. B. Proctor, 807

George Cooke, esq. 827

Accordingly George Cooke, esq. and Mr. Wilkes were declared duly elected.

The mob behaved in a very outrageous manner at Hyde-park-corner, where they pelted Mr. Cooke, son of the city marshal, and knocked him from his horse, took off the wheels of one of the carriages, cut the harness, and broke the glasses to pieces; several other carriages were greatly damaged. The reason assigned for these proceedings is, that a flag was carried before the procession of Mr. Wilkes's antagonists, on which was painted, "No Blasphemer." There has not been so great a defection of inhabitants from London and Westminster, to ten miles distance, in one day, since the life-guard-man's prophecy of the earthquake, which was to destroy both those cities in the year 1750.

In going there, several irregularities were committed. Besides the assault made upon Mr. Cooke, son to the city marshal, some other gentlemen, and more particularly the two old members, were affronted by the populace.

At night likewise the rabble were very tumultuous; some persons, who had voted in favour of Mr. Wilkes, having put out lights, the mob paraded the whole town from east to west, obliging every body to illuminate, and breaking the windows of such as did not do it immediately. The windows of the mansion-house, in particular, were demolished all to pieces, together with a large chandelier and some pier glasses, to the amount of many hundred pounds. They de-

molished also the windows of lord Bute, lord Egmont, sir Sampson Gideon, sir William Mayne, and many other gentlemen and tradesmen in most of the public streets of both cities, London and Westminster. At one of the above-mentioned gentlemens houses, the mob were in a great measure irritated to it, by the imprudence of a servant, who fired a pistol among them. At Charing-cross, at the duke of Northumberland's, the mob also broke a few panes, but his grace had the address to get rid of them, by ordering up lights immediately into his windows, and opening the Ship ale-house, which soon drew them off to that side.

The following is the copy of a hand-bill distributed by Mr. Wilkes's friends.

"It is the humble request of Mr. Wilkes to his friends of all denominations, that they would not, by any means, disturb the peace, or molest any person, or prevent the voters coming to the place of polling, to give their free votes for whatever candidate they think proper, that no exception may be taken to his conduct, or that of his friends, for the transactions of the day."

Orders were given to the guards on duty at St. James's 29th. to be in readiness at the beat of drum, to march to suppress any riot that might happen.

At a court of common-council called on purpose to 30th. consider of the most proper and effectual means to prevent for the future, as well as to punish, all such as shall be found to have been guilty of the late riots and disturbances in this city; that court came to a resolution to prosecute with

with the utmost vigour all and every person who shall be convicted of having been active in the riots, and to offer by advertisement a reward of fifty pounds for the discovery of every offender, to be paid on their conviction; and ordered the same to be inserted in every daily and evening paper, and a large number of the said resolutions to be printed and posted up in the most public places of this city, and the liberties thereof. They also directed, that such prosecutions as should arise from their resolution should be referred to the committee appointed to direct their law proceedings. It was referred to the mansion-house committee to order the immediate reparation of all such damages as the said house may have sustained by the late riots and tumults.

His serene highness the prince of Monaco, at whose palace his royal highness the duke of York died, was introduced to his majesty, and graciously received. He is said to have come to England in consequence of an invitation from a great personage, to spend the summer.

A new code of laws, composed by the Empress of Russia, having been sent to the King of Prussia for his revial, his Majesty concludes his letter in return to this effect: "I have read with admiration your work. The ancient Greeks, who were admirers of all merit, but assigned the first seat of glory to legislators, would have placed your imperial Majesty between Lycurgus and Solon."

The jesuits established in the island of Malta have all been arrested in one night by order of the grand master, and ordered to depart the island.

In the duke of Parma's edict for banishing the jesuits, there is a prohibition never to return, nor even pass through his dominions, though absolved from their vow. They were conducted to Reggio in carriages appointed for that purpose, and dismissed to Bologna, belonging to the Pope.

The treaty between the courts of Denmark and Russia, by which all differences about the country of Holstein are amicably adjusted, hath lately been rarified to mutual satisfaction.

The Germans in general are introducing the use of toasted rye instead of coffee; and their physicians tell them the former is most wholesome.

A premium of fifty guineas has lately been ordered by the society for the encouragement of arts in London, to Mr. Evers, of Swillington, for his invention of a machine for threshing and grinding of corn, both at the same time, or each separately.

A brass chest has lately been discovered under an high hill in the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in which was inclosed thirty golden idols, with urns and instruments for sacrifice. On the back of one of the idols, the words RADEGRASTRAETRA were very legible. They weighed about half a pound each.

The Pope has excommunicated the regency of Parma; but the Infant duke has treated his bull with all imaginable contempt. "It could not, says his highness, proceed from a pontiff so holy, so inspired, and so full of wisdom, as the present reigning Pope;" and therefore commands his subjects to treat it as spurious: but at the same time

time enjoins them not to fail in their reverence towards their holy father, or in respect to his subjects.

At Alexandria, in Virginia, a number of negroes lately conspired to poison their overseers, and several have lost their lives in consequence. Some, however, of the negroes have been taken up, four of whom have since been executed, their heads cut off, and fixed on the chimnies of the court house.

Was held a general court of the East-India company, when many affairs relating to the company were discussed, and a motion was made for making an addition to the salary of the chairman, so that it might be five hundred pounds per annum; that of the deputy-chairman four hundred pounds per annum, and those of the directors three hundred pounds per annum each; but it was not agreed to.

We are sorry that the following letters from Philadelphia and South-Carolina add a new proof to what we had too many fatal instances of before, the little order or government that is supported in some of our back settlements in America, and the diabolical spirit which seems to have taken an entire possession of the minds of many of the settlers. If any thing can add to the indignation we feel, at such horrid, wanton, and barbarous murders, which are equally disgraceful to human nature and to christianity, it must be, to see the monsters who commit them able to fly in the face of justice, to defy the laws, and to evade that punishment, which, however severe,

would still be mild when compared with their crimes. The moderation which was shewn by the Indian chief upon this occasion, is a tacit reproach to our boasted civilization, and to the religion which such miscreants dishonour by a profession of it.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1. On the 10th of last month, four Indian men and two women went to the house of Frederick Stump, near the mouth of Middle-creek, where Stump, after making them drunk, most inhumanly murdered them, and hid their bodies under the ice in the creek. The next day, he went with a servant lad to an Indian cabin, about fourteen miles up the creek, and there barbarously put to death an Indian woman, two girls, and a young child, then set fire to the cabin, and burnt the bodies to ashes. After committing these horrid murders, he confessed the whole to Mr. William Blyth, whose deposition, we hear, has been taken before the chief justice. The only reasons assigned by him for these atrocious violences were, that he was afraid the six Indians intended to do him a mischief, and that he murdered the other four lest they should inform the other Indians of the death of the six. Upon the whole, he seemed to be under no apprehensions of punishment, and behaved as if he had done a meritorious action; but captain Patterson, lately in the provincial service, made prisoners Stump and the servant who assisted him, and after a desperate resistance, committed them to Carlisle gaol, from whence a number of armed men, about 80, it is said, rescued them, notwithstanding

standing the opposition and persuasions of the magistrates and others to the contrary.

Previous to this outrage, however, captain Paterfon had sent a talk to the great Island, to disclaim the murders, and to pacify the Indians. His message was conceived in these terms :

Juniata, Jan. 22, 1768.

“ Brothers of the six nations, Delawares, and other inhabitants of the West Branch of Susquehanna, hear what I have to say to you. With a heart swelled with grief, hear what I have to inform you, That Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter have unadvisedly murdered ten of our friendly Indians near Fort Augusta. The inhabitants of the province of Pennsylvania do disapprove of the said Stump and Ironcutter’s conduct; and, as proof thereof, I have taken them prisoners, and will deliver them into the custody of officers that will keep them ironed in prison for trial; and I make no doubt as many of them as are guilty will be condemned and die for the offence.

“ Brothers, I being truly sensible of the injury done you, I only add these few words, with my heart’s wish, that you may not rashly let go the fast hold of our chain of friendship, for the ill conduct of one of our bad men. Believe me, brothers, we Englishmen continue the same love for you that hath usually subsisted between our grandfathers; and I desire you to call at Fort Augusta, to trade with our people there, for the necessaries you stand in need of. I pledge you my word, that no white man there shall molest any of you, while you behave as

friends. I shall not rest, by night or day, till I receive your answer. Your friend and brother,

W. PATERSON.”

To this talk captain Paterfon received the following answer, from an Indian chief.

“ Loving brother,

“ I am glad to hear from you. I understood that you are very much grieved, and that the tears run from your eyes. With both my hands I now wipe away those tears; and, as I do not doubt but your heart is disturbed, I remove all sorrow from it, and make it easy as it was before. I will now sit down and smoke my pipe. I have taken fast hold of the chain of friendship; and when I give it a pull, if I find my brothers, the English, have let it go, it will then be time for me to let it go too, and take care of my family. There are four of my relations murdered by Stump; and all I desire is, that he may suffer for his wicked action; I shall then think that your people have the same goodness in their hearts as formerly, and intend to keep it there. As it was the evil spirit who caused Stump to commit this bad action, I blame none of my brothers, the English, but him.

“ I desire that the people of Juniata may sit still on their places, and not put themselves to any hardships, by leaving their habitations; whenever danger is coming, they shall know it before it comes on them.

I am your loving brother,

SHAWANA BEN.”

This answer being returned before the rescue of the murderers was known, it is much doubted whether a reconciliation will take place,

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place. Indeed this horrid barbarity, being added to other aggravations which the Indians complain of, gives room to suspect that these savages will suddenly rise and take their revenge, when such a stroke is least expected.

Charles-town, South Carolina,
March 4.

The legislature of Pennsylvania hath, on the representations of the hon. John Stuart, esq. superintendant of the southern district, resolved to provide a sum of money to be offered to the relations of the ten Cherokee Indians, who were assassinated in that province, and the assassins afterwards rescued from justice. This compensation, which it is hoped will be accepted, is at the rate of 500lb. wt. of Indian leather for each person killed, to be sent in goods (rated agreeable to the tariff established by the superintendant) to Mr. commissary Cameron, with proper talks from the governor of Pennsylvania, assuring the Cherokees that it was impossible to bring the murderers to justice.

Wednesday sevensnight the wife of Mr. John Carruthers, innkeeper in Walton, near Brompton, Cumberland, was delivered of four female children, all alive. Three of them were baptized, but died soon after. The woman is in a hopeful way of recovery. It is only four years since this couple married, and they have had seven children.

From Aldford in Cheshire we learn, that one Edward Parker and his wife are now living in a cottage near that place, whose ages make 218 years, the man being 112, and the woman 106 years old.

Died near Lumley castle, Mr. Thomas Holme, aged 107 years.

At her house in Greek-street, Soho, aged 84, Mrs. Jane Lipscomb, a lady possessed of a plentiful fortune. Her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Lipscomb, died a few days since, aged 90. They were both maiden ladies.

Thomas Yorke, esq. aged 80, at his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

At his house in Piccadilly, aged 83, Mr. Joshua Marks, a great dealer in horses, and a contractor in the late war for furnishing horses to draw the royal artillery.

In Upper Brook-street, Henry Winfield, esq. in the 83d year of his age.

At Corff castle, in the island of Purbeck, Mrs. Mary Symonds, in the 107th year of her age.

A P R I L.

They write from Brussels, that a number of idle riotous people assembled themselves together, and by force carried away every thing that was brought into the public markets, declaring that they would rather be hanged than starved; but upon the guards being called, and a gallows immediately erected upon the great place, they soon dispersed: every thing is now in perfect quietness, and the government is taking every precaution to prevent the like disturbances for the future.

A letter from Antwerp, dated March 28, says, "the dearth of provisions, which prevails throughout the greatest part of Europe, has occasioned much murmuring amongst the people, and complaints of the multitude of taxes. At length,

length, on Friday last the tumult broke out here; the populace assembled in great numbers in the market, and carried off or destroyed every thing they found there. The same thing, we find, has happened at Brussels. But, by the prudent measures taken by the government, tranquillity is at present re-established. To make the more impression, gibbets have been erected in the market place."

4th. Report of the state of the city hospitals was read before the the governors.

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and discharged from this hospital 3804

Out-patients relieved with advice and medicines 3211

Trusses given by the hospital to 8

Buried this year 362

Remaining under cure 415

Out-patients 194

In all, including out-patients 7994

St. Thomas's hospital.

Cured and discharged from this hospital 6896

Buried this year 277

Remaining under cure 467

Out-patients 219

Total, including out-patients 7859

Christ's hospital.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, twelve whereof were instructed in the mathematics 144

Buried the last year 3

Remaining in this hospital 903

Bridewell hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged 560

Maintained in several trades, &c. 60

Bethlem hospital.

Admitted into this hospital 208

Cured 172

Buried 56

Remaining under cure 253

Cambridge. His serene highness the prince of Monaco arrived incog. at the Rose inn in this town, from Newmarket, accompanied only by a gentleman and two servants. His highness viewed the senate-house, and most of the public buildings in the university, and the next morning set off for the same place.

The subjects for the prizes, given annually by the representatives of this university in parliament, are, this year,

For the senior bachelors:

" Quid causæ fuit quare gentes septentrionales homicidia olim compensaverint pecunia; apud hodiernas autem leviora crimina morte et suppliciis crudelissimis puniuntur?"

For the middle bachelors:

" Utrum societates nuper institutæ an promovendas artes et commercia magnos artifices et commercia effecerint?"

The exercises are to be delivered in by the tenth of June next, in the usual manner.

" The destruction of Nineveh for its immorality—from the prophecies"—is appointed for the subject of the poem for Mr. Seaton's prize, this present year.

At the quarter sessions held at Gloucester, the 11th. lords of the manor of Tetbury, as trustees of the tolls of that manor, were convicted upon an indictment

for not using in the public market a brass Winchester bushel, and paid the penalty of the act in that case provided.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle,
April 8.

“ Last Saturday a body of sailors, to the number of 400 or 500, assembled at North Shields, near this place, and proceeded from thence to Sunderland, with colours flying before them, and at the cross there read a paper, setting forth their grievances, and a demand of immediate redress. After this they went on board the several ships in that harbour, and struck (lowered down) their yards, in order to prevent them from proceeding to sea. On their return to shore, they were joined by the sailors of that place, with loud huzzas, who, together, paraded the streets, with drums beating, colours flying, &c. &c. In the afternoon they separated, and the former returned again to Shields, where they committed great outrages, particularly on the butchers and bakers, who suffered the loss of all that lay in their way. The ships in Shields likewise underwent the same fate of those in Sunderland. — On Sunday all was quiet; but on Monday about 1500 assembled again in Sunderland, broke a great number of windows, destroyed the lights and inner works of the assembly room, and broke to pieces the two figures over the gate-way at the entrance thereof (representing a mendicant sailor and charity), which were supposed by the tars to be erected in contempt of the sons of the waves and their ladies. — A number of them also that day advanced very near this town, where they halted, and a detach-

ment was sent from the body to reconnoitre the town; but having daringly advanced too far, they were surrounded by the soldiers quartered here, who were then under arms to prevent any outrages in the place, when four or five of them were taken into custody, and the others suffered to make a quiet retreat. An unlucky accident however happened, by one of the soldiers muskets going off at the time of priming, which shot his companion in the rank through the groin, of which he died almost immediately.

“ The owners and masters of ships, 'tis said, have since agreed to their demands; but the tumult has not yet totally subsided.

“ The beginning of this week the keelmen at Sunderland made a stick, refusing to work any longer without their masters augmenting their wages; and they have carried their cause to such a height, that every one there is obliged to comply with their demands as soon as asked. And there is not one of them who asserts their having ever been injured in the place (no matter how many years ago) but the injured is visited, and obliged to restore to the injured whatever he alleges is his right.”

Was a remarkable low tide in the river Thames. 13th.

The sand banks, on both sides the bridge, were dry; and an oar might be grounded in the bed of the river.

At the anniversary meeting of the London hospital, 14th. held at Merchant Taylors hall, his royal highness the Duke of Gloucester attended as president, accompanied by the Marquis of Granby, and many other persons of

of distinction; when the collection amounted to 2062l. 9s. and one penny.

Sutton and Bond, inoculators, having opened a house near Peterborough, the mob rose, to prevent, as they said, the spreading the infection, by introducing a distemper that was not then in that neighbourhood, and threatened to pull down the house, which they effected next day, after an obstinate resistance, in which several were wounded, and the undertakers obliged to decamp.

15th. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this sessions four prisoners received sentence of death; forty-seven sentenced to be transported for seven years; one branded in the hand; four were ordered to be privately whipped; and seventeen were discharged upon proclamation.

The sentence of death upon Margaret Watts was respited; a jury of matrons having on their inquiry found her to be quick with child.

A desperate fray happened at Wapping among several gangs of coalheavers; many persons were wounded, and three or four houses almost destroyed.

18th. An elegant entertainment was given at the mansion-house to the prince of Monaco; at which were present the dukes of Northumberland and Grafton, the earls of Sandwich and Harcourt, the marquis of Granby, and others of the nobility, most of the aldermen, and many persons of distinction. And in the evening their royal highnesses the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland honoured the Lord Mayor with their

presence, the latter opened the ball with the Lady Mayorefs.

Extract of a letter from C. Mawhood, Esq. lieutenant-colonel of the 19th regiment, to Sir John Fielding.

“ Gibraltar, March 6, 1768.

A private foldier of the 19th regiment, under my command here, has confessed himself a murderer: inclosed I have taken the liberty to transmit to you a copy of his confession, viz.

“ I Nathaniel Jones, foldier in the 19th regiment, in Chapel Norton’s company, do confess, that about the month of August, 1765, I murdered a woman dressed in a stamp cotton jacket, and a check apron (the colour of the petticoat I forgot), near Yeovil, in Somersetshire, in the cross country road leading from Beaminster to Yeovil; and then, having taken what money I could find upon her, threw her into a marl pit near thereto.

Signed, NATHANIEL JONES.”

Witnesses signed,

J. Mackgill, lieutenant.

R. Arnold, serjeant.

J. Richards, corporal.

Mr. Wilkes appeared before the court of king’s bench, and declared his surrender in the following speech:

“ MY LORDS,

“ According to the voluntary promise I made to the public, I now appear before this sovereign court of justice, to submit myself in every thing to the laws of my country.

“ Two verdicts have been found against me. One is for the republication of the North Briton, N^o 45, the other for the publication of a ludicrous poem.

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“ As

“ As to the re-publication of the number of the North Briton, I cannot yet see that there is the smallest degree of guilt. I have often read and examined that famous paper. I know that it is in every part founded on the strongest evidence of facts. I find it full of duty and respect to the person of the king, although it arraigns, in the severest manner, the conduct of his majesty’s then ministers, and brings very heavy charges home to them. I am persuaded that they were well grounded, because every one of those ministers has since been removed. No one instance of falsehood has yet been pointed out in that pretended libel, nor was the word “ false” in the information before this court. I am therefore perfectly easy under every imputation respecting a paper, in which truth has guided the pen of the writer, whoever he was, in every single line; and it is this circumstance which has drawn on me, as the supposed author, all the cruelties of ministerial vengeance.

“ As to the other charge against me, for the publication of a poem which has given just offence, I will assert that such an idea never entered my mind. I blush again at the recollection that it has been at any time, and in any way, brought to the public eye, and drawn from the obscurity in which it remained under my roof. Twelve copies of a small part of it had been printed in my house, at my own private press. I had carefully locked them up, and I never gave one to the most intimate friend. Go——t, after the affair of the North Briton, bribed one of my servants to rob me of the copy, which was produced in the house of peers, and afterwards before this

honourable court. The nation was justly offended, but not with me, for it is evident that I have not been guilty of the least offence to the public. I pray God to forgive, as I do, the jury, who have found me guilty of publishing a poem I concealed with care, and which is not even yet published, if any precise meaning can be affixed to any word in our language.

“ But, my Lords, neither of the two verdicts could have been found against me, if the records had not been materially altered without my consent, and, as I am informed, contrary to!—. On the evening only before the two trials, ——— caused the records to be altered at his own house, against the consent of my solicitor, and without my knowledge; for a dangerous illness, arising from an affair of honour, detained me at that time abroad. The alterations were of the utmost importance; and I was in consequence tried the very next day on two new charges, of which I could know nothing: I will venture to declare this proceeding un——nal. I am advised that it is i—l, and that it renders both the verdicts absolutely void.

“ I have stood forth, my Lords, in support of the laws against the arbitrary act of ministers. This court of justice, in a solemn appeal respecting general warrants, shewed their sense of my conduct. I shall continue to reverence the wise and mild system of English laws, and this excellent constitution. I have been much misrepresented; but, under every species of persecution, I will remain firm and friendly to the monarchy, dutiful and affectionate to the illustrious prince who wears the crown, and to the whole Brunswick line.

“ As

“As to all nice, intricate points of law, I am sensible how narrow and circumscribed my ideas are; but I have experienced the deep knowledge and great abilities of my council. With them I rest the legal part of my defence, submitting every point to the judgment of this honourable court, and to the laws of England.”

When Mr. Wilkes had finished this speech, Mr. attorney general moved for his immediate commitment on the outlawry; He was answered by Mr. Serjeant Glyn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Davenport, successively; who all moved the court for a writ of error, which Mr. attorney general, on being applied to on Saturday se’nnight, had refused to grant. They specified several particulars in which the process of the outlawry was erroneous, as sufficient ground for the motion, and offered to give any bail for Mr. Wilkes’s appearance. The court then proceeded to give their opinions *seriatim*. Lord M. spoke long and forcibly on the impropriety of the procedure on both sides; observing, that the attorney general could not, with the least appearance of reason or of law, move for the commitment of a person who was not legally in court; nor had the council for the defendant any better plea for their motion in favour of a man who appeared *gratis* before them: he added, that had Mr. Wilkes been brought thither by a writ of *capias utlagatum*, the motion might then have been made with propriety, and the court might have exerted, had they pleased, their discretionary power in accepting or refusing his bail.

His lordship further expressed himself as very happy in having an opportunity of explaining his sentiments publicly, before so large an audience, with regard to the charge brought against him by Mr. Wilkes, of granting an order for the amendment in the information against him, in substituting the word *tenor* instead of *purport*; declaring, repeatedly, that he thought himself bound in duty to grant it; that he conceived it to be the uniform practice of all the judges to grant such amendments; that he had himself frequently repeated the same practice in other causes, without the least objection being ever offered against it. The rest of the judges agreed with the chief justice, in opinion, that, as Mr. Wilkes was not legally before the court, no proceedings could be had upon his case: Mr. Justice W. particularly remarking, “That the officers of the crown had no right to throw upon that court the business of committing Mr. Wilkes upon his *gratis* appearance, out of the common course of law, when they might have brought him before it legally by a writ of *capias utlagatum*, which it would have been very easy to have executed, since he had notoriously appeared in public for several weeks past; and in that case the attorney general might have made his motion with propriety.”

About two o’clock Mr. Wilkes left the court, and though there was a very great crowd, not the least disturbance happened. Information indeed had been given to the lord mayor, that some persons at a public house in Duke’s place were preparing to raise a mob; and his lordship ordered the

proper officers to enquire into the truth of that information, who found a blue flag, with No. 45 upon it, a hanger and hatchet lying by it, and two men as a guard to defend it, whom the officers apprehended, and his lordship committed them to the compters.

Westminster-hall was very full on the occasion, as well as both the Palace-yards; but not the least disturbance happened, every thing being very quiet, except huzzaing Mr. Wilkes when he came to the window of Waghorn's coffee-house, where he retired after he quitted the court.

The magistrates of Westminster divided themselves in the several liberties, and the constables attended at call in every part; two battalions of the guards lay on their arms in St. James's-park, others were in St. George's-fields, also those at St. James's, the Savoy, and the Tower, were all kept in readiness to march at a minute's warning; as were also several troops of horse, in case of any disturbance. Proper precautions were likewise taken in the city, by the constables being ordered to be in readiness; all of whom, both in Westminster and the city, together with the military, were ordered to be in waiting till two o'clock this morning.

There was another great disturbance in Wapping amongst the coalheavers and others in that branch, when great numbers beset the house of Mr. Green, a publican, who defended the same all night; and a great many shot were fired on both sides, wherein three of the assailants were killed, and several dangerously wounded. The

guards were sent for, and Mr. Green and one Giblethorp, being charged before justice Hodgson with killing William Week and two others, were by the said guard conducted to Newgate.

They write from Galathie's, that on Wednesday last a quey, the property of a gentleman in that neighbourhood, was purchased by a butcher at twenty guineas, and when killed was in a few hours sold off at six pence per pound, to universal satisfaction, she being exceeding fine meat. What was very remarkable in this quey is, she was a twin calf with a bull; she was seven years old, and never had a calf, yet gave milk for four years, summer and winter, and at the same time grew so very fat and large, that people from all quarters came to see her. She fed in common with the other cows. When opened, it was observed, that she had no calf-bed.

Yesterday a half-penny loaf, adorned with mourning crape, was hung up at several parts of the Royal Exchange, with an inscription thereon, containing some reflexions, touching the high price of bread and other provisions; which, having been shifted to several different stations, was at length nailed up at the north side of the aforesaid building, and there left for the inspection of the public.

Lent Circuit.

At Aylesbury assizes, three were capitally convicted. John Inns, for bigamy, was burnt in the hand.

At Bedford assizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Chelmsford assizes, nine were capitally convicted.

At

At Hertford assizes, nine were capitally convicted; of whom six were reprieved.

At Reading assizes, six were capitally convicted. There was so much business that the judge could not leave the town, and Mr. Sergeant Eyres went to Oxford to open the commission there. A soldier was tried for an attempt to abuse two girls, one about eight years old, the other five; and was sentenced to suffer three months imprisonment, and to stand twice in the pillory at Windsor. One Taylor was tried for a robbery, and sentenced to be transported. This man had for several years practised informing against carriers who had more horses in their waggon than allowed by act of parliament.

At Oxford, the assizes proved a maiden one; and the judges, council, &c. were presented with white gloves, as customary on such an occasion.

At Salisbury, seven convicts received sentence of death, among whom was Curtis, for murdering the Jew. He was executed on a gibbet erected on purpose on Hermand hills, and afterwards hung in chains. He denied the fact to the last, though carried round the pit where the dead body was found.

At Worcester assizes, three were capitally convicted. At these assizes, a remarkable cause was tried, wherein a young woman of Elmley-lovett was plaintiff, and a gentleman of the same place defendant: the action was brought by the plaintiff for a promise of marriage made to her by the defendant when she was but at the age of seventeen years, and it being accompanied with some ag-

gravating circumstances; the jury, after a trial of thirteen hours, withdrew, and staying out about a quarter of an hour, returned into court, and found a verdict for 400l. damages, besides costs of suit.

At the assizes at Taunton, four persons received sentence of death: among them E. Philpot, for the murder of his father, who was ordered for execution on Saturday last.

At Gloucester assizes, eight were capitally convicted; but only two were ordered for execution. Samuel Wallington, for the murder of his father, was acquitted, as insane.

At Monmouth assizes, four were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At York assizes, six were capitally convicted; of whom five were reprieved.

At Lincoln assizes, eight were capitally convicted.

At Lancaster assizes, one was capitally convicted for forgery, but reprieved.

At Stafford assizes, eleven were capitally convicted; of whom seven were reprieved.

At Shrewsbury assizes, five were capitally convicted.

At Derby assizes, the remarkable Charles Pleasants, for a forgery, was capitally convicted.

At Warwick assizes, four were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Bury St. Edmund's seven were capitally convicted.

At Maidstone assizes, five were capitally convicted.

At Kingston assizes, six were capitally convicted; of whom three were reprieved.

At

At Winchester assizes, four were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Launceston, five were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

The following shocking affair happened at Bow, near Mile-end. Mr. Sayer, an eminent malt distiller at Bow, went early in the morning into his garden, and looking into the necessary house, saw a man there, whom he questioned; asking what business he had there, and who he was? The man, who proved afterwards to be a lunatic, not making a satisfactory reply, Mr. Sayer thought proper to secure him, which, with the assistance of his servants, he effected, and carried him before a magistrate, who committed him for the present to the parish workhouse, till he could be more safely taken care of. In this place he continued all day, and behaving to appearance in a reasonable manner, about ten at night he prevailed on the beadle, and another person who were ordered to sit up with him, to take off his handcuffs, which, being made for a woman, hurt his wrists, and caused them to swell. He then asked what it was o'clock, and on being told near eleven, replied, "'Tis very well: at that time I shall begin my work." Accordingly, when the clock struck eleven, he took up a chair, with which he endeavoured to knock down the two persons who were appointed to take care of him: one of whom however, (the beadle) luckily got out, on which the madman immediately bolted the door, and with a cleaver, which happened unfortunately to be left in the room, he severed the man's head from his body. He

then opened the door, and went up to the ward where the poor lay, and cut and mangled in a dreadful manner the helpless wretches as they lay in bed; and with the cleaver had split the door of the room where the master of the workhouse lay, when luckily assistance came, and by means of fire-arms subdued him; but his arm was first shattered to pieces with a bullet; one of his hands almost cut off, and his skull fractured; so that it was thought he could not live.

Extract of a letter from Cocker-mouth.

"This day the high sheriff of Cumberland made his re- 23d. turn of members for the county. In the course of the poll 273 of the freeholders, who tendered their votes for Mr. Curwen and Mr. Fletcher, and 57 of the friends of Sir James Lowther and Mr. Senhouse were rejected by the returning officer. After two or three days taken for deliberation, the sheriff proceeded this morning to further rejections, and struck out of the poll-books upwards of 50 of the votes for Mr. Curwen and Mr. Fletcher, and about one-fourth part of that number from Sir James Lowther's and Mr. Senhouse's list. On the result of the whole, the high sheriff found that the numbers were, for

Henry Curwen, Esq.	2139
Sir James Lowther	1977
Henry Fletcher, Esq.	1975
Major Senhouse	1891

and he thereupon returned Mr. Curwen and Sir James Lowther. The greatest part of those who were rejected in prejudice of Mr. Curwen and Mr. Fletcher were neighbours to the former of these gentlemen,

gentlemen, and lived within his manors. The objection taken to them was, that the land-tax assessments were not duly signed and sealed by the commissioners, though the voters were rated in the duplicate, and actually paid, and had for years paid, the land-tax; and it is very observable, that the estate Mr. Curwen gave in as his qualification for knight of the shire, was not sufficient, in the judgment of the sheriff, to intitle him to vote as a forty shillings a year freeholder, on account of the informality of the assessment.

25th. A large body of coal-heavers assembled in a riotous manner in Wapping, went on board the colliers, and obliged the men who were at work to leave off; so that the business of delivering ships, in the river, is wholly at a stand. These men complain of their masters, the undertakers, that they oppress them in various shapes; that they curtail their wages; pay them not in money, but in liquor and goods of a bad quality; and that these undertakers get fortunes, while the poor mens families who do the work are starving. This riot was attended with much bloodshed; the rioters, having met with opposition, fought desperately, and several lives were lost.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh.

“ A number of apprentice boys, amounting to several hundreds, assembled here, and carried on their shoulders a figure, which they called Mr. Wilkes. After parading the streets, and shouting *Wilkes and Liberty*, they carried him to the Grass-market, where they chaired the mock hero on the stone where

the common gallows is usually fixed at executions: after making a fire, they committed the effigy to the flames, and scattered the ashes in the air, and then quickly dispersed to their respective homes.”

A letter from Dublin, dated April 16, says, “ Yesterday, at a quarter assembly of the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. it was agreed that his excellency lord viscount Townshend be applied to, to honour the city of Dublin to sit for his picture, to be painted by a native of this kingdom, at the city expence, in honour of his excellency's great services to this kingdom, and particularly for obtaining the octennial bill.

Letters from Stockholm advise, that the lady of the resident from the empress of Russia was lately insulted in her coach by three carmen of that city, who broke the glasses of the coach, and beat the coachman, &c. by which fright she miscarried, and the carmen were all arrested, and condemned to death; but the resident interceding for them, they were only whipped.

This morning Mr. Wilkes's attorney acquainted the at- 27th. torney general, that Mr. Wilkes was in custody by a writ of *capias utlagatum*, and prayed that the writ of error might be granted; but the attorney general not thinking that information sufficient (though he doubted not that gentleman's veracity) for him to grant it, the under-sheriff waited on him in consequence, and acquainted him, that Mr. Wilkes was in custody, and would appear in court by his *Habeas*; whereupon the attorney general admitted the writ of error; and, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Wilkes was introduced

introduced in a legal manner into the court of king's bench: when his council moved, as the writ of error was granted, that Mr. Wilkes might be admitted to bail; but the court were of opinion that neither he nor any person could be admitted to bail after conviction, and accordingly ordered Mr. Wilkes into custody, and to be committed to the king's bench prison for the present; and thereupon he was taken into custody by the proper officers of the court; but, as he was going thither, in a hackney coach, attended by Messrs. Stichall and Holloway, tipstiffs to lord Mansfield, the mob stopped the coach on Westminster-bridge, took out the horses, and drew it along the Strand, Fleet-Street, &c. to Spital-fields. When they came to Spital-square, they obliged the two tipstiffs to get out, and let them go very quietly away; they then drew Mr. Wilkes to the Three Tuns tavern in Spital-fields, where, from a one pair of stairs window, he earnestly entreated them to retire, which they did accordingly. After which he went in a private manner, and surrendered himself to the marshal of the king's bench prison. Many justices of the peace, and a prodigious number of constables, attended in and near Westminster-hall, but not the least noise or riot was made there.

The next day he was visited by many of his friends, and the prison was surrounded by a numerous concourse of people, who it was expected would have offered some outrage, but all remained quiet till night; when they pulled up the rails, which enclosed the footway, with which they made a

bonfire, and obliged the inhabitants of the Borough to illuminate their houses; but a captain's guard of 100 men arriving, about twelve, they all quietly dispersed.

Came on in the court of king's bench, Westminster, before the right honourable lord chief justice Mansfield, the grand cause between the college of physicians and the licentiates, when, after a long hearing, which lasted till near three o'clock, a verdict was given in favour of the former.

They write from Tobago, that a human skeleton was lately dug up on Somerville's plantation, with gold bracelets on the arms, supposed to have been deposited there before the island was known to Europeans.

Extract of a letter from Hereford, April 17.

“Velters Cornwall, Esq. was brought to this place to be interred, by his own son, in our cathedral. There has not been such a burial in Hereford in the memory of any one. The procession was as follows: first, four mutes on horseback; then the hearse with the escutcheons, a mourning coach, &c. next the mayor and twenty-four aldermen, with hatbands, scarfs, gloves, and rings; twenty-four chief constables, hatbands and gloves; eight gentlemen, hatbands, scarfs, gloves, and rings; eight tradesmen and gentlemen's servants, with hatbands and gloves; two physicians and clergymen, hatbands, scarfs, gloves, and rings. He was met at the west door of the church by the twelve vicars, with hatbands, scarfs, gloves, and rings, all the choristers who sung him into the choir; then a funeral sermon was preached

preached by Mr. Felton. This was all at his own desire; all the choristers are to have guineas or half-guineas each. One part of the procession I had like to have forgot was, the two women, that used to carry the apple boughs before him, followed the corpse with the apples covered with crape. It was the most moving scene I ever saw, and drew tears from the eyes of most of the spectators. All the mayor's officers had hatbands and gloves. He was 72 years of age.

Extract of a letter from Fort St.

George, in the East Indies, dated October 8, 1767.

“ We have received from our camp the following account of the defeat of the joint forces of Nizam Ally and Hyder Ally, near Trinomalle, on the 26th of September last, by the company's forces, under the command of colonel Smith.

From the field of battle at Errour near Trinomalle, Sept. 17, 1767.

“ Yesterday evening, after several manœuvres on both sides, we brought the enemy to an action, and have effectually routed them. They endeavoured at first to turn a warm cannonade upon our left: and as we could not well come at their guns on account of a morass in front, we were ordered to endeavour to turn their left round some hills which lay in our front. We did so, and presently brought them to an action, which after a very smart fire ended in their defeat. Our loss is small; the rapidity with which our troops advanced upon them allowing them to do us little harm, every thing considered. We lay on the field all last night, and, as soon as we

could distinguish objects, we marched this morning in pursuit of them: they made a faint shew of resistance; but are gone entirely off, as it is thought, through the Changama-Pass into the Baharah-Haul country.

We followed them till the strength and spirits of our army were quite exhausted, and obliged us to halt on the spot we are now encamped on, which is about eight miles on the road to Changama from Trinomalle. Last night we seized nine of their guns, and are now in possession of about fifty pieces of their cannon, which they could not carry off in their precipitate retreat. Both our officers and men behaved with the greatest resolution. The enemy's loss must be great, but cannot be ascertained, as the moment a man is killed or wounded, his companions carry him off. The prisoners inform us that our cannon made great havock among them.

We learn since, that fourteen more pieces of the enemy's cannon have been found among the bushes.”

They write from Constantinople, of the 16th past, that they have not had, within the memory of man, so severe a winter as the present. It continues still to hail and snow very much, which is very extraordinary in this advanced season.

A great number of the foremen of the coalheavers 29th. attended alderman Beckford, and other justices of the peace, and heard the act of parliament for their regulation read and explained, and had the price of their labour settled; when they all agreed

to

to register their gangs, and go to work.

Yesterday being the anniversary meeting of the governors of the small-pox hospital, a sermon was preached at St. Bride's, Fleet-street, by the reverend Dr. Halifax, rector of Chanlington, Bucks, and vicar of Ewell in Surry. After which, an elegant entertainment was provided for them at Drapers-hall, Throgmorton-street. The collection at the church and hall amounted to 722l. and upwards.

Extract of a letter from Florence,
March 26th.

“ The great duke having been indisposed for some days last week, the celebration of the emperor's name-day, and the ceremonies appointed to be performed on that occasion, were postponed till the 21st, when his royal highness, assisted by count Rosenberg, and baron Neny, secretary of the order of the golden fleece, invested the young prince his son with the ensigns of that order. The great duke was seated on a throne; and both he and count Rosenberg wore the collar of that order, but not the habit; though, in every thing else, the ceremony was the same as is performed at Vienna on the like occasion. After this, the great duke preceded the great dutchess to the chapel of the court, to which her royal highness, with the young prince on her lap, was carried in a rich sedan, and was attended by the grand maitresse and the ladies of honour. On her return from thence, she and the great duke received the compliments of the foreign ministers, and permitted their subjects to kiss their hands, which is a ceremony that is repeated on all public occasions. They afterwards dined in public,

and in the evening there was a great drawing-room.”

The government of Naples has issued an order, that no book, written by a Jesuit, shall be sold or kept in any bookseller's shop. No books are excepted, not even those which relate to the mathematics.

Extract of a letter from Vienna.

“ At length we have a good prospect of the general introduction of inoculation into this country, where it has not been practised hitherto, except near three years ago, on the daughter of the English ambassador, lord Stormont. Your countryman, Dr. Houlston, with a practitioner of this city, Dr. Collins, have already successfully inoculated several, both in the hospital of the latter, and elsewhere. I believe the practice will soon become general, as these gentlemen meet with the greatest encouragement here: if it succeeds, we shall have considerable obligations to England, from whence it has been brought to us, and consequently to the physicians who have introduced it in this city.”

A commission this day 30th. passed the great seal, authorizing his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, Thomas lord archbishop of Canterbury, and other lords, to open and hold the new parliament on the 10th day of May, being the day of the return of the writs of summons.

A fire broke out at a baker's in Whitechapel-road, occasioned by laying wet saw-dust on the oven to dry, which taking fire, soon set the neighbourhood on fire; and a coachmaker's adjoining, spread the flames so rapidly, that six houses were presently consumed, without giving

giving time to the inhabitants to save any of their effects.

The village of Bracly, near Amiens, in France, was destroyed by fire, two houses only excepted.

A fine whole length picture of his majesty, painted by Ramsay, was presented by his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland to the university of Dublin.

They write from Paris, that a very curious fowling piece of a new invention, and weighing only seven pounds, had been presented, on the 24th past, to the king at Choisy. This piece discharges itself twenty-four times in two minutes, only by laying hold of the barrel, after the first shot, and then permitting it to make of itself a semi-circle from left to right, and afterwards from right to left. By this simple operation, it re-loads and is ready again.

An aloe, of the kind entitled by botanists "*Aloe Americana Sobolifera*," and sprung from a seed brought by M. De la Condamine from the banks of the river Amazons, we are told is now in bloom in the royal garden of the Schonbrun at Vienna. It is seven feet high, and is ornamented with upwards of forty-five flower-stalks. But the most remarkable circumstance attending this plant is, that it was raised from a seed brought from so very great a distance; a circumstance which cannot but facilitate the furnishing our gardens and hot-houses with exoticks, though it were to be wished, perhaps for this end, that M. De la Condamine, or some other ingenious person, had pointed out the best method of bringing over plants in grain.

In the same garden, we are told,

likewise is, at present, a "*Palma Japonica*," with the fruit. These fruits, which are no more than five hundred in number, are of a beautiful red colour, and about the bigness of a date.

They write from Bar sur Seine, in Champagne, that on the 26th last, a fire broke out at the village of Virey near that town, which reduced to ashes twenty-two houses and eighteen barns, the latter all full of corn. A child and some cattle likewise perished in the flames.

Extract of a letter from Koningsberg, March 31.

"On the 18th, at five in the evening, a violent storm began at this place, and lasted till the next morning. The wind rose from the south and south-west, and was accompanied with thunder, lightning, and a very deep snow. Most of the houses were untiled, and the chimnies were blown down. At the village of Brandenburg, three miles from this place, a steeple which was set on fire by the lightning, burnt for hours; and the flames were at last extinguished by snow, which was an ell and a half deep."

Letters from Rome, dated the 27th ult. inform, that his holiness, having been informed that the margrave of Baden Dourland hath permitted the exercise of the catholic religion in his capital, and the construction of a church for that purpose, hath returned the margrave his thanks for such permission, and hath sent some superb ornaments and other necessary things for the church.

The king of Portugal has granted a patent for fifteen years, to a person

person who is settled at the bay of All Saints, for an exclusive privilege of manufacturing sail-cloth and cloth for package, together with cordage for ships; the materials of which are to be furnished from two species of plants, which grow wild and in great abundance in the forests about that part of Brazil.

They write from Madrid, that the count de Fuentes, formerly ambassador extraordinary from his catholic majesty to the court of Great Britain, is made president of the council of orders, with a pension of two thousand pistoles.

They write from Sweden of the 18th ult. that a copper mine at Fahlum had taken fire, and had been burning for three weeks. The mine being very deep, no person could venture to go down, so that the working of it was entirely stopped.

They write from Copenhagen, that a very terrible eruption of fire had lately happened at mount Hec-la, in Iceland; that the ships decks, several miles distant in the road, had been covered with ashes, and that the effects of the volcano fell all over the island.

There is now living at Newcastle, one James Palmer, who is now in the 105th year of his age, by profession a fisherman, in which employment he regularly attends, and never remembers to have had an hour's illness.

Died at Ayr, James Donald, late merchant in Mauchline, aged 100 years.

At her house at Stanwell, Mrs. Whitcomb, a widow lady, aged 92.

At his house at Hampton, aged 85, Robert Hyatt, esq. who had

been an officer of the household to king George the second.

At Baghurst, in the county of Hants, Mr. Buller, a wealthy meal-man, and one of the people called Quakers. He was reckoned the strongest man in this kingdom.

At Hampton, aged near 90, Frederick Hermis, esq. who had been an equerry of horse to their late majesties king George the first and king George the second.

Edward Pawlet of Cecil-street, in the Strand, esq. fellow of the royal society, aged 85.

At his house at East Greenwich, aged 89, Joseph Jubb, esq. many years a commander in the royal navy.

Lately at Dublin, aged 107, Mr. Connolly.

Near Ennis, Joan M'Donough, aged 138 years.

M A Y.

A large French ship, having met with bad weather put into Portsmouth harbour to refit; and an officer in the dock-yard, two master rope-makers, and several other persons, having gone on board to offer their assistance, were all obliged to continue on board to perform quarantine, the ship having been found to come from an infected place. She has since been discharged, and the people released.

They write from Paris, that a French nobleman, in the neighbourhood of that city, having met a poor beggar-woman on the road, took her home, locked her up in a private room, bound her, and with his penknife made several incisions in her body, into which he poured a balsam, which, he said, would

would instantly cure her wounds. In this situation he left the poor creature, and walked out, till, as he said, the experiment should take effect. But in the mean time the woman found means to disengage herself, and made her escape from the house by a window. On which the populace took the alarm, and the experiment would have proved fatal to the life of the count, had not his friends timely interposed, and declared he was mad with chemistry, and by that declaration appeased their rage. The count has since been ordered to be confined for life.

Came on to be heard before his honour the master of the rolls, a cause wherein the proprietors of the celebrated opera of *Love in a Village* were plaintiffs, and a printer, who had printed and published a pirated edition of the said opera, was defendant; when his honour was pleased to make a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, by granting a perpetual injunction, and obliging the defendant to account with the plaintiffs for the profits of the whole number printed, published, and sold by the defendant, although the opera was not, till after the printing of the pirated edition, entered at Stationers-hall.

3d. At the rehearsal of the music for the feast of the sons of the clergy at St. Paul's, the collection amounted to 175 l. only, which is 37 l. less than last year.

The snow *Rodney*, with the last cargo of convicts for Maryland, having met with stormy weather on the American coast, was forced to bear away for Antigua. When

the poor wretches arrived at that island, they were in the most deplorable condition, full of sores, almost starved, and covered with vermin; eleven had perished for want, and those that remained had eaten their shoes, &c. to sustain life; add to this, that the ship being leaky, they had actually lain in water a part of the voyage.

A travelling tinker, a boy about six, and a girl about seven years old, were all poisoned, by eating bread sopped in a dripping pan, into which the liquor from a toad, thrown into the fire and burnt, had issued as the meat was roasting at a public-house at Hough, near Rotherham in Yorkshire. The children died about six the same evening, and the tinker about nine.

A very numerous body of sailors have for three days past detained all outward-bound ships now lying in the river Thames; and yesterday morning assembled, to the amount of many thousands, in Stepney-fields, where certain articles relating to an increase of wages, and a petition intended to be presented to parliament, were read: after which, a numerous party of them paraded to the Royal Exchange, and joined in repeated huzzas, &c. but on remonstrances from a gentleman there to one of their chieftans, they were immediately drawn off, and a deputation appointed to attend some merchants, assembled at the King's-arms tavern in Cornhill, in order that their complaints might be taken into consideration.

It was computed that upwards of two thousand sailors went yesterday to Wimbledon-common,

in order to present a petition to his Majesty, who was then reviewing the light horse.

Yesterday morning some sailors began to unrig the ships that were got down as far as Blackwall since Saturday, and dragged all the men into their boats, whom they carried off with them: They have stuck up bills all along the water side, to inform every body that they shall not work till their wages are raised.

5th. Was held the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, at which were present the lord mayor, the archbishop of York, twelve bishops, and many persons of distinction. The collection at St. Paul's amounted to 186 l. 14 s. 4 d. and at the hall to 544 l. 17 s. 3 d. which, with the collection at the rehearsal, made up the sum of 905 l. 19 s. 1 d. A benefaction of ten guineas was afterwards paid to the treasurer, to be added to the above sum; but it is remarkable, that ever since the death of Mr. Gideon, who always gave 100 l. to that charity, the collection has been declining.

A maid servant at Paddington was accidentally shot by a watch-gun, which was usually set by the family, as a defence against rogues; but the girl being but lately come to her place, was not sufficiently apprized of the danger, and treading upon the wire that was fastened to the trigger, the gun went off, and killed her on the spot.

The prince of Monaco visited Portsmouth, and very attentively viewed the dock-yard, and went on board all the king's ships in the harbour. He was attended by the commissioners and military in their uniforms, and had all the

honours that could be paid to a prince who had shewn so much kindness to our late lamented duke of York.

The Indian chiefs just arrived at Edinburgh have been seized with the small pox, one of whom died this day.

A great body of sailors assembled at Deptford, forcibly went on board several ships, unreefed their top-sails, and vowed no ships should sail out of the Thames till the merchants had consented to raise their wages.

The report of the malefactors under sentence of death was made to his Majesty, when James Sampson, for robbing and setting fire to the library of the right hon. Henry Seymour Conway, was ordered for execution; the rest were respited.

Came on at Westminster-hall, before all the judges of 7th. the court of King's-bench, a hearing respecting the errors of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry. The case was opened by Mr. serjeant Glyn, in favour of Mr. Wilkes, who was answered by Mr. Thurloe, and a reply made by Mr. Glyn; on which the judges were pleased to observe, that both the gentlemen had made use of very learned arguments, and quoted many precedents and cases which had at various times altered their opinions; and as they were desirous of maturely considering the several arguments made use of by the two learned counsel, their lordships thought proper to appoint a further hearing the beginning of next term.

This day the sailors assembled in a body in St. George's fields, and went to St. James's, with colours flying, drums beating, and fifes playing.

playing, and presented a petition to his Majesty, setting forth their grievances, and praying relief.

Mr. Wilkes's address to the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middlesex.

Gentlemen,

In support of the liberties of this country against the arbitrary rule of ministers, I was before committed to the Tower, and am now sentenced to this prison. Steadiness, with, I hope, strength of mind, do not however leave me; for the same consolation follows me here, the consciousness of innocence, of having done my duty, and exerted all my poor abilities not unsuccessfully, for this nation. I can submit even to far greater sufferings with cheerfulness, because I see that my countrymen reap the happy fruits of my labours and persecutions, by the repeated decisions of our sovereign courts of justice in favour of liberty. I therefore bear up with fortitude, and even glory that I am called to suffer in this cause, because I continue to find the noblest reward, the applause of my native country, of this great, free, and spirited people.

I chiefly regret, gentlemen, that this confinement deprives me of the honour of thanking you in person according to my promise; and at present takes from me, in a great degree, the power of being useful to you. The will, however, to do every service to my constituents remains in its full force; and when my sufferings have a period, the first day I regain my liberty shall restore a life of zeal in the cause and interests of the county of Middlesex.

In this prison, in any other, in every place, my ruling passion will be the love of England and our free constitution. To those objects I will make every sacrifice. Under all the oppressions which ministerial rage and revenge can invent, my steady purpose is, to concert with you, and other true friends of this country, the most probable means of rooting out the remains of arbitrary power and star-chamber inquisition, and of improving as well as securing the generous plans of freedom, which were the boast of our ancestors, and I trust will remain the noblest inheritance of our posterity, the only genuine characteristic of Englishmen.

I have the honour to be, with affection and regard, gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful
humble servant,

King's-bench prison,

Thursday, May 5, J. WILKES.
1768.

A numerous body of watermen assembled before the mansion-house, and laid their complaints before the lord-mayor, who advised them to appoint proper persons to draw up a petition to parliament, which his lordship promised them he would present; upon which they gave him three huzzas, and went quietly home.

The same night a large mob of another kind assembled before the mansion-house, carrying a gallows with a boot hanging to it, and a red cap; but on some of the ringleaders being secured by the peace-officers, the rest dispersed.

This day the hatters *struck*, and refused to work till their wages are raised.

[H] 2

This

This day died at his house in Orchard-street, Westminster, Bonnell Thornton, Esq.—All who have conceived a love and esteem for the two celebrated authors of the *Connoisseur*, will be sensibly affected by the loss of one in whose company they have spent so many agreeable hours. Those who have conversed with him as a scholar, who have admired his fine taste and sound judgment, whom his wit and humour have delighted, who have been happy with him in the social hours, must feel a bitter pang; but what must they feel whose more intimate connexion shewed them a noble benevolence of mind, a generous warmth of heart, an exquisite sensibility, and how much he used to feel when he had lost a friend!

Letters from Copenhagen, dated the 9th ult. say, “A few days was exposed to public view the mausoleum of the late King Christian VI. This monument, executed in the antique taste by the *sieur Wiedewelt*, is made of white Italian marble, and ornamented with several figures in relieve, also with two statues as large as life, one of which represents Denmark in tears, and the other Fame publishing the glory of the monarch. The inscription of the mausoleum is: CHRIS-
TIANVS VI. REX DAN. NORW.
&c. PIETATE IN DEVM. BENE-
FACTIS IN POPVLVM, CONSTAN-
TIA IN FOEDERIBVS, SEVERI-
TATE IN SOLVM SEIPSV, SEM-
PER ET VBIQVE SAECVLI DE-
CVS.”

10th. This day the new parliament met; and his Majesty's commission, empowering Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, Charles lord Camden, chancellor of Great

Britain, Charles earl of Gower, president of his Majesty's council, and several lords therein named, to open and hold the said parliament, was read in the presence of both houses. And the commons were directed to chuse their speaker, and to present him to-morrow at twelve o'clock at noon, to the lords commissioners.

This day in the forenoon, a great body of people assembled about the King's-bench prison, in expectation, as it is said, that Mr. Wilkes was to go from thence to the parliament-house, and designing to convey him thither. They demanded him at the prison, and grew very tumultuous; whereupon the riot-act was begun to be read, but they threw stones and brick-bats, while it was reading, when William Allen, son of Mr. Allen, master of the Horse-shoe inn and livery stables in Blackman-street, Southwark, being singled out, was pursued by one of the soldiers, and shot dead on the spot. Soon after this, the crowd increasing, an additional number of the guards was sent for, who marched thither, and also a party of horse-grenadiers; when, the riot continuing, the mob were fired upon by the soldiers, and five or six were killed on the spot, and about fifteen wounded. Two women were among the wounded; one of whom since died in St. Thomas's hospital.

A large body of sawyers assembled, and pulled down the saw-mill lately erected by Mr. Dingley, at Limehouse, on pretence that it deprived many workmen of employment.

The coal-heavers assembled again this day, and rendezoused in Stepney-fields, where their numbers

bers considerably increased; and then they repaired, with a flag flying, drums beating, and two violins playing before them, to Palace-yard, where they were met by Sir John Fielding, who persuaded them to part with their flag, to silence their drums, and to discharge their fiddlers; and then talking with their leaders, prevailed upon them to meet some of their masters at his office in the afternoon, and accommodate their differences.

The drying-pan, which weighed near 1600 lb. weight, belonging to Ewell powder-mills, was, by an explosion, carried upwards of 100 yards from the mills; the boughs and branches of large trees, a mile distant from the mills, were torn off, so that some trees were left mere trunks: the damage sustained is computed at upwards of 8000l.

11th. This day the two houses

met again; and the commons, having re-chose sir John Cust, for their speaker, presented him to the lords commissioners for their approbation, who were pleased in his majesty's name to approve their choice; after which the lord chancellor opened the session with a speech, which, together with the addresses, our readers will see in the state papers.

The bill for an augmentation of the army in Ireland, was rejected by the house of commons in that kingdom.

Upon the report of the committee of enquiry into the application of the money granted for the payment of the army, it appeared, that 17 regiments are now kept upon the Irish establishment more than in 1700; though the number of effective men at each period are exactly

the same. It is said that several military officers voted against the intended augmentation.

Mr. Callen, a master butcher in Ormond-market, was most barbarously murdered by a set of villains in Smock-alley, Dublin; Mr. Preston, another butcher in the same market, was stabbed and most dreadfully wounded by the same assassins. In consequence of these murders, the populace assembled, and committed the most violent outrages ever known in that kingdom; insomuch that the insurrection, which at first seemed to threaten destruction to the murderers and their abettors, became formidable to the whole city.

This morning James Sampson was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence, for robbing the library of the right honourable Henry Seymour Conway, of bank notes to the value of 900l. and afterwards setting it on fire, by piling up a number of papers round a lighted candle, which he placed on a table near the chimney.

An inquisition was taken by the coroner for Surrey, on the body of William Allen, who was shot near St. George's fields by a party of the foot-guards; when the verdict was given by the jury, that Donald Mac-lane was guilty of wilful murder, and Donald Maclaury, and Alexander Murray, the commanding officer, were aiding and abetting therein.

The above inquest was held at the house of Mr. Allen; and it appeared on the examination, that the deceased was only a spectator, and, on seeing some persons run, he ran also, but was unhappily mistaken, and followed by the soldiers 500 yards into a cow-house,

where he was shot. Donald Mac-lane was committed to prison for the above murder, but his associates were admitted to bail.

A proclamation was issued, by order of the council, for suppressing riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies.

The following warrant is issued by the coroner for the apprehension of Alexander Murray, esq. one of the commanding officers of the soldiers posted at the King's-bench, during the late riots :

SURREY, } To the constables of
to wit. } the parish of St.
Mary Newington,
in the said county ;
and to all officers of
peace whom it shall
or may concern.

WHEREAS Alexander Murray, esq. of the third regiment of foot guards, stands accused before me, upon an inquisition this day taken at the parish of St. Mary Newington, in the said county, with the wilful murder of William Allen the younger :

These are therefore, in his Majesty's name, to apprehend and bring before me, or some of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said county, the body of the said Alexander Murray, to answer the premises, and be further dealt with according to law ; and for so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of May, in the year of our lord 1768.

HENRY ACTON, coroner.

One of the soldiers on Tuesday before the King's-bench cried out, " We are all ready to fire on our enemies the French and Spaniards,

but never will on our own countrymen."

Last night the mob assembled again before the Mansion-house, broke a great number of the windows, and did other mischief ; a strong party of the guards was then sent for, and posted in and about the Mansion-house to protect it from further insult.

The following is a copy of a letter directed to John Durand, esq. and the same to Anthony Bacon, esq. signed by 34 of the electors of Aylesbury.

S I R,

Fully persuaded that the clemency of the best of princes will, if necessary, be at length exerted in favour of Mr. Wilkes, we hope, that, should an attempt be made to deprive him of his seat in parliament, you will, from your connexion with us, who are sincere in our friendship for him, prefer lenity, and, from regard to the public, justice to his constituents, before rigour and severity, and use your utmost endeavours to prevent the success of such a measure.

Aylesbury,

April 30,

1768.

We are, S I R,

Your most

humble servants,

&c. &c. &c.

The mob assembled before the house of Edward Russell, esq. distiller in the Borough, broke open the door, staved some casks of liquor, drank immoderately, and began pulling down the house ; but the military interposing, four of the drunkest of them were seized, and the rest made their escape. At the same time the front of the house of Richard Capel, esq. in Bermondsey, was demolished, and Mr. Capel himself wounded.

The

The activity of these two gentlemen, being magistrates, in suppressing the tumults, occasioned these outrages.

The coal-heavers rendezvoused again in Stepney-fields, and proceeded from thence to all the coal wharfs from Shadwell to Effex-stairs, carrying with them a writing, which they presented to the masters of the wharfs to sign, signifying their consent to raise their wages; which having accomplished, they next day waited on the lord-mayor at the Mansion-house, to obtain a confirmation of this agreement; but his lordship very prudently declined intermeddling with their affairs.

A great body of sailors passed through the city (some say 5000, some 15000), to petition the parliament for an augmentation of their wages. When they were in Palace-yard, they were addressed by two gentlemen, mounted on the roof of a hackney-coach, and were told, that they could receive no immediate answer to their petition; but that it would be considered in due time, on which they gave three cheers, and dispersed. Their chiefs have since waited upon a committee of merchants, and matters seem to be accommodated.

On Tuesday night their majesties came unexpectedly from Richmond to the queen's palace, where they continued yesterday, and lay there last night.

Yesterday there was a levee at St. James's, and afterwards a privy-council, at which all the great officers of state assisted, said to be on account of the present riots and disturbances, which did not break up till past four o'clock.

The following very extraordinary letter is said to have been received by the field officer of the foot guards in waiting this day.

ORDER S.

P A R O L E is Wandsworth.

—Office, May 11, 1768.

S I R,

Having this day had the honour of mentioning to the — the behaviour of the detachments from the several battalions of foot guards, which have been lately employed in assisting the civil magistrates, and preserving the public peace, I have great pleasure in informing you, that his — highly approves of the conduct of both the officers and men, and means that his — approbation should be communicated to them through you. Employing the troops on so disagreeable a service always gives me pain; but the circumstance of the times makes it necessary. I am persuaded they see that necessity, and will continue, as they have done, to perform their duty with alacrity. I beg you will be pleased to assure them, that every possible regard will be shewn to them; their zeal and good behaviour upon this occasion deserve it; and in case any disagreeable circumstance should happen in the execution of their duty, they shall have every defence and protection that the law can authorize, and this office can give.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient,

and most humble servant,

B——.

To the field officer in staff waiting for the three regiments of foot guards.

[H] 4

Officers

Officers for guard on Saturday next.

Lieutenant colonel Groyn, &c.
&c.

13th. This morning died much lamented, after a long and painful illness, that most amiable princess her royal highness Louisa Anne, daughter of her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, and second sister to his present majesty. Her royal highness was born March 29, 1748-9. On this occasion, plays and public diversions were forbidden; and orders for a general mourning, for six weeks, were issued from the lord chamberlain's office.

Two inquisitions were taken in the Borough, on persons killed by the soldiers in quelling the riot in St. George's-fields on Tuesday; one on the body of Mary Jeffs, who, having a basket with oranges to sell, was shot dead in removing them; the other on William Bridgeman, who was shot on the top of a hay-cart, as he was looking at the fray at a distance: on both these inquisitions the jury brought in their verdict *chance medley*. It appeared by the evidence, that on the justices taking down a paper that had been fixed against a wall of the prison, the mob grew riotous, and cried out, "Give us the paper;" which the justices not regarding, stones began to be thrown; and the cry, "Give us the paper," grew louder; the drums beat to arms; the proclamation was read; the justices were pelted who read it; great pains were taken to persuade the people to disperse; the horse-guards were sent for, and it was not till the last extremity that the soldiers received orders to fire. But what was

remarkable, not one concerned in the riot was hurt by the firing, in the open fields.

When the prisoners concerned in the murder of Mr. Allen were going to the new gaol on Wednesday night, it was with the greatest difficulty imaginable the populace were prevented from tearing them to pieces, vowing, with great vehemence, that they would immediately hang them out of the way, and not wait for any point of evasion or deceit whatever.

Monday his royal highness the duke of Gloucester sent a set of fine state horses to his serene highness the prince of Monaco, to carry him and his servants to see the review at Wimbledon. After the review was over, his highness dined with several of the nobility, and others persons of distinction, at the seat of the honourable Horace Walpole, at Strawberry-hill in Middlesex.

As a pilot boat belonging to North Yarmouth, 15th. which brought up mackerel to the London market, was returning home, it was met by captain Flynn, of the *Pelegrin*, in Blackwall reach, who was going in a pair of oars to Gravesend, in order to proceed to his ship in Stangate-creek; but, finding there was too much wind and sea for his wherry, having eight people in her, he agreed with the pilot boat to carry him and his company to Gravesend; but he was not on board much more than half an hour, before the boat, through the obstinacy of the boat's crew, overset in Bugby-hole, between Blackwall and Woolwich, by which seven people were drowned, viz. captain James Markham, of Lower Queen-street,

street, Rotherhithe; and six others. Capt. Flynn was saved.

16th. The two soldiers, charged with the murder of Allen, the youth that was shot in St. George's fields, were brought by Habeas to the king's bench to be bailed; when the person who actually shot the lad was remanded back to prison; the other admitted to bail. Alexander Murray, esq; the officer charged by the coroner's inquest, was likewise bailed.

The glass-grinders assembled in a body to petition parliament for an augmentation of their wages.

The journeymen taylors assembled for the same purpose.

A number of fellows, pretending to be coal-heavers, extorted money from gentlemen in the neighbourhood of London, under pretence of being in a starving condition for want of employment.

A most audacious, treasonable paper was stuck upon the wall of St. James's palace; and at night a letter was found on the back stairs to the same purport.

18th. A cause came on to be tried before lord Mansfield, at Guildhall; wherein the proprietors of the Watford coach were defendants. The action was brought against them to recover the sum of 90l. which the plaintiff had sent by the coach in October last from Watford to London, packed up in a small box; but it appearing, on the examination of the plaintiff's evidence, that when the box was delivered in charge, it was not said to contain cash, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Yesterday morning a number of armed tenders and government cutters came up the river, and lay off Deptford, to be in readiness to quell

any disturbances; but none have happened.

The same day several inflammatory papers were stuck up about Westminster-bridge, and other parts, for which a person is now in custody of a messenger.

A fire broke out in a tar-yard, at Dock-head, by the 19th. tar-copper boiling over, by which upwards of 2000 barrels were consumed, and near 30 houses burnt to the ground.

The general assembly of the church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, when his majesty's high-commissioner, the earl of Glasgow, made a very grand appearance. The rev. Dr. Gilbert Hamilton, minister of Crammon, was chosen moderator.

The Sherborne waggon was stopped by the populace, and about a thousand weight of butter taken away, designed for London.

The sessions ended at the 21st. Old Bailey. At this sessions four convicts received judgment of death, twenty-five were ordered to be transported for seven years, and one for fourteen years; one to be publicly whipped; and seventeen were discharged by proclamation.

Mary Hyndes was convicted of the wilful murder of the child of Joseph Smith (a servant to the right hon. the countess of Thanet), a fine boy, about a year and half old; she, by being an intimate acquaintance of its parents, used sometimes to take him out with her, and the last time, most unaccountably, without any cause of resentment to the parents or child, otherwise than that she could never make it be fond of her, threw it into a canal or basin of water in Hyde-park. Immediately after the trial, Mr. Recorder passed

passed sentence for her execution as this morning; but on her prayer to be indulged a short time, for her better preparation, the court were pleased to respite the same till the 14th of June. This unhappy woman was tried about six years and a half since, for a crime of the like sort; but it appeared the child by accident sprung from her arms into the water, and was lost.

The lords, authorized by his majesty's commission, gave the royal assent to an act for further continuing the laws now in force, relating to the exportation and importation of corn, &c. till after the next session of parliament. By this act, wheat, wheat-flour, barley, barley-meal, and pulse, may be imported, duty free, from any part of Europe.

At Tenterden, in Kent, a paper was pasted on the church-door, threatening the farmers, if they refused to sell their wheat at 10l. a load, and the millers if they gave more; and exciting all the poor to assemble and raise a mob, with threats that those who refused should have their right arms broke. They appointed for meeting the 30th instant.

At Hastings, in Suffex, the mob have already risen, and committed outrages upon the farmers in that neighbourhood, and have threatened the life of a justice there, who attempted to commit the ringleader to gaol.

22d. Last night, about ten o'clock, the corpse of her late royal highness the princess Louisa-Anne, after lying in state that day in the prince's chamber, was privately interred in the royal vault in King Henry the Seventh's chapel.

The procession began between

nine and ten from the prince's chamber to the abbey, where the body was received by the dean, who performed the funeral service; her grace the dutchess of Manchester was chief mourner, and the pall was supported by lady Scarborough, lady Boston, lady Masham, and lady Litchfield.

The minute guns at the Tower began firing about nine at night; and St. Paul's bell, and those of most of the churches in London and Westminster tolled every minute, and continued till her royal highness's body was interred.

A terrible fray happened 25th. between the coal-heavers and the sailors belonging to the colliers in the river, in which many were killed. The sailors, having been long detained in the river by the coal-heavers refusing to work, had begun to deliver their ships themselves; upon which a body of coal-heavers fell upon some of the sailors by surprize, and killed two or three. The sailors took the alarm, the quarrel became general, and the consequence is the loss of many lives already, though still undetermined.

They write from Newcastle that on Sunday afternoon the 15th inst. a little after four o'clock, two slight shocks of an earthquake, at about half a minute's distance of time from each other, were sensibly felt in that town: and we have accounts of their being felt, at the same time in different parts of the country, particularly at Kendal, where they had one shock which lasted near two seconds, and happened during the time of divine service, which greatly terrified the people in church; and immediately prior to its being felt there, a rumbling noise was heard, like that of a heavy

heavy carriage passing over a rough pavement; its direction seemed to be from east to west, and the river was very much agitated. At Middleton, near Manchester, it was also felt at the same time, where the walls which surrounded a field adjoining to the place were observed very sensibly to move, from whence it seemed to pass in a direct line across the street, and through a house, wherein the chairs, dresser, pewter, and other furniture, were greatly shook, and the flags of the floor observed to heave.

From Darlington we have also an account of a slight shock being felt there at the same time.

This morning a courier arrived express from the court of Brunswick at Carlton-house, and afterwards went to Richmond to their majesties, who brought the agreeable news of her royal highness the princess of Brunswick being safely delivered of another daughter; on hearing of which, her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales (who was at Kew) came to town to Carlton-house, for the first time since the death of her late royal highness princess Louisa Anne.

27th. His majesty came from Richmond to St. James's, where there was a levee, and afterwards a privy-council, when the right hon. Thomas Harley, lord-mayor of London, was sworn a member, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Monday upwards of 20,000 small arms were lodged in the Tower, part belonging to the East-India company, deposited there for better security.

It is said, that the work of every journeyman gunsmith, out of the Tower, done or undone, is called in,

for fear it should fall into desperate hands.

The right hon. the lord-mayor went to one of the 29th. secretaries of state, and acquainted him with the unhappy situation of the masters of colliers, deputy coal-meters, &c. upon which he wrote to justice Pell and justice Hudson, &c. informing them, that, if any disturbance should happen on account of working the coal-ships by the sailors, they might send to the Tower, and the guards should immediately march to their protection. Yesterday several of the coal-meters, &c. acquainted his lordship, that the work was at present carried on without any obstruction; but a number of sailors boarded the outward-bound ships at Deptford, and unrigged them to prevent their sailing, the masters and owners not having complied with their demands.

A confirmation is received of the blowing up the *Defiance*, an East-India ship; and that the accident happened on the 27th of December last, in her passage from Bombay to Bassora, by the carelessness of the gunner's steward, in drawing some arrack: she had above three hundred men on board, including seamen, all blacks, except some European officers and serjeants; and only thirty-five men were saved.

It appears by the custom-house books, that upwards of one million sterling hath been paid for corn entered at the port of London, in the year 1767.

Florence, April 30. The great duke, who set out a few days ago, to meet his sister, the queen of Naples, at Bologna, arrived here at two o'clock in the morning.

The great duchess, attended by her

her great mistress, and the ladies of honour, went to receive her majesty at the head of the stairs, and conducted her to the apartment destined for her, the antichambers of which were filled with the nobility of both sexes: nobody was admitted the next morning; but they dined at a table of about thirty people, and in the evening went to the theatre, which was illuminated on this occasion. Yesterday morning the queen gave audience to the foreign ministers and the gentlemen of the country: the table, as the day before, was very numerous. Lord Stormont, lord Cowper, and Sir Horace Mann, had the honour to dine there; and, besides the other foreign ministers who reside at Florence, there were count D'Aquillar, the Spanish ambassador, and the duke de St. Elizabeth, the Neapolitan ambassador at the court of Vienna. In the afternoon, there was a horse race through the principal streets, and in the evening a great drawing room in the queen's apartment, before which she admitted all the ladies of the country to kiss her hand. This evening count Rosenberg entertains the court at his country-house, where, on their arrival, a fire-work is to be played off, after which a cantata in music is to be performed in the gardens, from whence they will proceed to a ball, which is to be followed by a supper for a very numerous company; and on Sunday evening there will be a public ball, in mask, in the great hall of the old palace, which is one of the largest in Europe. On Monday there will be audience of leave; and on Tuesday morning the queen, with the great duke and duchess, will set out towards Naples.

Florence, May 7. Every thing

has passed here according to the plan fixed for the reception and amusement of the queen of Naples during her stay here, and though the weather disconcerted, in some points, the entertainment which count Rosenberg had prepared at his villa, it succeeded beyond expectation.

The day before the queen left Florence, a great number of very rich presents were distributed, in the names of both the emperor and empress, to the principal officers of the great duke's court, consisting of snuff-boxes, watches, and other presents, in proportion to the rank of each person; the snuff-box, with the emperor's picture adorned with diamonds, given to count Rosenberg, is said to be worth 2000 zeckins; the queen's own picture given to the duke of St. Elizabeth, was large, and very richly adorned with diamonds. An excuse was made to count D'Aquillar, the Spanish ambassador, that her majesty had nothing worthy of him. Besides the above-mentioned presents, 1000 zeckins are to be distributed among the lower officers of the household, and the livery servants.

[London Gazette.

They write from Verona, that on the 13th ult. at eight o'clock in the morning, the gunpowder magazine at the town of Crema, in which were 200 barrels full of powder, and a great quantity of saltpetre, took fire. The sun was darkened by the smoke which arose. All the windows were broken, and every person fled terrified from the town, which would have been entirely destroyed, if the flames had communicated to the little tower, where 1000 barrels more were deposited.

The

The fire was happily extinguished at ten o'clock at night. Ten persons were found dead at the market-place, many more were wounded, twelve were grievously burnt, and much cattle perished in the waters, into which they ran with irresistible precipitation. A man on horseback, passing by the magazine, was blown up into the air, and could not afterwards be found. His horse only was discovered dead 200 paces from the magazine.

Letters from Naples assure, that the extraordinary expences occasioned by his Sicilian majesty's marriage, through a truly paternal tenderness for the people, will not be levied upon the state, but defrayed out of the savings of the spare-chest.

At Laval, in France, on the 8th inst. the weather being warm and calm, and the night dark, a luminous star appeared to the north-west of that town, with a long tail somewhat crooked, which terminated towards the north. Next morning, at six o'clock, the sun breaking thro' the clouds, shone out as hot as in the dog-days. At eight it began to lighten, and from 11 minutes to 20, the sky appeared of a sea-green colour, and so dark that one could scarce see to read. The thunder was loud and dreadful; and there fell so great a quantity of hail, and of so large a size, that it did infinite damage to the fruits of the earth, and even destroyed trees and killed cattle. In some places the hail was found three or four feet deep, 24 hours after it fell; and many of the hail-stones were nearly as large as a hen's egg. The damage done by this storm is almost incredible: several mills were carried away by the violence of the floods, the gardens

are totally destroyed, and when the hail melted, it carried off even the surface of the ground, and left such a smell as even the very beasts themselves could not bear. In short, nothing like it ever happened before in this part of the world.

A fire broke out at Lansperg in Germany, which in 31st. three hours burnt down 255 houses.

An odd wedding was celebrated last week in a village in Berkshire: the bridegroom was 85 years of age, the bride 83, the father 91, and the two women who officiated as bride-maids each above 70; neither of these women had been ever married, though both of them had been mothers. Six grand-daughters of the bridegroom strewed flowers before the company in their way to and from church, and after dinner four grandsons of the bride sung a kind of epithalamium, which the clerk of the parish had written on the occasion.

They write from Dublin, that there is now living, near Crumlin, one John Ryder, a Palatine, aged about 120; he served under the duke of Wittemberg, when Vienna was besieged by the Turks in 1683, and retains all his senses. Benefactions are collected in that city for his support.

Died.] Thursday, at his house in Jermyn-street, count Delinsky, a Polish gentleman.

In Old-street, in the 106th year of his age, Solomon Humphries, formerly a gardener, but, having been blind upwards of ten years, was supported by the benevolence of the public.

In Ireland, a few days ago, near Drumcondra, Esther Duggan, aged 119,

At his house near Riegate, Mr. James

JUNE.

James Crane, a wealthy farmer and grazier, who had left an estate to his brother, said to be worth near 700 l. a year, besides a large sum in the stocks. The brother has worked several years about town as a paviour's labourer.

At her lodgings at Hampstead, in the 92d year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitehead, a maiden lady.

At Nether-Shuckburgh, in Warwickshire, Elizabeth Wilcocks, an old maid; who for many years past had almost denied herself the common necessaries of life, so as to eat nothing but horse-beans, or a few curlings, no drink, and had hardly any cloaths or sheets to lie in, although there have been since found in the house 12 pair of sheets, with a large quantity of other linen. In a pickle pot, in the clock-case, were found 20 l. in gold, and 5 l. in silver, and in a hole under the stairs, a tea-canister full of gold; in an old rat-trap a quantity of gold and silver; and in several other places were found secretly hid large quantities of gold, silver, and halfpence, to a very great amount. This miserable wretch was possessed of a large estate in houses and land, and has left all to a very distant relation.

At Brussels, Col. Macnamara, a native of Ireland, aged 102.

On Tuesday, in Long-acre, one Mr. Philip M'Guire, aged 105.

Saturday, aged 95, at his house at Camberwell, Robert Blackshaw, esq.

The 15th inst. at Kilraick, near Nairn, in the 83d year of his age, Dr. John Rose, formerly of Derry and of Dublin.

At the village of Chickley, in Berkshire, one Elizabeth Stoneham, a poor woman, in the 113th year of her age.

Came on before the right hon. lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, London, a cause wherein a young lady was plaintiff, and the proprietors of the Worcester stage-coach defendants, for the recovery of a trunk, containing goods to the value of 25 l. lost two years ago out of the said coach; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with whole damages and costs of suit.

Near 200 persons assembled, with clubs and other offensive weapons, at Boston, in Lincolnshire, and insisted that butchers meat should be sold at three pence a pound, which, for the sake of peace, was complied with, and they all dispersed quietly.

New-York, April 18. Mr. Daniel Jaqueri, who left Montreal the 25th of last month, informs us, that ensign Schlosner, who, it was supposed, had murdered his servant, was himself, with his servant, killed by a Panise Indian slave (whose dog Mr. Schlosner had shot some time before), who confessed the horrid deed, and discovered the place where he had hid Mr. Schlosner's body, which was taken up, carried to Montreal, and there interred near lieutenant De Mestral, who died suddenly a few days before.

Letters from Bagdad, dated the 15th of January, advise, that the English squadron, which has been two years in the Tigris, in order to oblige the Arabian scheick Soliman to make restitution of the value of two rich English ships which he had taken, not being able to succeed, set sail towards Bombay; and that the largest ship belonging to that squadron blew up off Bender-Abassy, and every soul on board perished.

Her

Her crew, it is said, consisted of 450 men, besides passengers.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm.

“ It is known that Descartes died at Stockholm in the reign of Christina ; he was interred in the church of St. Oloff, and the grave was covered only with a stone, containing his name, the day of his birth, and that of his death. His body was some years afterwards carried into France ; but the stone and former place of burial have ever since been objects of curiosity to foreigners. A resolution having been taken to rebuild the church, the king laid the first stone of the new edifice on Tuesday last ; and the same day the prince-royal signified his pleasure, that an elegant monument should be erected, at his royal highness's own expence to the memory of the above-mentioned philosopher.”

2d. Both houses of parliament met at Westminster, and were further adjourned to Tuesday fortnight, 21st instant.

About ten o'clock in the morning, Mr. Oldham, of Higham, near Sheffield (a promising young gentleman of 24 years of age), was found most barbarously murdered, having his throat cut from ear to ear, in a wood adjoining to Mr. Nightingale's, near Matlock. He went from home the Friday before on business, taking with him 200 l. in cash, which the perpetrators of this inhuman murder, who have not since been heard of, are supposed to have carried off with them.

This morning, about five o'clock, two captains of colliers came on shore at King-James's-stairs, Wapping, in order to procure boiled beef, &c. for their ships crews ; but, as soon as they landed, they were attacked by forty or fifty coal-

heavers, who beat them so cruelly that their lives are despaired of. These fellows have a guard at every landing-place on the river, to prevent the coal-ships from having any supplies of provisions, swearing they will starve those on board, and if they offer to come on shore, will murder every man of them they can catch. The inhabitants in the neighbourhood are under the most dreadful apprehensions of being murdered, or of having their houses set on fire.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, April 16.

“ I must inform you of the melancholy accident that happened here the 11th instant in the evening. A fire broke out in the stable of one of the sufferers in the late conflagration, in the upper town, and it being pretty cold, and the wind at N. W. the flames soon reached the adjoining houses, and raged with incredible fury over that part of the town, till five the next morning ; at which time it had consumed ninety houses, two churches, and a large charity-school. The fire was so violent, that the poor people lost almost all their effects ; and what little was saved, was partly stolen from them. The number of poor is really great, the most part of the sufferers are tradesmen, and people that have been already burnt out in the last fire. Some people imagine that this misfortune is owing to the malice or carelessness of an Indian servant-girl.”

Yesterday was paid into the hands of William Blunt, esq. treasurer of the city of London lying-in hospital for married women in Aldersgate-street, two thousand pounds, being a legacy of the late

Mr.

Mr. William Robinson, of Friday-street.

The North-Briton, Extra, 4th. No. 4, was read in Westminster hall, introduced by the attorney-general; with an affidavit annexed, that it was bought publicly, when, among other things, it was pronounced to be the standard of rebellion, &c.

Fine large mackerel were sold in London at three-half-pence each. A premium set on foot by sir S. T. Janssen, chamberlain of London, for encouraging the mackerel-boats to bring their fish to market, has greatly contributed to reduce the price; and that reduction has had an effect upon the price of meat, which is likewise fallen a penny in the pound.

His majesty's ship Superb arrived at Spithead from Gibraltar, but lost from Corke, where she had landed general Irwin's regiment, that had been absent 12 years.

The coal-heavers and sailors had a terrible battle, when many were wounded on both sides. The coal-heavers are grown a terror to the whole neighbourhood of Stepney and Wapping, and commit the most shocking outrages.

This day his majesty enters into the thirty-first year of his age; but, on account of the present mourning, his majesty's birth-day will not be observed till Thursday the 23d instant.

The right hon. lord viscount Falmouth has presented his majesty with a set of fine long-tailed iron-greys, bred by his lordship in his park near Truro in Cornwall.

Tuesday the prince of Monaco embarked at Dover for Calais; and on Wednesday the duchess of

Northumberland landed at the same place from France.

The death of Mrs. Howard, wife of the hon. Charles Howard, heir, after the death of his father, to the dukedom of Norfolk, is peculiarly affecting. She was so far gone with child as to reckon the very day she died; she was in perfect health (her situation considered) till that very day and was never known to have a fit previous to the fatal one which instantly deprived her of every sense, and presently after of life also. Dr. Hunter, sir Richard Manningham, and other physicians were sent for, but to no purpose; nor was she opened, the infant having been, in the opinion of the faculty, dead before the mother was taken ill; and to that cause they attributed the death of this truly amiable young lady. What adds to the pungency of the sorrow on this melancholy occasion is, Mrs. Coppinger, Mrs. Howard's mother, was on the road from Ireland on a visit, and arrived just to find her ill-fated daughter in her shroud.

Yesterday the captain's guard in St. George's-fields, which for some time past has consisted first of 100 men, then of 50, was, by orders then issued out, reduced to 25 men; all things remaining very quiet.

The princess Maria Christina Josepha Ferdinanda, fourth daughter of the duke of Savoy, died at Turin of a putrid fever, in the night between the 19th and 20th of last month, at the age of seven years and a half, her royal highness being born in the 21st of November, 1760. The king of Sardinia has ordered three months mourning.

They

They write from Sweden, that on the 23d of April, about nine in the morning, part of a mine fell in near Aſkerfund; by which accident, out of 16 people who were preſent, 12 were killed, and two were dangerously wounded.

7th. At a court of aldermen, held this day, Sir James Langham, baronet, attended, and agreed to the payment of 6000l. on his having a proper diſcharge, which was given; and the ſaid fix thouſand pounds were accordingly paid into the chamber of London, in conformity to the will of Sir John Langham, baronet, deceaſed, who gives it in truſt to the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, towards raiſing a fund for the relief of poor diſtreſſed ſoldiers and ſeamen, and their families.

In the morning another great fray happened in Stepney-fields, between the coal-heavers and ſailors, wherein ſeveral of the latter loſt their lives. The coal-heavers marched off in triumph, with colours flying, drums beating, &c. offering five guineas for a ſailor's head. The ſhips below bridge are obliged to keep conſtant watch, day and night, crying, "All is well."

8th. This morning, at eight o'clock, Mr. Wilkes was brought from the priſon of the king's bench to the court. The judges came about nine. It had been mentioned the laſt term, that a new argument was deſired, and that new ground might be taken for the reverſal of the outlawry. At the opening of the court, Mr. Wilkes made a ſhort ſpeech, that he was perfectly ſatiſfied with the ſtate of the argument, as it was left

by ſerjeant Glynn; that he did not mean to quit the firm and ſolid ground on which it reſted, and was perſuaded, from the juſtice of the court, that his outlawry muſt be reverſed. The attorney general then, in ſupport of the outlawry, entered upon a very long argument, to which no one of Mr. Wilkes's counſel replied. The judges afterwards delivered their opinions very fully, and were unanimous, that the outlawry was illegal, and muſt be reverſed. Their lordſhips differed as to their reaſons; but all concurred in the reverſal, and the irregularity of the proceedings.

Lord Mansfield made a very long and elegant ſpeech on the ſubject of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry, and juſtification of his own conduct, which had been the cauſe of much popular abuſe being thrown out againſt his lordſhip.

The attorney general then demanded judgment on the two verdicts. Mr. Wilkes deſired to avail himſelf of ſeveral points in arreſt of judgment. He ſaid, that when he had the honour of appearing before that court on the 20th of April, he had ſtated the caſe of the records at lord Mansfield's own houſe; that his lordſhip had replied; but that, however, his lordſhip had delivered only his own opinion; and the opinion of one judge, however diſtinguiſhed for great ability, he apprehended, was not the judgment of the court; which he deſired, and ſubmitted to, and begged that his counſel might argue that and ſome other points of importance. Several things were afterwards mentioned by the attorney general, and by Mr. Wilkes's counſel. At laſt the

court fixed next Tuesday to debate, whether both verdicts ought not to be set aside on the objections as to the records having been altered, and that the informations were not filed by the proper officers, but by the solicitor general; so that it is possible, that Mr. Wilkes may be discharged, or receive judgment on Tuesday next.

9th. The court of king's-bench ordered the rules to be made absolute against the original publisher of the North Briton Extraordinary, No. 4; and against another bookseller for having sold that paper. The rule against the original publisher of the North Briton, No. 50, was likewise ordered to be made absolute; and a new rule was made, for his shewing cause, why an attachment should not issue against him for the publication of No. 51 of the said paper, which made its appearance on Wednesday.

The prince and princess of Orange went on Saturday last from Amsterdam to Utrecht by water, and from thence to Soesdyck, where their highnesses were in good health by the last accounts; and from thence they are to go to Loo, where the king of Prussia is to be on Monday next.

Warsaw, May 21. On the 13th instant a courier arrived with advice, that a large body of the confederates had been defeated near Constantinow, with the loss of eight hundred men, killed, wounded, or taken.

The Russians who have been cantoned in the neighbourhood of this capital, are now marching towards Halicz, in order, it is said, to attack count Potoccki, whose division consists of 18,000 effec-

tive men, besides 9000 regular troops. The grenadiers, who formed the guard at prince Repnin's, have also left that station, and are replaced by a detachment of chassieurs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Toulouse, dated April 20, to his friend at Galway in Ireland.

“The most remarkable occurrence here, is the extraordinary case of a criminal under sentence of death, and who was to have been broke on the wheel the 2d current. The day before he was to have been executed, he fell into a profound sleep, and has lived since without any nourishment whatsoever. Several means have been used to awake him, even blisters, but to no purpose: he breathes easy and freely, and his limbs, especially from the middle upwards, are perfectly pliable. About four days ago he awoke, and continued so for an hour, or somewhat better; he walked a few steps, and the physicians ordered him some light nourishment; but before it could be got ready, he relapsed, and continues in the same state of insensibility. The physicians call it a cataleptic ailment, incurred through fear and horror of the execution he was to undergo, which however is only deferred till he discovers the sense of feeling.”

The ship's company of the Dolphin man of war went to the queen's palace, in order to deliver a petition to his majesty to have their wages doubled, the same as was granted to the said ship's crew on their return from their first voyage round the world; but his majesty being gone to Richmond, they

they were obliged to postpone the delivery of it till another opportunity.

11th. Was tried before the right hon. lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, the master of a late lock-up-house in Chancery-lane, on an indictment, for a conspiracy with a Middlesex justice (since deceased) to inveigle, kidnap, and carry out of this kingdom, several persons. In the course of the evidence it appeared, that great cruelties had been committed on a man unjustly confined there, by beating him with the thick end of a horse-whip, &c. and afterwards carrying him away, with many others, in the dead of the night, under a strong guard, on board a ship lying below Gravesend; and on the clearest evidence he was found guilty. The whole of this iniquitous and illegal proceeding was first brought to light by the accident of one of those poor unhappy wretches endeavouring to escape out of a garret window, and falling to the ground one evening, just as Mr. Gines was passing by, who with great public spirit has very laudably taken much pains to bring this affair to light, which was a scandal to humanity in a Christian country.

In the morning, about half an hour past one, there broke out a terrible fire in an empty house, lately inhabited by William Jones, upholsterer, deceased, near Broad-bridge, in Shadwell High-street, which burnt furiously, destroyed seven houses, damaged several more, and threatened destruction to the whole neighbourhood, the flames having spread across the street, and set fire to Dr. Martyn's, and two houses adjoining eastward,

which were saved by a great pour of water, supplied chiefly by the Shadwell water-works, which, on this occasion, sent down 2500 tons of water, as appears by the measure of the fall of water in their reservoir.

We are told from Vienna, that the emperor is greatly dissatisfied with the condition wherein he has found the works and fortifications of most of the places in Hungary, notwithstanding great sums have been lately appropriated for the reparation of them. Several persons who were charged with the direction of those works, it seems, are put under arrest.

The queen of Naples, contrary to expectation, did stop at Rome on her journey, which is supposed to have been occasioned by a brief sent by the Pope to the grand duke of Tuscany, wherein the pontiff exhorted him "to engage his Sicilian majesty not to give the enemies of the holy see such triumph, as that the daughter and sister of a catholic emperor passed near the capital of Christendom without entering it, and without fulfilling the duty of visiting the holy places, and particularly the church of St. Peter, the metropolitan church of the whole catholic world."

There came on lately to be heard, before the right hon. the lords of the privy-council, two appeals from Quebec, wherein lieut. colonel Christie was appellant, and Francis Noble Knipe and John Le-Quefne, of Quebec, were respondents, in suits which had been brought by the respondents against the appellant, for impressing labourers and artificers into his majesty's service during the war with France and the Indians;

when the judgments that had been given at Quebec against the appellant were reversed, and both actions dismissed.

On Thursday last, No. 51 13th. of the North-Briton was read by Mr. Barlow, clerk of the crown-office, in the court of king's bench; when Mr. De Grey, his majesty's attorney-general, moved the court for a rule, to shew cause why an attachment should not issue against Mr. Bingley, for publishing the said paper; which was allowed. On Friday the rule granted against him for the publication of No. 50 was made absolute; and on Saturday the rule against No. 51 was also made absolute: and the attachment issued accordingly. It having been confidently reported, on Friday and Saturday morning, that Mr. Bingley had absconded—to shew the public the contrary, as soon as he was informed the second rule was made absolute, he sent to Mr. Francis, solicitor of the treasury, and to several of the sheriffs officers, to come and serve it upon him, which was done about six o'clock on Saturday evening. He was conveyed in a coach to Mr. Phillips's lock-up-house, the Py'd Bull, in Gray's-inn-lane, where he remained that night; and Sunday in the evening was removed to Newgate, having refused to put in bail on the proceedings by attachment.

The insolencies of the coal-heavers arrived to such a height, that the military was called in to the assistance of the civil power, and an engagement ensued, wherein several were hurt on both sides; 20 of the desperadoes however have been apprehended, and pur-

suit made after many more. The gaols are full of those fellows, who would neither work nor let others work, so that the business on the river has been greatly obstructed.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, dated April 19, 1768.

“ I am sorry to inform you of a very disagreeable event which lately happened here. Walter Pringle, esq. who was the president of the island, Mr. Robinson the secretary, the collector of the island, colonel Perry, capt. Stuart, and captain-lieutenant Pigot, of the 82d regiment, and some more English gentlemen, having been to dine, on Saturday April the 9th, in the country, with a French family, in company with captain Holwell, of his majesty's ship Phoenix, went on board the Phoenix very late in the afternoon, in the captain's barge, and were to return in the custom-house-boat. Having staid but a short time on board, they were returning in the boat, when some of the gentlemen observing she made much water, enquired of the sailors whether there was any danger, and were answered, the boat would carry them very safe ashore. The water, however, came into the boat so very fast, that they were obliged to throw it out with their hats; but as the water came in such abundance, they found they could not empty the boat; this therefore induced most of the gentlemen who could swim to quit the boat, and endeavour to get on shore, though they were a considerable distance off. Colonel Perry, as he could not swim, determined to continue in the boat, when the water was almost up to his arm-pits. Capt. Holwell sent out his little

little boat after them, which got up to them at the very instant they were perishing, and afforded a kind relief to them all, except to Mr. Pringle, Mr. Robinson, and a white failor, who were drowned. Had the night not been so dark, all of them would have been probably saved. Capt. Stuart, we believe, was swimming in the water for three-quarters of an hour, and having all his cloaths on, was almost spent when he was taken up. We are very happy with our narrow escape, but lament the loss of our friends on this occasion."

15th. About half past eight o'clock in the morning Mr. Wilkes arrived at the court of king's-bench, Westminster-hall, and about half an hour after that time the judges came into court; when the arguments on the arrest of judgment were entered on, by Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Thurloe, and Sir Fletcher Norton, on behalf of the crown; and by Mr. serjeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Davenport, on the part of the defendant. Mr. serjeant Glynn entered further than he had before done on the impropriety of the information being filed by the solicitor-general; but the court were so clearly of opinion, the business of the attorney-general (in case of there being a vacancy in that office) must necessarily devolve on the solicitor-general, that it was judged needless to say more on that head. The whole that Mr. Wilkes then had to avail himself of was, the alteration of the record; which having been very learnedly and elaborately canvassed, the court declared themselves fully of opi-

nion, that the alteration of the record at the judge's chambers was what they had an indispensable right to in the course of practice. After this, the informations against Mr. Wilkes were read; and lord Mansfield stated to the court the evidence as it stood on the former trial; when Mr. Attorney-general and Sir Fletcher Norton gave their opinions in aggravation of the case, and Mr. serjeant Glynn answered in extenuation. Mr. Wilkes then desired that judgment might be passed; but was told, that the court having heard the opinion of counsel on both sides, and some material objections having been offered, it was necessary to take these into consideration; but was assured that, though no day could then be fixed for that purpose, no time should be delayed to bring it to an issue.

Among other proceedings, Mr. serjeant Glynn took notice, that as a "writ of error" was intended to be brought before a higher court of justice, before the house of lords, he desired that the case of the "alteration of the record," under such peculiar circumstances, might be stated on the back of the record, to be transmitted to the lords; otherwise that important point could not come before the house. This was absolutely refused by the court. He concluded, by intreating their lordships, for the sake of the safety of every subject of this nation, to fix some limits to the discretionary power of altering records; that counsel may know for the future when they can be certain of the cause they are to plead; and that the subject

subject may not be liable to ruin at the discretion of a judge.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated June 10.

“ On Saturday morning last four people were found dead, viz. an elderly woman, two young women, and a boy about 16 or 17 years of age, in a cellar in Stanley-street in this town; a cat and dog were in the same place; the cat was dead, but the dog, on being brought out into the street, recovered. The circumstances of this shocking affair, as appeared to the jury on the coroner's inquest, were as follows: the cellar is situated to the front of the street, about four feet below it; has no opening but to the street; adjoining to it is another cellar, used by the inhabitants of the house above as a beer cellar: this has an opening on the back side of the house to the yard: in this yard is a lime-kiln, about a dozen yards from the house, which was then burning. It was believed by the jury that the sulphur from the lime-kiln had been driven by the wind into the beer cellar, and from thence through the spaces between the joists at the top of the partition wall into that where these unfortunate people lay, which was the occasion of their deaths.”

By letters from different parts, it appears that the thunder and hail storms of last week were felt, more or less, throughout the kingdom; and that great damages have been sustained from them. They also reached the continent, and the island of Guernsey, where considerable damage was done.

They write from Warsaw, that an officer of Houlans, who commanded an hundred men in quar-

ters at Kakroczim, has been grievously insulted by a Russian officer, who, arriving there with a detachment of 300 men, insisted on the Houlans yielding up their lodgings to them. The injured officer in revenge, made his men mount their horses, exhorted them to second him, and they all, sword in hand, fell upon the Russians, and cut them to pieces. Upwards of twenty waggons, laden with the wounded, have been brought hither; amongst them is the officer who commanded them. The Houlans, who were in the king's pay, have been disbanded.

In the affair which happened lately at Lublin in Poland, more than 100 houses were set on fire, and consumed by the cannon of the Russians.

A letter from Paris says, “ There is no doubt of the king's having resolved to take possession of the city of Avignon and its dependencies; and it is the marquis de Rochechouart who is to have the charge of this expedition, with a corps of troops which he is going immediately to put himself at the head of, in Provence.”

Letters from Rome say, that, upon the Pope's refusal to withdraw the brief against the duke of Parma, the ministers of France and Spain said, “ Your holiness must not then be surprized, if you should hear the news of Avignon and Ronciglione being taken.”

Letters from Tobago, dated in March last, take notice of a discovery made there of the nutmeg tree, which grows in abundance in many parts of that island. The trees were loaded with fruit when those letters were written; but they

they had not yet come to maturity: however, in examining some of them, there could be no doubt but they were a species of, if not the real, nutmeg. These letters speak also highly in praise of the soil of that island, and of its flourishing state, for the short time since the settlement began, and say that there are already near forty plantations in great forwardness.

17th. The lord chancellor, assisted by the master of the rolls and the chief justice of the court of common pleas, gave judgment in the court of chancery on the will of Sir George Downing, and unanimously confirmed the same in favour of founding a new college in the university of Cambridge, by the name of Downing college, for which purpose he left an estate of 4000 l. per annum.

18th. In the morning, about a quarter before nine, Mr. Wilkes came into the court of king's bench; and soon after, the court being sat, Mr. Justice Yates, after enlarging on the malignant nature and dangerous tendency of the two publications of which Mr. Wilkes had been convicted, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the court: That, for the republication of the North Britain, No. 45, in volumes (of which two thousand copies had been printed for public sale,) he should pay a fine of five hundred pounds, and be imprisoned ten calendar months: and for publishing the Essay on Woman (of which only twelve copies were printed for the private use of so many particular friends,) that he should pay likewise a fine of five hundred pounds, and be imprisoned twelve calendar months,

to be computed from the expiration of the term of the former imprisonment; and that he afterwards find security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself to be bound in the sum of a thousand pounds, and two sureties in five hundred pounds each. — A writ of error, returnable before the house of lords, was afterwards moved for, in order to reverse the judgment on account of the alteration of the record; and the court recommended to the attorney general to grant it on the first application.

In an address to the freeholders of Middlesex, published since the reversal of the outlawry, Mr. Wilkes makes this remarkable declaration. “In the whole progress of ministerial vengeance against me for several years, I have shewn, to the conviction of all mankind, that my enemies have trampled on the laws, and been actuated by the spirit of tyranny and arbitrary power. The general warrant, under which I was first apprehended, has been judged illegal. The seizure of my papers was condemned judicially. The outlawry, so long the topic of virulent abuse, is at last declared to have been contrary to law: and, on the ground first taken by my learned counsel Mr. Serjeant Glynn, is formally reversed.” This it is thought necessary to insert, as it has been said in all the papers, that the error on which the outlawry was reversed was discovered by Mr. Wilkes's enemies.

By his Majesty's ship Dolphin, newly arrived from a voyage round the world, we hear that they have discovered a new island in the South Seas, large, fertile, and extremely

tremely populous. The Dolphin came to an anchor in a safe, spacious, and commodious harbour, where she lay about six weeks. From the behaviour of the inhabitants, they had reason to believe she was the first and only ship they had ever seen.

The first day they came along side with a number of canoes, in order to take possession of her; there were two divisions, one filled with men, and the other with women; these last endeavoured to engage the attention of our sailors, by exposing their beauties to their view, whilst the men from the canoes threw great quantities of stones, by which several seamen were hurt; however, as they had no kind of weapons, they were soon beat off, and a few volleys of small arms obliged them to retire in great confusion.

The day following, a party well armed was sent on shore with the watering casks, and our people at the top-mast-head discovered, by the help of their glasses, prodigious numbers of the natives flocking from all parts towards the watering place, in order to surround the party; upon which a signal was made for them to come on board and leave the watering casks. This was no sooner done, than the Dolphin was attacked by greater numbers than the day preceding, which obliged them to have recourse to the disagreeable necessity of firing some of their great guns at them, charged with grape-shot; and some guns with ball were also fired up the country, which knocked down some of their houses, felled several trees, &c. and struck them with such awe, that they now looked on

our people as more than human, since their houses could not shelter them, nor distance take them out of the reach of our shot.

They immediately shewed the greatest desire of being at peace with us, and did not seem to resent the killing a number of their people, as they now appeared to be sensible that we had only made use of those dreadful engines against them, when their rashness had forced us to it.

We took possession of the island in his Majesty's name, and called it King George's island. It lies in about twenty degrees southern latitude.—During the remainder of our stay, we continued to trade with the natives in the most amicable manner; giving them nails, buttons, beads, and trinkets, in exchange for fresh provisions, which we were greatly in want of.

The natives are in general taller and stouter made than our people, and are mostly of a copper colour, with black hair; others are fairer, especially the women, some of whom were observed to be red-haired.—It does not appear that they know the use of any one metal whatever.—When the grape shot came among them, they dived after it, and brought up the pieces of lead. They swim like fish, and can remain a long time under water.—They were clothed with a kind of stuff, made of the bark of trees, some red, some yellow: its texture resembles that of coarse thick paper, and cannot resist wet. Besides the large island, there are several lesser ones, which have been named Charlotte island, Gloucester island, Boscawen island, Keppel island, Wallace island, &c.

The

The method made use of by the inhabitants for dressing their animal food, is by digging a hole in the ground, into which they put such a quantity of stones as will cover the bottom; upon these stones they kindle a fire, which they extinguish as soon as they imagine the stones are sufficiently heated. After sweeping away the ashes, they place the meat, of whatever kind, whether pork, fowls, or fish, thereon (which are all the species they have) on which they very carefully place some broad leaves, and thereon the earth which they dug out of the hole. They are said to be excellent cooks, and very cleanly; and that this method of dressing their food proved very palatable and agreeable to our countrymen: and we are assured, that they sometimes dressed the whole carcase of a hog in this manner.

We are further informed, that captain Wallace tried to persuade some of the natives to come along with him, but that they refused to leave their friends and country. They were very sorry to lose the company of our people; and when the ship set sail, they tried to stop her course with their canoes.

That this island is about fifteen hundred leagues to the westward and to leeward of the coast of Peru, and about five-and-thirty leagues in circumference; that its principal and almost sole national advantage is, its situation for exploring the *terra incognita* of the southern hemisphere.

During the course of last 20th. week, John Duggan, Hugh Henley, Thomas Kearnon, and Thomas Davis, coal-heavers, were committed to Newgate by sir John

Fielding, for being concerned in the wilful murder of John Beattie, a mariner, belonging to the *Free-love*, of Whitby; John Grainger, Richard Cornwall, and David Clary, coal-heavers, for wilfully and maliciously shooting at John Green, in his dwelling house at Shadwell; Matthew Burn and Patrick Lynch, for being concerned with divers others, in riotously and tumultuously assembling with cutlasses, &c. and beginning to demolish and pull down the dwelling-house of James Marsden, victualler, at Ratcliffe-highway: some others have been committed for mixing in these riots, and going about armed; and a great number of others who have been taken up have been discharged. There has been no other information of murder at sir John Fielding's office, but that of the afore-said John Beattie; so that the account of numbers of soldiers, and other persons being murdered, is without the least foundation. And Friday last a number of the principal coal-heavers, who have been employed in that business from thirty years down to twelve, came to sir John Fielding, and stated the grievances they had suffered on account of the undertakers, and agreed to go to work on reasonable terms; when a worthy merchant, concerned in the shipping that brings coals to London, obligingly undertook to speak to the masters of the ships to relieve them from these their grievances, by causing their money to be immediately paid them for their labour without deductions; which he has in part accomplished, many gangs having already been to work; but some prejudices still subsisting between

between the seamen and the Irish coal-heavers (which it is to be hoped will subside in a few days) prevents, for the present, perfect peace amongst them: but it will be difficult to find men so adapted, from strength, &c. to execute this laborious task of coal-heaving, as the Irish are; and as they now see the danger of even going armed, it is to be hoped that peace and industry will supply the place of tumult, resentment, and mischief.

The court of common pleas was moved, that as Mr. Wilkes's outlawry was now reversed, he might be at liberty to withdraw his demurrer to lord Halifax's plea and reply; but the court were of opinion, that it was proper to give a term's notice of this motion, and Mr. Wilkes's attorney has given notice accordingly. The same day Mr. serjeant Nares moved for an attachment against the printer of a daily paper, for publishing Mr. Wilkes's address to the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middlesex, as he apprehended that the same tended to inflame the jury of the county, before whom the cause was to be tried. The court asked him, whether he made that motion on behalf of the attorney general? which he averring, the address was read, but the court refused the attachment.

The following extraordinary affair happened at Dover: A highwayman, who had robbed a gentleman near Waldeshare, was apprehended the next day at the Silver Lion in that town; he was seized on suddenly by four persons, who pretended to drink and converse with him, and an unloaded and one loaded pistol were

found in his coat pockets; he was immediately stripped, and a poniard was found concealed in his breast, under his shirt, with which he intended to have destroyed some of his guards. The money, &c. that he had taken from Mr. Harriotson, was in his waistcoat pocket, with three bank notes of 20 l. each, forty guineas in cash, and several trinkets; and in a pocket-book was found a letter directed to a person in London, on some affair of business.

Being carried before a justice of the peace, he made a ready confession of several robberies which he had committed from the month of December last, acknowledged his name to be James Frederick Hellick, a native of Frankfort in Germany, and appeared to be very penitent.

The justice committed him to the castle, till a convenient opportunity offered of conveying him to the county gaol at Maidstone; and five constables were dispatched with him: he conversed very calmly and sensibly as they ascended the hill, remarked the immense height of the cliff, and begged permission to examine the samphire gatherers a few moments; these men had actually left work, and their ropes remained firmly fixed to posts at the top of the cliff, and reached the shore; on a sudden, he pretended to see a surprising appearance at the opposite side of the hill; the constables turned their heads at his exclamation to the side pointed at, and at that instant he grasped a rope, and descended with ease to the shore before they saw him; as they could not possibly return to town, and commence their pursuit in

in less than an hour, the robber has not been seen since. Descriptions of his person, as before, are affixed at Deal, Sandwich, &c. and a considerable reward is offered for apprehending him.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated April 22.

“ The island of Montserrat has been in the utmost consternation, having been threatened with a very dangerous insurrection of the negroes, which was, however, happily prevented by the hand of Providence ; and, it is hoped, is now entirely crushed. Upon the first notice of it, admiral Pye sent down two of his majesty’s ships, and the president of St. Christopher’s ordered a detachment of 50 men from the 68th regiment.

“ The plot was to have been carried into execution upon St. Patrick’s day, which the principal white inhabitants, chiefly Irish, usually assembled together to commemorate. Those negroes that attended within doors were to have secured the swords of the gentlemen, and, upon a signal given, those that were without were to fire into the rooms, and put every man to death, as he endeavoured to make his escape. The savages had cast lots for the ladies, whom they intended to carry to Porto Rico, in the ships which then lay in the harbour ; and they were to have been secured upon the same signal. The conspiracy was discovered but a few days before it was to have been carried into execution, by a woman who overheard two of the conspirators disputing about the disposition of their arms. Five of these wretches have been already executed ; and many more must suffer the same fate.”

Extract of a letter from Warsaw.

“ On the 2d instant, as the baggage of general Soltikow was returning to Russia, a party of Polish peasants met it at Radzomin, about eight miles from hence, beat the escorte, and seized the baggage. As they were celebrating the feast of the holy sacrament there that day, and the Poles were moreover greatly pleased with their plunder, they got so much in liquor, that the Russians, who were not above a league off, hearing the disorder they were in, returned, bound them hands and feet, and recovered the baggage they had lost.”

They write from Genoa, the 28th ult. that a courier arrived that day from Paris, with the ratification of the treaty concluded between France and that republic.

The republic of Genoa has sent three deputies to Bastia, to deliver the city, and whatever else the Genoese possess in Corsica, into the hands of the French commandant.

Stockholm, June 3. The king of Sweden was in danger of being killed by a fall last Tuesday. His majesty, driving the queen and the princess Sophia Albertina, in a four-wheeled chaise, a sudden jolt threw him out of the box ; and not being able to disengage himself entirely, he was dragged about twenty yards before the servant behind could get forward to stop the horses. His majesty received some bruises ; but being blooded immediately, there is reason to hope this accident will have no ill consequences.

Last night, about ten o’clock, her most christian 25th. majesty departed this life. The king went immediately to Marli. It is expected the court will soon go to

to Compeigne for the summer season.

Maria Leszinski, late queen of France, and only daughter to the late king Stanislaus of Poland, and duke of Lorrain, was born June 23, 1703, and married Sept. 5, 1725, to Louis XV. the present king of France, by whom she had issue, 1. Louis, late dauphin of France, born Sept. 4, 1729; 2. Mary Adelaide, madame of France, born March 23, 1732; 3. Victoria Louisa Maria Theresa, born May 11, 1733; 4. Sophia Philippina Elizabeth Justina, born July 27, 1734; and 5. Louisa Maria, born July 15, 1737. The late queen of France's character, from the Paris Gazette:

“The most eminent virtue, a constant and solid piety, directed all the actions of her life; her attachment and respect for the king; her tenderness to her children; her kindness to all who had the honour to serve or approach her; her zeal for religion; her inexhaustible charity; all concur to render her loss for ever sensible, and her memory ever dear, to the king, the royal family, the whole nation! Poland, who saw her birth, will participate the lively and just regret of France, where she reigned a long succession of years. The resignation she shewed to the decrees of Providence, during the course of a long illness, under which she fell, continued to the last moment of her life.”

The queen has desired, in her will, that the funeral may be performed with as little ceremony as possible; and that her heart may be carried to the burying place of the king and queen of Poland, her father and mother.

Lisbon, June 11. The 6th inst.

being his most Faithful majesty's birth-day, who then completed the 54th year of his age, was celebrated with all demonstrations of joy. The court was very numerous and brilliant at the palace of Ajuda on that occasion; and don Lewis da Cunha, secretary of state, gave a very splendid entertainment to many of the nobility, and to the ministers of the foreign princes residing here.

On the 9th, near half an hour past two o'clock in the afternoon, a very smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this city, which created such an alarm, that many people ran out of their houses into the streets; but it has done no damage.

They write from Cambridge, that on Tuesday last an elegant Latin letter, drawn up by the orator, was sent, by order of the senate, to the hon. Mr. Charles York, to thank him for his great important services to the university, particularly in having formerly pleaded our cause so successfully, as to establish our privilege of printing books in law, and all other faculties; and having just now proved an effectual advocate for us in the great Downing cause, whereby an estate of 4000 l. a year is secured to the university, for building and endowing a new college; and for the many other signal proofs he has frequently given of his zeal and attachment to the interest of that university.

Mary Hindes, for the wilful murder of a child of 29th. three years old, by drowning it in St. James's Park, was executed at Tyburn.

During the course of the present month, considerable damage has been done by thunder and lightning, in different parts of the kingdom.

dom. The fruits of the earth have suffered prodigiously, both in the field and in gardens: the hops, in many places, have been blasted; the apple-trees damaged; and even the clover-grass blighted. The rains have likewise swelled the rivers in many places; the meadows have been overflowed, and the grass spoiled; but, what is still of worse consequence, the forward wheat, it is feared, has suffered considerably, not only by being laid, but by the fatal misfortune that has attended it for two years past, by washing off the flour, or what the naturalists call the farina, by which it is impregnated, and without which the ear, though fair to the eye, is only an empty husk. What is remarkable, the cherries on the trees, that were advanced to plumpness, instead of ripening, have become sickly and withered off; in short, the season seems critical, and the shew for plenty not yet to be relied upon.

Letters from Amberg, in Bavaria, dated June 3, mention, that on the 21st of the preceding month, a girl of thirteen years of age was beheaded for the murder of two children, one four, the other six years of age, and for committing divers thefts. The electoral council of Munich enjoined, that all the children from the schools at Amberg should be conducted near to the place of execution, to take warning by this example of severity.

A letter from Naples, dated the 31st of May, says, "Every body praises the affability of the queen; and the ladies of honour, especially, do not fall short in the encomiums on her majesty's condescension, who, far from subjecting them, according to custom, to stand in her presence,

permits them to sit down, and dispenses them from the trouble of dressing her with their own hands."

On Saturday last, his royal highness the duke of Cumberland went to Woolwich, in his uniform, as midshipman, and was entered on board the Venus frigate of thirty-six guns. His royal highness was attended by captain Barrington, who commands the Venus; and we hear she is destined for the Mediterranean, from whence she will return about Christmas next.

A few days ago, a young clergyman, who had missed of the preferment that he expected in the church, enlisted as a soldier in one of the regiments of foot-guards.

They write from Rome, that 24 persons crossing the Tiber there, in order to wait the arrival of the queen of Naples, the boat, in which they were, sunk, and eighteen of them were drowned.

There is now living in the Golden Vale, near Kilkenny, in Ireland, one Mr. Butler, related to the Ormond family, aged 132, who walks well, and mounts his horse with great agility. He has a son now living, who was born when his father was exactly 72 years of age.

They write from Cork, that a poor woman, wife of one Daly, a comber and weaver, was brought to bed of a son, yesterday of another, and this day of a daughter; who, with the mother, are likely to do well. It is remarkable, that this woman was last year delivered of the same number; and within three years has had eight children.

On Wednesday last, the widow Harris, of Hill farm, in Berkshire, who is near 90, and has been blind these ten years, was married to her plough-

ploughman, a stout young fellow of twenty.

Died.] At her lodgings on Tower-hill, Mrs. Esther Claridge, a maiden lady, who had never been out of her chamber for thirty years. A disappointment in love was the first occasion of her recluse life.

At his lodgings at Islington, aged upwards of 90, Jonathan Weatherley, Esq. formerly a merchant of this city.

At his lodgings in Bedford-row, aged 95, Paul Lampre, Esq.

In the 78th year of his age, Richard Ashby, Esq. timber-merchant in Oxford-road, who has left a great fortune behind him.

Mr. Richard Wallace, aged 84, many years a hat-manufacturer in Southwark.

Aged 90, at his house near Dulwich, Henry Marshal, Esq. late a dry-salter, in the Borough.

Of a canine madness, Mr. Jacob Parrot, glass-polisher in Holbourn. About 18 months ago, he was bit by a dog, in Chelsea-fields; but, though advised, took little care of the wound; and a few days ago he was seized with the hydrophobia, which soon carried him off in great agonies.

At his house, near Hatfield, aged 82, William Selwin, Esq. who was formerly a candidate for the place of chamberlain of the city of London, in competition with sir John Bosworth; but the latter being chosen by a very small majority, Mr. Selwin was soon after appointed receiver of the land-tax for this city.

At Westbury-green, in Essex, farmer John Pearce, in the 103d year of his age.

Lately, in the Isle of Wight, aged 95, Joseph Lowndes, Esq.

many years a contractor to serve the navy with pork.

At Hoxton, aged 90, the rev. Mr. Samuel Fancourt, a dissenting minister.

Near Tuam, in Ireland, Catharine Noon, otherwise Mooney, aged 136 years. Her husband, who died but a few years since, had lived to the age of 128 years, leaving a numerous issue.

J U L Y.

The lightning, for many miles round London, was ^{1st.} very dreadful; but the thunder was not so loud or terrible as it hath frequently been heard on occasions less awful. One or two persons, on the roads leading to London, were struck dead; but the effects, in general, were much less fatal than from the appearance there was reason to expect.

An order of council was this day published, forbidding the governor of Nova Scotia from passing any grants for lands in his majesty's island of St. John, unless his majesty's order of council, directing the same, shall be produced to him, on or before the 1st day of May, 1769. A number of noblemen and gentlemen are to have townships in this island, there being the greatest probability of its becoming a flourishing settlement.

Thursday came on, before lord chief-justice Wilmot, in the court of common pleas, at Guildhall, a trial, wherein a baker was plaintiff, and a pawnbroker defendant. The action was brought for defamatory words, the defendant telling the plaintiff several times, at a public house, that he was an old f—e. The jury,

without going out of court, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 100*l.* damages.

2*d.* In the great storm, last night, a leaden statue, in the garden of a gentleman at Camberwell, was melted by lightning, and reduced to a heap of dross.

The water of the river Thames was so much driven out of its usual channel, above bridge, as is not remembered by the oldest man living; one half of the bed of the river remaining uncovered with water two tides.

The king of Denmark arrived at Utrecht in the night between Monday and Tuesday last. His majesty declined the honours offered him, and the deputation of the states of that province, which waited on him on Tuesday morning; but was pleased to receive the gentlemen who composed it on the footing of a private visit, and to admit them to the honour of dining with him. His majesty went on Wednesday to Amsterdam, by water: and has signified his intention of going to the Hague on the 4*th* instant. Baron de Chouffes has notified to the ministers of the States, his majesty's earnest desire to remain incognito, and to be treated as a private gentleman.

4*th.* At the sessions of the peace, at Guildhall, a woman was tried for assaulting Mr. Emmerton, constable of St. Bride's parish. He had taken her into custody for bawling "Wilkes and Liberty," when, for his folly, she said she would take the liberty to break his head; which she accordingly did. The jury found her guilty, and the court fined her one shilling.

The ministers of Vienna, France, Spain, Naples, and Lisbon, at the court of Rome, have complained

to the Pope of the brief lately issued out against the infant duke of Parma, and even enforced their complaints with threats, if a revocation of that brief was not complied with; his holiness replied, that what he had done was in discharge of a good conscience, and in conformity to the oath he had taken to defend the rights of the holy church; that as he was upon the verge of life, he hoped to appear before the Almighty's tribunal, not as a perjured, but a righteous sovereign; that no earthly considerations, not even the shedding of his blood, should pervert him from his duty; and that he had taken his resolution, and was prepared against the worst. To put the firmness of his holiness, however, to the trial, the French have taken possession of Avignon, on one side, and the court of Naples of Benevento on the other; and, to accommodate the difference between the contending parties, his Sardinian majesty has offered his mediation.

Last Wednesday, a noble lady sent 1000*l.* to Draper's-hall, by an alderman of this city, for the benefit of the Magdalen charity.

They write from the frontiers of Poland, that the Russian troops seem at length to carry all before them. The confederates have lost near 4000 men by the taking of Bar. Upwards of 2000 have undergone the same fate, by attempting to relieve the town of Brzedeyckzew. Sixty-nine cannons, 10 mortars, and six standards, are the trophies of the victors.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated June 6.

"Our friends the Moors are fully determined to enhance the duties on all provisions exported for this garrison, and are getting ready all

all their cruizers to watch the coast where they apprehend any trade has been carried on; and have assured the governor that they will seize upon all such vessels and people as may be met with on the coast, eastward of Tetuan, as far as the Algerine dominions."

7th. The grand jury of the county of Middlesex found a bill for wilful murder against Samuel Gillam, esq. one of the justices who gave order to the third regiment of guards to fire on the rioters, on the 10th of May, in St. George's Fields.

The ballot ended at the East India-house, on the following question, "That orders be forthwith sent to the governor and council of Bengal, for the immediate payment, out of the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixia, of what remains unpaid of the restitution-money of Meer Jaffier, to the several persons to whom it is due, according to their claims, as admitted by the committee formerly appointed for that purpose, whether such claims are found to arise from losses in trade, of salts, beetle-nut, or tobacco, or not." When the numbers were: for the question 115; against it, 223.

Orders were issued for a court mourning, for the late queen of France, to commence on the 10th, and end on the 21st.

They write from Dublin, that it is computed that the expences of electing members for the ensuing parliament will amount to more than five hundred thousand pounds.

8th. Seven prisoners were capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, viz. John Grainger, Daniel Clarke, alias Clarie, Richard Cornwall, Patrick Lynch, Thomas Murray, Peter Flaharty, and Nicholas

M'Cabe, seven of the coal-heavers, on an indictment for feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously shooting at Mr. Green, the master of the Round-about tavern, in Shadwell, —The trial lasted from nine in the morning till past four in the afternoon.

The corporation of Aylesbury have erected a flag upon the town-hall, with an inscription of "Wilkes and liberty" in gold letters.

The prince and princess of Orange went on Saturday last from Amsterdam to Utrecht by water, and from thence to Soesdyck, where their highnesses were in good health by the last accounts; and from thence they are to go to Loo, where the king of Prussia is to be on Monday next.

The States-general have sent a deputation, which set out this morning, to compliment his Prussian majesty at Wesel.

The late queen of France was possessed of a real estate of 170,000 livres a year, besides annuities to the amount of 200,000. Her majesty has expressly named in her will all the persons belonging to her household, to whom she has left legacies; and among other bequests has given an annuity of 3000 livres to M. de la Sone, her physician. She has also left a pension of two thousand crowns to her confessor; and has assigned a part of her annuity, which the king permitted her to dispose of, for finishing the edifice destined for the Carmelites of Compeigne, who, agreeable to her intention, are to be removed to Versailles.

On shutting up the play-house in Covent-Garden, at the 9th. end of the season, admission into the theatre having been denied to Mess. H— and R— through any other passage.

passage but Mr. Powell's house, those gentlemen at the head of a large posse, on the 17th of last month, made a forcible entry, by breaking open a window near the play-house door in Hart-street; after which they expelled by violence Mr. Sarjeant, the house-keeper, all his family, and others; but the acting managers not being inclined to submit to the arbitrary proceedings of their colleagues, immediately applied for redress where redress was effectually to be had, and this day they were formally expelled by virtue of a warrant from under the hands and seals of the high sheriffs of London and Middlesex; and the old house-keeper, Mr. Sarjeant, restored to his office and trust, to the great mortification of one of the champions, who had been heard to say, "That he had now got possession, and d—n him if he would not keep it while he had a drop of blood in his body, and while there was one brick upon another belonging to the house."

This morning began at the Old Bailey, the trial of James Murphy, on an indictment against him for feloniously assaulting John Beattie, a waterman's apprentice, (in the attack of the coal-heavers upon the sailors at Shadwell), and wounding him with a cutlass, of which he languished for about ten days, and then died; and against James Duggan, John Costello, Thomas Kearnon, alias Kearns, James Hammond, Thomas Davis, Thomas Farmer, Hugh Henly, and Malachi Doyle, for being present, aiding, abetting, and consoing the said James Murphy in the said murder; when Murphy and Duggan were convicted; the rest were acquitted.—The trial

lasted from nine in the morning till almost seven in the evening.

This morning the two coal-heavers were executed at Ty^{11th}. burn according to their sentence, and their bodies delivered to the surgeons to be anatomized.

Came on at the Old Bailey the trial of Samuel Gillam, esq. charged with the murder of William Redburn, who was shot in St. George's fields by the soldiers at the riot at the king's bench on the 10th of May, he having given the order to the soldiers to fire. He was acquitted without going into his defence, and the court granted him a copy of his indictment. The court was uncommonly full upon this occasion. Mr. Gillam was dressed in black full-trimmed, and wore a tye-wig; a chair was ordered for him close to the council, and during the course of his trial he once fainted away.—Sir Fletcher Norton, the attorney and solicitor-general, on the part of Mr. Gillam; and Mr. ferjeant Glynn, and Mr. Lucas, on the part of the prosecution.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wed^{13th}. nesday the 6th, ended, when twelve criminals, including the two coal-heavers already mentioned, received sentence of death; among whom was Philip Blake, for shooting Phillis Ewen with a pistol in the neck with intent to kill, she having some time before prosecuted him at the Old Bailey for marrying her, his first wife being still living.

Twenty convicts appeared at the bar, to plead his majesty's pardon, on condition, some of transportation for life, some for 14 years, and some for 7 only.

At this session, nineteen were sentenced to be transported for seven years; four were branded in the hand; four ordered to be publicly, and two privately whipped; and nine were delivered on proclamation.

It is remarkable, that in the late prosecution carried on in the *name* of the crown against Samuel Gillam, esq. for giving orders for the firing at the late massacre in St. George's-fields, the attorney and solicitor general, and sir Fletcher Norton, as well as the solicitor of the treasury and his deputy, appeared *for* Mr. Gillam.

The city of London never had a chief magistrate in the privy council since the time of sir William Walworth, who, in the reign of Richard the second, killed the famous Wat Tyler, then at the head of a numerous force in opposition to the government.

A dreadful fire burnt down London house, formerly the residence of the bishops of London, in Aldersgate-street, now occupied by Mr. Seddon, one of the most eminent cabinet-makers in London. The damage is computed at 20,000*l*.

A woman was buried in St. George's, Hanover-square, who had been dead 19 years. The reason of her being so long unburied was, some years ago a near relation of hers died, who left her 25*l*. per ann. as long as she remained upon earth, as expressed in the will: her surviving husband rented a little room over a stable near South Audley-street for 5*l*. per ann. and there she has remained in a very decent coffin all that time. The husband being dead, the landlord of the room wanted to make an alteration,

upon which the coffin was discovered. Thus the husband had 20*l*. per ann. for keeping a dead and quiet wife upon earth.

Was held a court at Christ's hospital, when the president declared, that a benefaction of 200*l*. had been received from Richard Crop, esq. and a benefaction of 200 guineas from Thomas Hanbey, esq. whereupon the thanks of the court were ordered to be given, and staffs to be sent, to those gentlemen.

Accounts received by yesterday's Flanders mail mention, that the practice of inoculation for the small-pox has been lately introduced at Rome, where the prince de Braciano has undergone the operation with great success.

Letters from Germany inform, that the princes William-Augustus and Frederick-Lewis of Holstein-Gottorp, have been inoculated by Dr. Haller.

They write from Petersburg, that the small-pox was very rife and fatal there, which had occasioned the empress and the grand duke her son to stop at Czarisko-Zelo, instead of proceeding directly to that city. The countess Schremetoff was carried off by that distemper, a few days before she was to have been married to the count de Panin, grand master of the court.

They write from Paris, that the king has declared, that the persons who were in the service of the late queen shall continue to enjoy their salaries and other emoluments during their lives.

Was held the quarterly general court of the governors of the British lying-in-hospital for married women, in Brownlow-street,

street, Long-acre, at which it appeared, that from the 7th of December, 1749, the time of the first admitting women, to the day of holding the said court, 8266 women had received orders of admission into this hospital, great part of which number were the wives of soldiers and sailors, the rest the wives of reduced tradesmen, poor mechanics, labourers, &c.

A woman, aged 70, who had not been married above a month to a young man, aged 25, hanged herself in a fit of jealousy, near Hungerford-market.

Naples, June 24. On Sunday last count Kaunitz, by order of the empress queen, gave a most magnificent ball, after having distributed to the populace 40,000 silver coins of her Sicilian majesty, about the size of shillings and sixpences. The great duke of Tuscany was present at this donation, and the money was thrown by count Kaunitz and her royal highness's attendants. The great duchess, having been slightly indisposed, was not at count Kaunitz's entertainment. On Wednesday count Kaunitz likewise, by order of the empress, gives a masked ball; and, on Sunday next, M. Clements, the Spanish minister, by order of his catholic majesty, will give a concert and ball to the nobility, and a cucagna to the populace.

26th. It having been represented to the king, that, notwithstanding the well-adapted plan, which the most principal of the manufacturers in Spitalfields are at this time pursuing, with the utmost vigour, for the benefit and satisfaction of their journeymen in every branch of the trade, yet a

great number of evil-disposed persons, armed with pistols, cutlasses, and other offensive weapons, and in disguise, assembled themselves together about the hour of twelve, in the night of the 26th day of the last month, and broke open and entered the dwelling-houses and shops of several journeymen weavers in and near Spitalfields aforesaid, and, after putting them in corporal fear and danger of their lives, cut to pieces and destroyed the silk works then manufacturing in nine different looms there, belonging to Mr. John Baptist Hebert, of Steward-street, Spitalfields, the damage whereof is very considerable: his majesty's most gracious pardon, and a reward of two hundred pounds, are offered for the discovery of the offenders.

This morning the seven coal-heavers, capitally convicted for shooting at Mr. Green, were conveyed from Newgate, in three carts, to the Sun-tavern-fields, Shadwell, and there executed pursuant to their sentence. One being a protestant, went in the first cart, attended by a gentleman of Mr. Wesley's persuasion, and appeared quite resigned: the other six in the two following carts, who read with seemingly great fervency and devotion. They were all remarkably stout well-made men, and much excited the pity of an incredible number of spectators, who were assembled in the streets, as well as at all the windows, &c. in the places through which they passed. They were preceded by the two sheriffs, attended by the under-sheriffs, and a prodigious number of peace officers. A guard of three hundred soldiers did duty about Wapping, Shadwell, &c.

but there was no need of their assistance, not the least attempt being made to rescue the malefactors. At the place of execution M^r Cabe declared he never fired off musquet or pistol in his life.

Friday last the most noble the marquis of Titchfield, the new-born son and heir of his grace the duke of Portland, was baptized at his grace's house in Charles-street, Berkley-square, by the name of William. The sponsons were, his grace the duke of Newcastle in person, his grace the duke of Devonshire by proxy, her grace the duchess dowager of Portland, and her grace the duchess dowager of Devonshire.

27th. Philip Blake, for shooting at Phillis Ewen, was executed at Tyburn. He was a grave looking old man, about 60 years of age, and was by trade a gardener. Ewen, after his condemnation, is said to have used every possible endeavour to save his life, and not succeeding, is gone out of her mind, though she was the only prosecutrix, as well for bigamy as for shooting at her with intent to kill.

Letters from Ratisbonne bring an account of the death of the celebrated Abbe Winckelman, in the following tragical manner. Being at Trieste, on his return to Rome from Vienna, where he had been at the invitation of their imperial majesties, from whom he had received the greatest favours, a stranger who lodged with him in the same inn, and had taken great pains to insinuate himself into his acquaintance, desired one morning to see three medals of gold, which had been presented to the abbe by the emperor. While

the good old man was opening a chest in order to shew them to him, the stranger endeavoured, from behind, to throw a cord with a slip-knot about his neck; but the cord fastening on his chin, the villain then drew a dagger, and stabbed the poor abbe in seven places, five of which proved mortal. His valet ran in at the noise; but the fellow knocked him down and made his escape, and is not yet discovered. The abbe was not only the greatest antiquarian in Europe, but as much distinguished also for his knowledge in all other parts of learning, and no less esteemed for his amiable temper.

The villain who committed this inhuman murder was since taken up on the frontiers of Carniola, as a deserter, and immediately confessed himself the author of that horrid act. He was born at Pistoya in Tuscany, his name Francis Archangeli; and was executed on the 20th of July before the house where he committed the murder; for further particulars see the appendix.

Extract of a letter from Boston, in New England, dated June 20th.

“ A few days ago a shallop laden with wine, arrived in this port; it was never properly entered at the custom-house, but, as usual, a tide-waiter went on board. The captain in vain tampered with the tide-waiter to betray his trust; he therefore had recourse to violent methods, and forcing the tide-waiter into the cabin, locked him up. In the mean time he unloaded the shallop without opposition. The captain, over-heating himself in the exploit, died in a few hours. Afterwards, without any proper notice

notice being given at the custom-house, oil was put on board. The vessel was therefore seized by Mr. Harrison the collector, and Mr. Holwell the comptroller; and, for her better security, was put alongside the Romney man of war, lying in this harbour, till the affair could be determined by a court of admiralty. But in the mean time a mob assembled, beat Mr. Harrison and his son, and Mr. Holwell, so that they narrowly escaped with their lives. Mr. Irwin, the inspector of exports and imports, was likewise assaulted, and had his sword broke. But it did not end here; the mob seized a very fine pleasure-boat of Mr. Harrison's, dragged it through the streets, and at last burnt it before Mr. Hancock's door. They likewise did considerable damage to the house of Mr. Williams, the inspector-general. In this situation, the commissioners and others belonging to the office; for their own security, went on board the man of war, and are, for the convenience of carrying on their business, going to castle William, a fortified place, on a small island facing the town, till they are properly protected by a military force, which it is imagined will soon arrive from Halifax or New-York. The inhabitants have had several meetings, and the generality of them are determined to oppose the imposed duties. They have actually declared, that the commissioners shall never again come ashore. In short, we seem to be on the eve of a general insurrection; all owing to the turbulent spirit of popularity in some principal men in the town, who lead on the im-

plicit mob, bawling liberty, who at the same time cannot see that they are forming their own fetters. What approbation these proceedings will meet with on your side the water, I am at a loss to say; but, unless something be speedily done to enforce law, universal anarchy and confusion must ensue."

We hear from Montserrat, that three of the negroes concerned in the late intended insurrection had suffered the rack, two were burned, one gibbeted, and one hanged, besides others that destroyed themselves; that several more were tried, and found guilty, but sentence was not passed; and that 70 or 80 still remained on board the vessels in the harbour in order for trial.

On Sunday the 10th instant was buried at Egton, near Whitby, Mr. William Keld, farmer and grazier, who, from a very small fortune, acquired an estate worth near 30,000 l. which he generously distributed amongst his poor relations and dependents. At his funeral were expended 110 dozen of penny loaves, 8 large hams, 8 legs of veal, 20 stone of beef [14 lb. to the stone], 16 stone of mutton, 15 stone of Cheshire cheese, and 30 ankers of ale, besides what was distributed to about 1000 poor people, who had sixpence each in money given them.

The following melancholy accident happened lately at Howgill, near Wigton, in Cumberland:—One George Cape, attending a lime-kiln, having occasion to step upon the top of it, the lime-stones gave way, and he was let in above his waist, in such a manner, that though he had an iron crow in his hand, he could render himself

no assistance: soon after, several people attempted to release him; but the more they endeavoured to raise him, the stones acting as wedges, he became the faster, in-somuch that he was obliged to remain in that deplorable situation, growing every moment more sensible of his approaching dissolution, while numbers were crowding round him. At last he asked for a little water, which being brought, he drank it, when immediately his mouth contracted, and he soon after expired. The next day no remains were to be found but his skull.

A gentleman at Aberdeen has found out the following method of making yeast:—He took a green oak, seven feet long, and about two inches diameter at the root; after stripping off the bark, he caused it to be twisted till the fibres separated like threads: he then coiled it up, put it into a vessel, pouring in as much fresh yeast as covered it, and left it to soak for two days: he then took it out, and hung it up in an airy garret to dry for about three months; after which he took it down, put it into a covered vessel, and poured in a few pints of wort, lukewarm; in eight hours the wort began to ferment, and in sixteen hours thereafter he found the vessel full of fine fresh barm fit for immediate use. The coil must be hung up again to dry, after using it as above, and it will retain its virtue many years.

There has been lately sent over from Quebec some curious specimens of white iron ore discovered in that country.—This kind of mineral very much attracts the attention of the curious, as iron

ore is very seldom, or ever, found of that colour.

They write from Charles-town, that on Sunday, May 1st, the Catawba Indians had notice that a party of the Shawanese, who have been long their enemies, had been seen near their town; on which they immediately raised a party to go out against the enemy, with whom they came up next morning, and found them to be seven in number, and all asleep; the Catawbas immediately fired, and killed three on the spot, and took three prisoners; one escaped wounded, but has since been found dead in the woods. Among the prisoners is the Indian who killed king Haggler; they were all delivered to the families who have had their relations killed by the Shawanese, who put them to death in the inhuman barbarous manner common to the Indian nations. One of the prisoners was very young, and pleaded hard for his life, begging them to consider his tender age, assuring them he was brought up by his brother against his own inclinations, and that he had never killed or hurt any body; but nothing could prevail.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated June 2, informs, that John Allen and Joseph Shippen, junior, esqrs. commissioners from that province, at the conferences lately held at Pittsburgh, with the Western Indians, under the direction of George Croghan, esq. deputy agent for Indian affairs, are returned to Philadelphia; and confirms the account lately mentioned of a treaty of peace having been amicably settled there with a very numerous body of Indians of different nations; and adds farther, that

that at the conclusion of the treaty the commissioners delivered considerable presents of goods to the several tribes, on behalf of the province of Pennsylvania; to which Mr. Croghan made an addition on the part of the crown. The whole ended to the entire satisfaction of all the Indians, who parted with the commissioners in so friendly a disposition, as promises the fairest prospect of a lasting peace.

One of the Paris news-papers gives an account of an extraordinary cure effected by the gall of a barbel, in a case of blindness, in substance as follows: A journeyman watchmaker, named Censier, having heard that the gall of a barbel was the remedy which Tobias employed to cure his father's blindness, resolved to try its effects on the widow Germain, his mother-in-law, whose eyes had for six months been afflicted with ulcers, and covered with a film, which rendered her totally blind: Censier, having obtained the gall of that fish, squeezed the liquor out of it into a vial, and in the evening he rubbed it with the end of a feather into his mother's eyes. It gave her great pain for about half an hour which abated by degrees, and her eyes watered very much: next morning she could not open them, the water, as it were, gluing her eyes up; he bathed them with pure water, and she began to see with the eye which had received the most liquor. He used the gall again in the evening: the inflammation dispersed, the white of her eyes became red, their colour returned by degrees, and her sight became strong. He repeated it a third time, with all the desired suc-

cess. In short, she recovered her sight without any other remedy. The widow Germain is in her fifty-third year. She had been pronounced blind by the surgeons of the Hotel Dieu; and her blindness and cure have been attested by order of the lieutenant general of police; she sees stronger and clearer now than before the accident. The gall of the barbel has since been put on the eyes of a dog and a cat; they appeared immediately to feel acute pain, and their eyes were inflamed for three days; but afterwards returned to their natural state. *Bibliothèque des sciences.*

His majesty's yacht the Mary, Captain Campbell, 28th. sailed on Tuesday morning from Deptford for Calais, to bring over the prince of Travendahl to England; she is to be at Calais by the 3d of next month, and it is expected the prince will embark the next day.

Amongst the late rejoicings at Naples, the public were entertained with the representation of a fortress, whose ramparts were formed of combustibles, and exhibited the most curious fireworks; many living animals were shut up in it; and the fosses, full of water, contained a great quantity of live fish. After having been seen by their majesties, and their royal highnesses, &c. and exposed to public view for some time, the whole was abandoned to the populace.

Letters from Rome advise, that the Pope had just issued a brief, declaring void the election which the chapter of Utrecht lately made of a new archbishop.

His excellency the Russian ambassador has engaged Dr. Dimfdale, physician at Hertford, to go over and inoculate the empress and the great duke.

They write from Paris, that the fleur Somme, a gold-smith of that city, was sentenced to be hanged by the court of assessors, as being convicted of having in his possession two false marks for stamping gold and silver, imitating the mark of the assay-master of the farmers-general, and throwing them down the necessary of his house when the proper persons were sent to seize them. An appeal from this sentence being carried to the court of aides, counsellor Dani-grant took upon him the defence of the fleur Somme, and drew up a memorial, wherein he pointed out the contradictions of the witnesses against him, witnesses unworthy of the least credit, spies of the police, wretches who sought the ruin of an honest citizen; and further, re-called to mind the horrors which have been so often occasioned by the persons employed by the farmers-general, in lodging salt, tobacco, and other contraband merchandizes, in private houses where they wanted to prove a trespass. In a word, this affair, which has been depending ever since the year 1763, being now brought to a true point of view, the court of aides have just issued an arret, annulling the sentence of the court of assessors, discharging the fleur Somme from the accusation, and condemning the farmers-general in 6000 livres damages, besides all costs.

Letters from Russia bring advice of the disgrace of the count de Panin; who, besides being go-

vernor to the grand duke, held one of the first posts in that empire.

On the 17th of last May came on to be tried, before lord chief justice Wilmot, in the court of common-pleas, Westminster, a cause, wherein it appeared that the plaintiff had become surety for the two defendants debts, previous to an act of bankruptcy, for which the defendants had undertaken to indemnify him; but having, since that undertaking become bankrupts, and obtained their certificate, the defendants then refused to do it: but, as all the damages sustained by the plaintiff were subsequent to the defendants' act of bankruptcy, he brought the present action to recover a satisfaction for the same; and though the defendants pleaded their certificate in bar to this action, yet the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave him 308 l. 10 s. damages: but his lordship having some doubts of the law in point, directed a special case to be made, and signed by the counsel on both sides, for the opinion of the court the following term; which being complied with, the case came on, and was learnedly argued the 10th day of June last, by counsel on both sides; when the court, after taking several days to consider of the same, were pleased to deliver their opinions in favour of the plaintiff, and unanimously affirmed the verdict found by the jury.

Hague, July 21. This day the prince of Travendahl went from hence on board a yacht to Rotterdam, where he was to dine with the burgomaster De Groot. From thence he will go by Antwerp to Brussels, where the palace of the Prince de la Tour and Taxis is prepared for his reception.

Copenhagen,

Copenhagen, July 12. The expence of the king's journey was computed at 80,000 rix dollars per month; but as this sum is not sufficient, the treasury has received orders to remit to Hamburgh 20,000 rix-dollars more from the month of July to that of November inclusive. This sum does not comprehend the presents which his majesty makes at the several places through which he passes, for which 17000 rix-dollars have already been paid to two merchants at Hamburgh.

Riga, June 27. The day before yesterday, about two in the afternoon a fire broke out in this city, and continued till ten at night, at which time 370 houses were reduced to ashes. Combustible materials were found in several parts of the town, which give us reason to fear that this melancholy event was not accidental.

On the second of June, the polacre Elizabeth, commanded by captain Francis Xavier Breen, a Frenchman by nation, cast anchor off Leghorn. She sailed from Tripoli, in Barbary, the 23d of April last, with letters, which signified that that city and its environs were attacked with many unusual disorders; and we further learnt, by the report of the captain, that out of four of his mariners, who had been ill during the passage, two died of pains in their head and stomach. These reasons were inducements to take the most rigid precautions in regard to the vessel.

The physician of health at Leghorn, after visiting the crew and passengers, among whom were two persons on their recovery, did not perceive any mark of a contagious illness; and when he had renewed his visit three days after, without

discovering any vestige of such disorder, the Tripoline ambassador, who is intended for Holland, and eleven persons in his retinue, were permitted to disembark, and go to the second lazaret of St. James's, where a detached quarter was assigned them, with the greatest precautions.

While the goods on board the polacre were airing, a Moor, belonging to the ambassador's train, died almost suddenly, on the 9th, at the Lazaret, of the cholic only (as it was thought), and not of a contagious illness. On the 11th, in the morning, a French mariner was found dead on board the vessel, with a bubo on the left parotid, which gave reason to think that the Moor just spoken of was likewise attacked with the plague.

The precautions as to the ship were then redoubled; that is to say, a well-armed tartan was added to the small boats that guarded her; and it was resolved, that the ambassador should be carried again on board with all his train, and some effects which he had with him for his own use: thereupon this minister was reconducted thither, by his own mariners, in a boat belonging to the polacre, and accompanied by an officer of the board of health, in another small vessel.

The quarter which had been occupied for a little more than two days, by this minister and his people, after being cleansed by the quarantine guards, was shut up in every part except the windows; and the same guards are still doing duty on the spot with the greatest vigilance. As to the goods, they have been all along kept in the hold.

During the morning of the 13th, the captain's brother died of a bubo

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at the anus, which shewed he had had the plague. In order therefore yet more to prevent the communication of so terrible an evil, the ship's guard was augmented with another armed tartan, having troops on board under the command of an officer, who was charged with the severest instructions.

All these precautions being taken, the ambassador, the captain, and all who were interested in the ship's lading, desired they might be permitted to go to the port of Marseilles, there to perform quarantine, and clear themselves of all contagion, which was granted them. Of this circumstance therefore we cannot avoid informing you, with this addition, that in order the better to preserve the public health, we have given orders that the polacre should be navigated by a pilot and some Tuscan sailors, and by two ships armed with great guns and with troops, who are to keep in sight, and to consign her to the lazarets of Marseilles.

Advice has been received at Leghorn, that the above-mentioned polacre is arrived at Marseilles, where there is no doubt she will perform a proper quarantine, as that city cannot have forgotten its own sufferings in the year 1722.

The following address to the right hon. lord Edward Bentinck and George Musgrave, esq. representatives in parliament for the city of Carlisle, has been sent up to them from the freemen of the said city :

“ Gentlemen,

“ WE the freemen of the city of Carlisle, and your constituents, not satisfied with the proofs we gave you of our regard and confidence on the day of election, with pleasure again thank you for that exemplary spirit and perseverance which you exert-

ed in support of our liberties and privileges. The daring, though ineffectual attempts, made to exclude many of us from giving you that support we tendered ; and a daily reflection on how much we owe you, and how much we ought to detest the corrupt and infamous proceedings practised against you, will be a happy cement of union amongst us. Nothing, we trust, will ever cause one of our number to swerve from that path, which has so lately led us to victory. In your hands our liberties, our lives and properties, are secure ; whilst we with pleasure look forward to future opportunities of demonstrating that regard which your whole conduct towards us has merited, and which we unfeignedly have for you. The duty we owe to ourselves and the public calls upon us to demand your attention to some things which probably may, and we trust will, speedily become the subject-matter of your deliberation in parliament. Every person in this part of the kingdom is but too fully convinced of the necessity of a law for quieting the possessions of the subject against the dormant claims of the crown ; claims which, at a very remote period, may possibly be held forth by bad men, as terrors to influence the freedom of our elections, and stifle, if possible, the ardent spirit of British liberty. We expect from you to promote with your utmost zeal and abilities the obtaining of such a law ; as, till that is procured, we esteem every man's property extremely hazardous, and a bait for infamous informers. There is another matter also of the most important concern, to which we bespeak your serious and constant attention, as our representatives. In case any instance of misbehaviour in
returning

returning officers should occur, we call upon you to exert yourselves to the utmost in detecting, and punishing with severity, criminals of that sort; for if the franchises of freemen and freeholders are to be trifled with and explained away, the independence of British parliaments, and all that is dear to us as Britons, will not long survive; we may continue freemen in name, but not in fact. Whatever be the fate of individuals, let not an ill-judged clemency draw you aside; but endeavour to hand down the rights of your country to your posterity, and contribute as far as in you lies to render the liberties of Britain immortal."

Letters from Boston, in New-England, of June 2, mention the arrival there of the rev. Mr. Samuel Occum, an Indian preacher, from this kingdom, who came hither some time ago, accompanied by the rev. Mr. Whitaker, to solicit benefactions for propagating the gospel among the Indian tribes; and that they obtained in their travels through England, Scotland, and Ireland, the sum of 11,000 l. sterling.

They write from Naples, that the queen having generously declined the accepting of the free gift of 20,000 ducats, which the city of Naples has been accustomed to offer to every new queen, that sum has been laid out in marriage portions for two hundred young women, who were yesterday admitted to kiss her majesty's hand. When they went to the palace they were divided into several companies, each of which had its peculiar uniform; and there were twelve chariots or cars in the procession, representing the four seasons, the four elements, and the four principal liberal arts.

Vienna, June 29. Yesterday an express arrived from Naples, with advice that the grand duchess had miscarried there, but was in a fair way to do well again.

Francfort, July 4. We have received advice, that a cloud burst the day before yesterday near Mentz, which did great damage in that neighbourhood, and occasioned the waters to rise so suddenly, that they carried away almost all the houses in the village of Herxheim, and destroyed some of the bridges of communication belonging to the fortifications.

A letter from Hull, dated the 14th inst. says, "I have the pleasure to inform you, that we were honoured the last week with the company of our high steward the marquis of Rockingham, Sir George Savile, and Mr. Weddell, our representative. This distinguished compliment has been received by all the principal inhabitants with every possible mark of respect; they have been happy in the opportunity of testifying their warmest sentiments of esteem for those sincere friends of their country, who have, on all occasions, so eminently exerted themselves by a strict attention to the rights of individuals, and the true and real interests of these kingdoms. They were publicly entertained by the corporation, at the Guildhall and the Trinity-house; and the whole town appeared remarkably zealous in rendering all that honour and regard justly due to such respectable personages."

The society formed at Amsterdam for endeavouring to save drowned persons, having had the satisfaction to see their views not only approved of, but also favoured by many towns,

towns, and even by some provinces of their country, have given public notice, that since the month of August last they have distributed eight premiums, a like number of drowned persons having been recalled to life by the means mentioned in the public notice, viz. five at Amsterdam, one at Groninguen, one at Breda, and one near Leyden; which successes give room to hope for still greater, when the thing shall become more generally known. The society promises to publish very soon a detail concerning not only the above-mentioned cases, but also the measures they have taken to accomplish their ends, and the various encouragements they have met with.

There is now living, at Hartley in Essex, one Arthur Jackson, a ploughman, aged 107, and his wife, aged 103. They have been married 81 years, and never had a child.

There is now living at Shawfarm, near Horton, in Hampshire, two brothers and a sister, the youngest of whom is 97, and the eldest 105 years of age.

Married.] At Formby, Mr. Norris, sen. aged 96, to a lady of 16, with a genteel fortune.

At St. Lawrence's church, Reading, Mrs. Mathews, widow, in the 74th year of her age, to Mr. Allen, aged 23.

Died.] At Islington, aged 84, Mr. Walter Bevis, formerly a salefman in Holborn, said to have left behind him upwards of thirty thousand pounds.

At Belton, Hants, Matthew Henshaw, esq. aged 95, formerly high sheriff of that county.

In the 82d year of his age, the rev. John Clarke, M. A. near 52 years master of the Charter-house, near Kingston upon Hull.

Aged 104, at his house in Banbury-street, St. Giles's, Mr. Martin Riley, who was barber to king James II. in the year 1688, when at St. Germain en Laye in France.

AUGUST.

Came on, before the high court of justiciary at Edinburgh, the trial of George Dempster, esq; for the alledged crime of bribery and corruption; when the judges unanimously found the libel vague and indefinite, and dismissed the action and the pannel from the bar.

The thunder rolled so terrible, and the lightning flash-^{2d.} ed in such terrifying streams in the neighbourhood of London, that several houses were set on fire with it, and one man was struck dead upon his coach-box, on the Kent-street road. What was remarkable, his watch was found shivered in his pocket in a thousand pieces, a small hole in the crown of his hat, and a kind of seam down his breast.

They write from France, that the price of grain is considerably fallen in that kingdom, owing, as is conjectured, to an edict lately published by his most Christian majesty, permitting the unlimited exportation and importation of that commodity throughout all the ports of his dominions.

Letters from Rome inform us, that the Pope has written with his own hand to the kings of France, Spain, and Sicily, on the subject of the present disputes between his holiness and the house of Bourbon; but that each of those courts has refused even to receive his letters, till such time as the brief issued against the duke of Parma shall be revoked.

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The duke of Modena has sent a circumstantial detail to Vienna, of his right to the duchy of Ferrara; and intreats their Imperial majesties' good offices with the Pope, that he may obtain possession of the same quietly, and without being obliged to have recourse to arms.

We are told from Corsica, that more than a thousand jesuits have arrived there lately from the Spanish settlements in America; but, for want of convenient room to lodge them, they will probably pass over to the ecclesiastical state. Several Greek families also, originally from Turkey, but who had been settled for sixty years past in Corsica, are preparing, on account of the present troubles there, to remove to Spain, his Catholic majesty having undertaken to defray the charges of their voyage, for which purpose he has already made them considerable advances.

3d. Died, this afternoon, about five o'clock, at his palace at Lambeth, aged 75, the most reverend Thomas Secker, LL.D. lord archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, and metropolitan, president of the corporation of the sons of the clergy, and of the society for propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, a governor of the Charter-house, a trustee of the British Museum, a vice-president of St. George's hospital, and one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

Edinburgh, July 26. From Selkirk we have the following account of the storm on Sunday last:

“ About twelve o'clock at noon the horizon was entirely over-cast, and the darkness was so great that the public service was stopt, and the congregation thrown into the great-

est consternation; candles were lighted in all the private houses, and the thunder rolled perpetually, so as to astonish every one; the lightning flashed along the streets, and the hail fell so thick and so fast, that it beat down both man and beast. The stock farmers have greatly suffered, as the lambs were much hurt. Two men were struck down at the end of the bridge with the lightning, and a thunder-bolt was seen to plow up the ground, and afterwards entered into it, making a deep hole, big enough to bury the main-mast of a first-rate man of war. At Farnae, a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood, the lightning threw up the windows, and greatly alarmed the family, but luckily did no further damage. The Tweed was greatly swelled, and swept off all the hay that was on the haughs. The impetuosity of the current was so great, that stones of many tons were rolled down the stream, and carts and cart-wheels were floating down like the shavings of timber. The whole country was alarmed, and verily imagined that the day of judgment was come. God prevent such severe visitations of the divine wrath! The damage done is very great, and the fright we were put in still greatly affects us.”

Extract of a letter from James Fort, in Senegal, dated May 19, 1768.

“ I take this opportunity, by a ship bound to the West-Indies, to inform you, on my arrival at Senegal, the hon. governor O'Hara ordered me with a detachment to relieve James Fort, in the river Gambia; and at my arrival there, found the lieutenant governor, and the garrison, in the greatest distress, being then five days without any water,

water, as no water is to be had on this island, it being all supplied from the main continent; and now being at war with the king of Baragh, and that whole country, this garrison is greatly distressed, having all the vessels that supplied us taken, and numbers of our people made prisoners. The lieutenant governor ordered me, and the troops under my command, on the following expedition: to attack a principal town belonging to the enemy; and having landed them before day-light in the morning, on the 23d of April, being St. George's day, every man having a St. George's cross in his hat, we surrounded the town, but was rather too soon, being discovered by the out-guards, and the barking of dogs: but to complete my design, and my orders, immediately began the attack, when a smart engagement, and a warm fire, ensued. In less than an hour I was master of the place, burnt the town to ashes, destroyed every thing that I could in that time come at, killed a number, made many prisoners, and embarked the troops and prisoners with little or no loss. The prisoners are all here, among whom is the queen of Baragh, who had been upon a visit in this place, it being like Bath in England, where the better sort of people come for the benefit of their health. Her majesty was so unfortunate as to have three of her fingers tore off by one of our hand grenades. I have taken all the care in my power of her, also the governor; and she is now attended by our surgeons."

Constantinople, June 16. The kislar aga, or grand master of the ceremonies, took on the 6th of this month a purgative powder,

and died suddenly the next day. His highness being informed of it, and imagining that it was the fault of the doctor and the apothecary, ordered them to be imprisoned; and the shop of the latter, as also those of several other apothecaries, have been shut up, in order to have the drugs inspected.

Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, 6th. and Mr. Green the astronomer, set out for Deal, to embark on board the Endeavour, captain Cook, for the South Seas, under the direction of the royal society, to observe the transit of Venus next summer, and to make discoveries.

A fire broke out in the King's arms-inn-yard, near Holborn-bridge, which was attended with the most melancholy consequences; Mr. Green, at whose house it broke out, saved his life by jumping out of a window; but his wife, his child, and sister, perished in the flames; his neighbour jumped out of a window, seemingly unhurt, but died in less than ten minutes; a porter belonging to the inn, having lost his wife and child, died raving mad; a clerk to a merchant in Bread-street, after saving his wife and child, returned for a box in which was money and writings belonging to his master, but not being able to reach it, only said, "Lord have mercy upon me," and expired. Of those who endeavoured to escape by jumping out of windows, three were killed upon the spot; the shrieks of those who were burnt were piercing; in short, a more horrible scene was never beheld.

Lisbon, July 12. The king has just published a bull which Pope Benoit XIV. granted to his majesty in

in 1756, authorizing him to raise the third part of all the ecclesiastical revenues in this city during the term of fifteen years, the amount of which is to be applied towards the re-building, repairing, and decorating the churches in Lisbon.

Berlin, July 12. The king has published an ordinance, by which his majesty prohibits the importation of all manufactures of copper, iron, and tin, and also of iron nails, under a penalty of 100 rix-dollars per quintal, unless furnished with a passport from the department of the mines.

We hear from Killarney, in the county of Kerry, that four young ladies, who lay in one room in a house near that town, and went to bed one night last week in perfect health, were all found dead next morning: and we learn that Dr. Thadee Cronin, an eminent physician of that town, has given it as his opinion, that they were suffocated by a quantity of smoke confined in the fiew of a chimney, which descended in the night, and filled the room in which they lay.

8th. The grand jury for the county of Surrey sat at Guildford from nine in the morning till ten at night, on the bill for the murder of young Allen, in St. George's-fields; after which they returned a *true bill* against Donald M'Lane, and *no true bill* against Alexander Murray, the officer, and Donald M'Laury, one of the other soldiers who were ordered upon the pursuit of one of the rioters. On this occasion nineteen witnesses were examined, among whom were Mr. Wilkes, and the rev. Mr. Horne; the grand jury differed in opinion in several particulars, and

some warm altercations passed among the members.—Mr. Wilke was treated with very little ceremony, all possible precautions having been taken to prevent any extravagant adulations on the part of the people.—Previously to this business, two rioters were tried, one for breaking down the lobby door of the king's-bench prison, the other for carrying away and destroying spirituous liquors, at the house of Edward Ruffel, esq. in Southwark; the first was sentenced to be imprisoned one year, to find sureties for three years, and to pay a fine of three shillings and four-pence; the other fifteen months imprisonment, to pay a fine of thirteen shillings and four-pence, and to find sureties for his behaviour for three years.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland embarked on board the *Venus*, as an officer; the *Venus* is destined for the Mediterranean service, and it is thought will continue there some months.

The directors of the sun fire-office have generously given Mr. Seddon (who was burnt out at London-house in Aldersgate-street) 500 l. as a present, he having forgot to renew his insurance.

A gift of the king was rowed for, before his majesty at Kew, by six young watermen: the first boat to have five guineas, the second three, and the other four half a guinea each: Roger Delap, of Westminster, came in first with great ease.

Charles-town, South-Carolina, June 20. The salary of his excellency general Woodley, as governor of his majesty's Leeward Caribbee islands, is 1200 l. sterling per ann. In his first speech to the council and

and assembly of Antigua, he tells them he has it in charge to recommend the passing an act of settlement, which he hopes will be the first thing they take into their consideration: accordingly the assembly of that island (conforming to his majesty's 86th instruction to him) have voted a settlement of 1000 l. currency per annum, in addition to his former salary of 1200 l. per annum, during his government, to be paid him quarterly; and also a house to be provided for him at the public expence.

At eight in the morning, 9th. the trial of Donald M^c Lane came on at Guildford, when, after a hearing of nine hours, he was acquitted; the jury having been out somewhat above half an hour. The counsel for the prosecution were, Mr. serjeant Leigh, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Lade, and Mr. Baker; those for the prisoner were, Mr. Hervey, Mr. Cox, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Robinson.

St. James's, August 12. On Wednesday night last, about eleven o'clock, the king of Denmark, under the title of the prince of Travendahl, landed at Dover, from on board the Mary yacht. His Danish majesty was saluted by the cannon of the castle, forts, and vessels in the harbour, and was received with every possible mark of distinction and respect.

On Thursday morning, about nine o'clock, his Danish majesty set out from thence, and arrived at the apartments prepared for him a quarter before seven in the evening, attended by his excellency comte de Bernstorff, his principal secretary of state; baron de Schimmelmänn, treasurer, comte

de Moltke, grand marshal; comte de Holke, grand master of the wardrobe; baron de Bulow, one of the lords of the bed-chamber; M. Shumacker, conseiller des conferences, and private secretary; baron de Düring, aid de camp; Messrs. Temler and Sturz, counsellors of embassy of the office of foreign affairs; doctor Struensee, physician; and several officers and servants of his Danish majesty's household.

The professors of Gresham college are to read the lectures, in term time, over the Royal Exchange, till a proper place is built; and we hear 50 l. per ann. are added to their salaries in lieu of a habitation.

Last week a harvest-man went into the Cock and bell at Rumford in Essex to refresh himself; but before he had drank his pint of ale, his throat was swelled in a most violent manner, and in about two hours the poor man expired in great torture. Upon opening his windpipe they found a wasp, which he had swallowed, and was the occasion of his death.

His Danish majesty's retinue consisted of four post-chaises, and fifteen servants on horseback. The coaches of the household, which had been sent to Dover to escort his majesty, were all left behind; his majesty chusing to travel in post-chaises for the sake of expedition, and to avoid ceremony. He was immediately waited upon by the earl of Hertford and lord Falmouth, who complimented him on his arrival. His majesty is not yet twenty, being born June 2, 1749.

The court of directors of the East-India company, at a meeting held

held on the 29th ult. came to the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, As the most effectual method to prevent the sale of the command of ships in the company's service, that from and after the 25th of March next, upon the death of the commander of any ship employed, or to be employed in the company's service, or whenever there shall be a vacancy of a commander, by resignation, incapacity, or otherwise, another commander shall be chosen by the court of directors, to supply such vacancy, out of persons who have commanded a ship in the company's service, or who have performed at least one voyage in the capacity of chief or second mate, to the East-Indies; and that such choice or appointment shall be made by the ballot.

And that from and after the said 25th of March next, no ship be tendered for the company's service, but subject to the said regulation.

Resolved, That from and after the 25th of March next, no ship shall be built in the room of any ship worn out or lost in the company's service, without the leave of the court of directors first had and obtained.

By advices from Corfica we learn, that an envoy from the bey of Tunis was arrived there on board of a Ragusan vessel, with presents for general Paoli, as an acknowledgment of the service he had rendered to the regency, by sending back to them a Tunisian galliot with twenty-six men, which, being chased by a Genoese ship, had taken shelter in one of the ports of the island. These presents consist of a Moorish slave,

a fine horse richly caparisoned, a tygrefs, two chests lined with lead and sealed up, two ostriches, and a lion that died in the passage; but the vessel is to perform quarantine at Bastia by order of general Paoli.

An order of council was this day issued, to prevent the importation of the hides, hoofs, or horns of horned cattle, from Denmark or Sweden, the dutchies of Holstein, Mecklenburg or Cleves, the neighbourhood of Hamburg, or the frontiers of the Low countries, in all which places the distemper among the horned cattle rages to a violent degree.

Summer circuit.

At Aylesbury assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Abingdon assizes, four verdicts were obtained for bribery in the late election for the borough of Reading; and it is said that divers other prosecutions upon the same statute are depending in the borough. None were capitally convicted.

At Bedford assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Hertford assizes, three were capitally convicted; two of whom are reprieved.

The high-sheriff received the judges with uncommon ceremony; he doubled the number of javelin men in livery, who attended them from the frontiers of the county, and waited for them himself a mile further on the road than usual. On Tuesday he sent a turtle for their table, with burgundy instead of the common present of claret, and gave for a reason, that in these licentious times, when so many people had attempted to trample on the laws,

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he could not treat his majesty's chief ministers of justice with too much respect.

At Chelmsford assizes, eight were capitally convicted; four of whom were reprieved.

Seventeen special jury causes were tried, nine of which were actions brought upon the statute of bribery and corruption by the partizans of Mr. Fordyce, against those of Mess. Grey and Rebow, at the Colchester election, and six *quo warranto* causes upon the same account, of which Mr. Fordyce's party gained only five, viz. one for bribery, and four upon the *quo warranto*'s.

At Guildford assizes, eight were capitally convicted; five of whom were reprieved.

At Maidstone assizes, none were capitally convicted.

Mr. Powell, master of the *Granby-head*, at Dartford, was tried on suspicion of robbing a post-chaise driver on Shooter's-hill, in the night of the 3d of June last, of a silver watch, and a few shillings; when Mr. Powell's witnesses proving a plain alibi, he was honourably acquitted, and the jury granted him a copy of his indictment: the accomplice to the person who really committed the robbery is now in custody.

At Oxford assizes, none were capitally convicted.

Either the wife of William Ward, charged upon her own confession with murdering her daughter, was acquitted of the murder, she appearing insane.

At Winchester assizes, seven were capitally convicted.

James Williams, for killing and robbing Samuel Lewis, on the highway, to be hanged in chains at Portsea.

At the assizes for Wilts, at Warminster, none were capitally convicted.

At Gloucester assizes, five were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At this assize, the cause depending between the dean and chapter, and Mr. Pitt, was decided in favour of the latter. This is the second verdict obtained by Mr. Pitt against the dean and chapter.

At Worcester assizes, three were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At Salisbury assizes, three were capitally convicted; of whom two were reprieved.

At Bridgewater assizes, one was capitally convicted; a cause came on to be tried, brought by Mr. Carpenter, of Beckington in Somersetshire, in order to recover of the inhabitants of the hundred of Frome, the damages he sustained by the rioters damaging a dwelling house and flour-mills of his, for which he obtained a verdict.

At Hereford assizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Monmouth assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Exeter assizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Bodmyn assizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Cowbridge, in South Wales, a man convicted of stealing coals, was ordered for transportation. After sentence was passed, the prisoner told the court, that it was a malicious prosecution; but that he thought he was even with the prosecutor, having been intimate with his wife for above two years past.

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At Shrewsbury assizes, two were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At Stafford assizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Lancaster assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At York assizes, twelve were capitally convicted, nine of whom were reprieved.

Thomas Lee, convicted of the murder of Mr. Petty in the year 1766, received sentence of death, and was executed at Tyburn yesterday. He is to be hung in chains near the place where the murder was committed.

At these assizes came on, before the honourable Sir Henry Gould, knight, and a special jury, a cause wherein a young lady, aged 25, of New Malton, in that county, was plaintiff, and an eminent attorney, aged 70, of the same place, defendant, for non-performance of a promise of marriage; when the prosecutor proving her case to the satisfaction of the court, and the defendant having no defence to make, a verdict was given for the plaintiff with 600*l.* damages.

At the same assizes came on, before Mr. justice Yates, and a special jury, an information against William Wittron and others, for a riot at the election of members to serve in parliament for Pontefract, whereby the freedom of the said election was violated and interrupted; when, after a hearing of 13 hours, the riot was so fully and clearly proved, that the defendants did not think proper to examine any witnesses, and the jury found them guilty of all the facts charged upon them in the information.

The Swaledale lead-mine cause, between Dorothy Harker, and others, plaintiffs, and Richard Lonsdale, and others, defendants, was tried; and after a hearing of ten hours, a verdict was given for the plaintiffs.

At Durham assizes, three were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Carlisle, a cause was heard betwixt the earl of Egremont and Henry Ellifon, of Whitehaven, esq. The earl, as lord of the manor, sued for some land that Mr. How and Mr. Ellifon had, by fences, taken off the sea-mark, when a verdict was given in favour of Mr. Ellifon.

At Lincoln assizes came on, before lord chief baron Parker, the important cause wherein Robert Vyner, junior, esq. was plaintiff, and Philip Bullen, esq. alderman of that city, defendant, in order to prove bribery in the election of Thomas Scrope, esq. the present representative; when a verdict was found for the defendant, to the great joy of Mr. Scrope's friends. Fifteen hogsheds of ale were given to the populace; and a ball was given by Mr. Scrope in the assembly-room below Hill in the evening. None were capitally convicted.

At Huntingdon assizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Cambridge assizes, one was capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At Norwich assizes, three were capitally convicted; of whom two were reprieved.

At Northampton assizes, two were capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At the assizes at Bury, two were capitally convicted; one of whom was reprieved.

Dorchester, Derby, Leicester, and Berwick, were maiden affizes.

19th. The king of Denmark, attended by the marquis of Granby, general Conway, and other persons of distinction, went through the city to the tower, and viewed the armoury, regalia, &c. there. The barge belonging to the tower was brought up to the wharf, expecting his majesty would go to Greenwich, &c. but he returned through the city in the coach he came in. On his majesty's coming out of the tower, a great concourse of people assembled to see him, to whom he complaisantly bowed; and on the carriage setting off they gave loud huzzas, &c. The king afterwards dined at St. James's in private.

This evening his Danish majesty, his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, their serene highnesses the two princes of Saxe Gotha, a great number of the nobility and foreign ministers, were entertained by her royal highness the princess Amelia, at Gunnersbury-house, with a grand supper, after which there was a ball. A party of the foot-guards were ordered to attend during his majesty's stay there.

The entertainment was extremely magnificent. Invitations were given to upwards of 300 of the nobility. The supper consisted of 120 dishes; a grand firework was played off: and the ball, which was very splendid, ended about three o'clock on Saturday morning.

Yesterday were married, in the parish church of Hendon, in the county of Middlesex, by the reverend Mr. Aldrich, ten young couple belonging to the said parish. To each of the brides was

given a wedding-ring of ten shillings value; to each couple ten shillings more for their wedding dinner; for the purchase of some useful necessaries towards house-keeping, forty shillings; and the expences of the marriage fees defrayed for them: and in order to promote and encourage population, to each couple, at the expiration of two years, upon producing a healthy child, twelve months old, will be given the further sum of two guineas; and at the end of three years, upon producing a second healthy child, they will receive three guineas more. To each couple was given, (being a donation from another hand) a tract called the Whole Duty of Man; and every other couple that shall be married by banns in the said church, will be entitled to the said donation, secured by will for ever.

Mr. Bingley, late a prisoner in Newgate, for publishing the North-Briton, numbers 50 and 51, was removed from that gaol to lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury-square, by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus* granted by his lordship, in order to admit the said prisoner to bail, which was accordingly done, Mr. Bingley being bound in twice three hundred pounds, and four sureties in 150l. each, for his appearance before the court of king's-bench at Westminster on the first day of next term. The clerk to the attorney, in waiting on his lordship to know the time of Mr. Bingley's being brought up, was thrown from his horse, and broke his arm.

On Saturday all the great officers of state, the foreign ministers, &c. dined with his Danish majesty at St. James's.

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The side-board of plate made use of for his Danish majesty's table, is the original plate of king Henry the eighth, being always deposited in the jewel office in the tower, and never made use of (such occasion as this being excepted) but at a coronation.

A riot began in the Marshalsea prison, occasioned, as it is said, by the partiality of the prisoners in favour of the turnkey. The deputy keeper piqued at this preference, had arrested the turnkey for a small debt; and in return, the prisoners had broke the deputy-keeper's windows. This happened on the Friday. But next night the two sons of the deputy-keeper, having furnished themselves with fire-arms in the absence of their father, renewed the fray, and wounded eight of the prisoners, one of whom received a shot in the belly, which it is thought will prove mortal. Three of the principal actors in this tragedy have since been committed to the county gaol.

20th. The Spital-fields weavers rose in a body, and forcibly entered the house of Nathaniel Farr, in Pratt's alley, and cut to pieces and destroyed the silk work manufactory in two different looms there; and afterwards forcibly entered the house of Elizabeth Pratt, in the same alley, and murdered one Edward Fitchett, a lad of about 17, by shooting him through his head with a pistol loaded with flugs. A reward is offered for apprehending the rioters, and his majesty's pardon to him who discovers the murderer.

The foundation of a large stack of chimnies gave way in the centre of the buildings of his majesty's

prison of the Fleet, by which ten apartments were entirely destroyed, in which near 40 persons were lodged, most of whom lost their all; some were greatly hurt, and one gentleman is in danger of his life. The prison has been since visited by the surveyor from the treasury, and assistance promised the sufferers. The whole building is in a ruinous condition.

They write from Rome, of the 20th of July, that, according to letters from Modena, the duke is making preparations for war; and it is thought that he has a design to seize upon the duchy of Ferrara, though the court of Rome has been in possession of it for half a century past, which possession has been confirmed by different treaties. On the other hand, the prince pretends to have a right to it, as it was formerly the property of the house of Este, from which his highness is descended.

Rome, July 16. The princess Doria Pamphili was delivered the day before yesterday of a prince, to whom the emperor is to stand sponsor. The prince went yesterday to the Quirinal, to signify this event to the pope; and couriers have been also dispatched to the courts of Vienna, Madrid, Turin, and Naples.

Thursday night his Danish majesty and her grace the duchess of Ancafter opened the ball at the assembly in the Haymarket.

His Danish majesty has sent a present of ten guineas to the vergers of St. Paul's, by the hands of Francis Crosby esq.

Thursday arrived in town from Poland, the prince and princess Czartorinski, and also the empress of Russia's ambassador.

23d. A body of sailors, to the amount of 5 or 600, riotously assembled at Limehouse, and boarded several outward bound ships, and forcibly carried away several of their men, under pretence of not suffering the ships to sail till the seamen's wages were increased; but a party of the guards being sent for, the rioters immediately dispersed.

The surveyor of the navy, attended by the proper officers, took a survey of Portsmouth-dock, with the ships building and repairing there; and at the same time examined a new-constructed pump, the invention of Mr. Cole, erected on board the Seafood man of war, which appeared to be less cumbersome than the chain pump, and more efficacious.

The experiments were as follow:

The new pump wrought by four men, threw out a ton of water in 42 seconds.—The old pump, wrought by seven men, threw out a ton of water in 76 seconds.

The new pump, when wrought with two men, threw out a ton of water in 47 seconds.—The old pump with two men would not move.

The chain of the new pump, broken by design, and dropped into the well, was recovered.

The new pump, when choaked with shingle ballast, was cleared in four minutes.—The old pump could not be cleared till the water was pumped out of the hold.

The remains of the queen of France were to be interred at St. Dennis the 11th of this month. The dauphin, his two brothers, and the mesdames, were to be present at the funeral. Kitchens and other buildings have been

erected at St. Dennis, at the king's expence, for accommodating 2000 people, the parliament and university having been invited.

The expences of the queen's obsequies amount to 800,000 livres; and the whole charges occasioned by the death of her majesty, are computed at about 1,500,000 livres.

Hague, July the 9th. Prince Henry of Prussia arrived late on Saturday evening at the house in the wood, accompanied by the prince of Orange, who had gone beyond Leyden to meet him; his royal highness received company the next day, and was yesterday at the public entertainment which the prince of Orange gave at the old court in this town, to celebrate the birth-day of the princess of Orange; at which all the foreign ministers were present, as well as a very numerous company, and the ball lasted till this morning.

On Sunday about noon the king of Denmark, attended by several of the nobility, went through the city to the Danish chapel, in Wellclose-square, built by her late majesty queen Anne, in honour to her royal consort. He returned to St. James's about two, and afterwards went to dine with the imperial ambassador at his house in St. James's-square, where he soon found himself slightly indisposed; and, after making an apology to the ambassador on the occasion, his majesty returned to St. James's, where he dined.

His Danish majesty signified his intention of being 29th. present at York races; great preparations were made upon the road, for the accommodation of his majesty and his attendants; but a sud-

a sudden indisposition having prevented his majesty's gracious intentions, he has ordered every thing to be paid for at the same rate as if they had actually been called for; with this particular injunction, that the provisions should be every where distributed amongst the poor.

They write from Robertoun in Scotland: that "on Tuesday the 2d instant, about four in the afternoon, a very uncommon phenomenon appeared in this neighbourhood: a water-spout, or large body of water, suddenly fell upon Dungavel-hill, opposite to Tintock, about six miles south of Lannock, and forced its way into the ground, till it came to the rock, making an opening about 24 yards broad, and about three feet deep; it then rushed down the North side of the hill, with the greatest impetuosity, hurling the largest stones, and great quantities of earth before it, making an opening of the same dimensions all the way down the hill. It had a very alarming appearance, and threatened the country with a severe second deluge.

30th. His majesty the king of Denmark arrived at Cambridge, and was waited on by the vice-chancellor of the university, heads of colleges, and doctors in their scarlet robes, who attended his majesty to the senate-house, where the whole university, and a brilliant company of ladies in the galleries, were assembled, who upon the entrance of his majesty, testified their joy by every possible mark of respect. He was conducted to a chair of state, where he received the compliments of the heads of the respective col-

leges, and, after a short stay, was conducted in procession to the library, and to all the principal buildings in the university, where having seen every thing that was rare and curious, his majesty was graciously pleased to express the highest satisfaction, and to invite the vice-chancellor to supper. Early next morning he proceeded on his journey to York.

A curious boat from India was rowed to Richmond, being a present to his majesty from governor Vansittart. The king and queen came to the water-side to view it, where they continued above an hour, and were graciously pleased to declare, that the grandeur and elegance of its construction and furniture exceeded every thing of that kind they had ever seen.

A noble benefaction from the German Lutheran chapel in the Savoy, was distributed among the numerous prisoners in the Fleet; the sum divided was upwards of 200l.

Extract of a letter from Chelmsford.

"A very uncommon phenomenon appeared on Thursday the 18th instant, at Good Easter, in this county. It was first observed between eleven and twelve at noon, by Mrs. Dowsett, who, standing at the door of her house, which has a view up to Bedford's, another farm-house, at the distance of three fields, suddenly heard a great noise resembling thunder. At the same time she saw a great thick smoke arise out of the pasture fields between her house and Bedford's, and presently heard two cracks, as though the trees were pluckt up by the roots. She heard a violent wind issue immediately

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“from under the smoke,” (and “out of the ground,” as she thought) which twisted the smoke up to some height, and went off violently to the house and barns at Bedford’s. She soon saw the thatch of the largest barn twisted up into the air, and concluded the house and out-houses were destroyed.—Mrs. Burton, who lives at Bedford’s, was at the same time sitting in the kitchen, and observing the house and floor shake violently, and all the pewter tumble off the shelves, imagined the house was falling; her husband, who had laid himself down upon a bed, was awaked from his sleep by the terrible shaking of the house and bed. The wind entirely stript the thatch from the south-side of the largest barn, destroyed part of the cow-house, just touched the ridge of another barn, and went off due North. At about 300 yards from the house it passed between two large oak trees, whose arms nearly met, and twisting off their inner arms and branches, carried some of them across an adjoining meadow. These trees plainly discovered the breadth of the column of air, which was about 21 yards. At the distance of 200 yards farther, it met with some tall elms, and tore off many of their branches; but its force seemed to be considerably abated there. Some of the thatch was carried almost to Pleshy, which is about two measured miles from the barn.”

Friburg in Brisgau, July 30. We have received the melancholy news that the famous abbey of Saint Blaise, belonging to the Benedictines, situate in the black forest, nine leagues from hence,

was burnt down the 24th instant, together with the church, castle, and other buildings belonging to it. This fine building has not been erected above 30 years; and from some circumstances, it is supposed to have been set on fire by incendiaries.

The royal hospital of Greenwich, in Jamaica, suddenly took fire on the 12th of last month, supposed by lightning, and in a few hours was reduced to a heap of ruins, baffling the utmost efforts of his majesty’s seamen, encouraged by the presence of the admiral, to save it.

Extract of a letter from Corte,
July 26.

“On the 21st of this month an English frigate arrived in the harbour of Isle Rouge: she came from Portsmouth, and made the voyage in 20 days. As soon as she cast anchor, the captain and two other officers landed, and without stopping a moment, repaired to general Paoli. It is thought that they are charged with some very important commission. As soon as the French knew of the arrival of this ship, they sent a xebeque to enquire what errand she was come upon; but we do not yet know what answer they received.”

A letter from Petersburg, dated July 29, says, “the empress is going to erect an equestrian statue in honour of the emperor Peter the Great. The sieur Betzki is to have the direction of it; and all architects and other intelligent persons are invited, with a promise of rewards proportioned to their merit, to give the academy their advice with regard to decorations, inscriptions, &c. applicable to the subject.”

Extract

Extract of a letter from Moira, in Ireland, Aug. 10.

“ A melancholy accident happened at Balenderry last Wednesday; Mr. Thomas Higginson, with his brother and a carpenter, were all suffocated in a well at his father's. Something went wrong in the pump, and they opened a hole at the top to get down a ladder: Mr. Thomas Higginson went down first, and had not been many feet in till he gave a shout, and fell into the water; his brother ran to his assistance, and fell likewise; then the carpenter, who was to have mended the pump, and he met the same fate. Old Mr. Higginson then attempted to go down, but was pulled up by his hair, or he would have perished likewise. They then tied a rope about another person, and let him down, who also fell; but being immediately pulled up, he recovered, though seemingly dead for half an hour.”

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 25.

“ The bishop of Avranches being resolved to make a general visitation throughout his diocese, he published a mandate, by which he gave notice thereof to all parish priests, and other ecclesiastics, ordering them at the same time to make out lists of the number of inhabitants in every parish of the diocese; and also to give him information under hand concerning such persons, whether churchmen or laymen, as lead a scandalous life, neglect their christian duty, are involved in law suits, bear malice against their neighbours, and, in short, whose conduct is censurable. We are persuaded that the prelate's intention is to introduce

a reformation of manners, and consequently very laudable; but as such a novelty might give rise to prosecutions, furnish the parish priests with an opportunity to avenge their private quarrels, lock up the secrets of families in the bishop's office, and therefore would look like an inquisition, the parliament of Rouen has thought proper to suppress this mandate, by an arret issued the 11th of this month.”

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, August 25.

“ On Wednesday evening her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, and the two princes of Saxe-Gotha, arrived at commissioner Hayes's in the dockyard in perfect health. Her royal highness has been aboard his majesty's ship Achilles in the harbour, and was saluted on going on board, and at coming off, and likewise saluted from the guardships in the harbour, in a little tour round most of them in a twelve-oar'd barge. Her royal highness and the two princes will set out from hence, we are informed, for Kew, on Saturday morning. Her royal highness has not as yet been in the garrison.”

On the 24th of last month, the French hoisted their standard on the walls of Bastia, as a signal of having taken possession of that capital for his most Christian majesty. General Paoli, on this event, declared, that he would dress himself like the meanest soldier, and spend the last drop of his blood, to preserve the freedom and independency of his country.

The parliament of Thoulouse in France issued an arret, by which all persons under its jurisdiction are

are forbidden to conform to any judgments passed by the great council, under severe penalties. This is, probably, an effort to elude the sentence of the great council in the affair of the Calas family, by which the infamous proceedings of the parliament of Toulouse are severely censured.

During the course of the last and present month, the storms of lightning, thunder and rain, have been so fatal in many parts of this island, that no man living can remember the like. Among a thousand others, the following can only be recorded :

At Leyland in Lancashire, on the 26th of July, the thunder rolled incessantly for four hours, and the rain that accompanied it swelled the Malding brook so rapidly, that it bore down the bridge, carried away four houses, and in one the inhabitants, and with them such a quantity of hay and corn as must ruin many families : at Arle, in Gloucestershire, a flash of lightning set fire to a large barn, and burnt it with every thing in it to the ground : the sudden inundations that followed the thunder in Herefordshire and Monmouthshire half ruined the country ; and the torrents that poured from the mountains of Glamorganshire swept away men, women, and cattle, ruined the crops upon the ground, and laid under water the little town of Neath : in Caermarthenshire, five days incessant rains caused such an inundation, that the fine vales through which the river Tivey winds its course, were almost wholly overflowed, the country rendered impassable, and the devastation incredible ; the fine crops that promised plenty are destroyed, and

the hopes of the poor in that fruitful county frustrated : in Somersetshire, the lightning and thunder was more dreadful, but the rains less destructive, some oxen were killed in the fields, and some barns set on fire : in Wiltshire, some houses were set on fire, and burnt to the ground, and one woman struck dead under a tree : at Tottenham-High-Cross, a child was struck dead by the lightning in its mother's lap in a stage-coach : in the isle of Man, the lightning fell on a clergyman's house, and struck his wife dead in her bed ; the thunder was dreadful beyond description : in Cheshire, the floods changed the face of the country, having borne down hedges, fences, bridges, and every earthly thing : in Scotland, besides what has been already related, the country from Inverness to Perth has been flooded in an uncommon manner : at Norwich, the lightning fell on one of the city towers, killed a boy, and threw down part of the battlements : in Hertfordshire the inundations have been very alarming, and attended with incredible damage to the corn and hay : at Liverpool, the most dreadful thunder, lightning and rains, that ever was remembered.

There is now living at Noke in Oxfordshire one Thomas King, formerly a thresher, but who at present subsists on charity, and is of the very great age of 129.

Died.] Of the palsy, at Byfleet, in Surrey, the rev. Mr. Spence, prebendary of Durham, and professor of Modern History in the university of Oxford.

In Ireland, at his seat at Shornehill, in the 95th year of his age, John Damer, esq.

In the 75th year of his age, Peter Collinson, esq. fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies.

At Hackney, aged 93, James Forbes, esq. formerly a supercargo in the service of the India company.

At her house in Soho-square, Mrs. Ann Kinier, who had acquired upwards of 30,000 l. as a midwife.

At Hampstead, aged 95, Mr. Joseph Mundee, formerly a salesman in Holborn.

At his house in Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, aged 82, W. Manwaring, esq.

S E P T E M B E R.

1st. The heaviest rain fell at London and the country round it that has been known in the memory of man. It began in the evening, and in a few hours the waters poured down Highgate Hill with incredible violence; the common shores in several parts of the town not being able to carry off the torrent, the adjacent houses were filled almost to the first floors; immense damage was done, and as it happened in the night, many were awakened from sleep in the greatest consternation. The serpentine river in Hyde-park rose so high, that it forced down a part of the wall, and poured with such violence upon Knightsbridge, that the inhabitants expected the whole town to be overflowed; the canal in St. James's park rose higher than ever was known: in short, no man living remembers so much rain to fall in so short a time. About Bagnigge Wells the waters rose eight feet perpendicular height, though the rain did not continue to fall

with violence more than eight hours.

Several people in Cold Bath fields, Mutton-lane, Peter-street, and those parts, sustained great damage; some publicans had several butts of beer carried out of their cellars; three oxen and several hogs were carried away by the drain, and drowned; and in Mutton-lane, and the lower part of Hockley in the Hole, the inhabitants were obliged to quit their ground floors, and go up stairs, for fear of being drowned.

Many butts of beer were carried away from the cellar at the Cheshire Cheese at Mount Pleasant, and conveyed quite to Fleet-ditch, where they were taken out.

The heavy rain swelled the water in the canal in St. James's-park so high, that it flowed up to the garden-wall belonging to the treasury, and was so deep that foot passengers could not pass that way; the lower parts of some gentlemen's houses near the treasury were overflowed, as was the wilderness; the sentinel placed near the little gate leading into Duke-street was obliged to quit his box; the cellars in several parts of Westminster were filled with water, and considerable damage was done.

The offices under the earl of Suffolk's house had four feet water in them; all that side of St. James's-park, the Birdcage-walk, &c. were overflowed.

Upwards of forty small craft, on the river below bridge, were sunk, drove on shore, or bulged, by the violence of the storm; and a collier in Long-reach was drove from her anchors, and beat her keel off: several ships also received damage by

by running foul of each other among the tiers at the swinging chains.

The late Duke of Cumberland's fine water-works, in Windsor-forest, were intirely destroyed; several persons were drowned in different places, as well as horses, oxen, and hogs.

The storm was so violent at Bruton, Wilts, that it swelled the river three feet perpendicular within five minutes; several people had great part of the household goods, which were below stairs, carried away with the torrent: many walls are thrown down, as is part of the town bridge, and the bridge at West-end is blown up, so that there is no passing.

His Danish majesty, with 120 persons in his retinue, arrived at York, where the lord mayor and corporation had prepared to receive and entertain him in a splendid manner; but his majesty politely declined all formality, visited the minster, and other public buildings, and next day set out on his return to London: in his way to which he visited Manchester, where he was particularly gratified by viewing the stupendous works of the duke of Bridgewater, at which he expressed both astonishment and pleasure.

At the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy held at Newcastle, the collection amounted to 322 l. and some shillings.

There is a windmill near Sir Charles Peers's, at Bromley in Kent, which being in a disagreeable situation, Sir Charles is now moving the whole building together, by means of capsterns. It is to be removed 400 yards, and proceeds at the rate of four yards a-day.

Yesterday, at a numerous extraordinary meeting of the royal society, his Danish majesty was by ballot unanimously elected a fellow of the same.

On Monday last Mr. Richards, of Hedgeland in Berkshire, opened a sow that died suddenly, when 38 pigs were found in the body, one of which had six legs. 2d.

Tuesday was held at Bristol the annual meeting of the clergy, and sons of the clergy, when the collection at the cathedral, and the taylor's-hall, amounted to 207 l. 17 s.

This night, about half an hour past nine o'clock, his Danish majesty arrived at St. James's from his tour in the North, but last from Derby. His majesty travelled, in the course of seven days, near 600 miles. 4th.

They write from Copenhagen, that the equestrian statue of the late king, which the India company have been at the expence of, was placed on its pedestal the 15th instant. Count Moltke had the honour of entertaining the reigning and dowager queens upon this occasion; their majesties having been pleased to see the ceremony of removing and placing the statue from the hotel of that nobleman, opposite to which the statue is fixed.

We hear that the damage done by the late heavy rain to the inhabitants about Windsor great park is, upon a proper survey, estimated at 9000 l. and that it will cost 3000 l. to repair the damage done within the said Park.

The guards were removed from the king's-bench prison, after having been quartered there ever since the latter end of April last. 9th.
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On Saturday, after the opera, the king of Denmark, attended by the principal noblemen who compose his suite, went to take a view of Mrs. Cornelys's house in Soho-square. Several of the foreign ministers, other foreigners of distinction, and of the English nobility, were also present, to meet his majesty on the occasion. Mrs. Cornelys had put the apartments in all the possible order that a few hours notice would admit of, and the whole were splendidly illuminated with upwards of 2000 wax lights. The moment the king entered the grand room, the music (consisting of French horns, clarinets, bassoons, &c.) began playing, and his majesty seemed very much pleased at the agreeable manner of his reception. Dancing was proposed; the king opened the ball with the duchess of Ancaſter, and named the second minuet with the countess of Harrington: the minuets were succeeded by English country-dances, and those by the French cotillons. The company then withdrew to tea, &c. Amongst the persons of high rank, who were present on this occasion, were the prince and princess of Maſſerano; the princess Barbara; their excellencies the Prussian, Danish, Swedish, and Venetian ministers; their graces the duke and duchess of Ancaſter, and their son, the marquis of Lindſay; the countess of Harrington, and her daughters, lady Bell and lady Harriet Stanhope; lady Groſvenor, lady Sondes; lady Jane Scott; the earl of Huntingdon; earl of March; the Russian general Filoſofow, &c.

12th. A most magnificent entertainment was given to the king of Denmark, at Sion-house, by the duke and duchess of Nor-

thumberland. An inexpressible variety of emblematical devices were illuminated with more than 15,000 lamps; and the temple erected in the inner court was ornamented with transparent paintings, that had a very happy effect. Their royal highnesses the princess Amelia, the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, with more than 200 of the principal nobility, were present upon this occasion, who vied with each other in shewing their respect to the royal guest.

This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey; at this 14th. session nine have been capitally convicted; thirty-four were ordered to be transported for seven years, and one for fourteen years; six were branded in the hand; nine privately whipped, and one to be publicly whipped in Tower-street: twenty-seven were discharged for want of prosecution.

Among the prisoners capitally convicted, were Richard Holt, for publishing a bill of exchange for the payment of 10 l. directed to Hinton Brown, and co. bankers, with intent to defraud Mess. Town and Burdank, haberdashers, in Cannon-street: and Richard Slocombe, for personating Richard Slocombe his father, and transferring 50 l. of the new South-sea annuities, his father's property.

The father of this unhappy young man had no hand in the prosecution, nor did he appear at the trial. He was detected by chance, by one of the clerks, who had been acquainted with the father. The circumstances were such as greatly excited compassion; he said at the trial, that the 500 l. stock, entered in the books in his father's name, was a legacy left to himself by an aunt; and that

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he thought he was transferring his own property ; that, if he intended a fraud, he might as well have transferred the whole 500l.

At a meeting of the three choirs at Hereford, the collection for the widows and orphans of the clergy exceeded 450l. the largest collection ever made.

19th. A very grand entertainment was given by their majesties to the king of Denmark, at the queen's palace, at which the princess dowager of Wales, the duke of Gloucester, and a great number of the nobility were present. There were 170 covers in the entertainment ; afterwards there was a ball. His Danish majesty went to the queen's palace at half an hour past seven o'clock. The ball was opened about nine o'clock, by the king of Denmark and the queen : after which his British majesty danced a minuet with the duchess of Ancaſter. Country-dances then commenced ; and about eleven their majesties and the nobility withdrew to partake of the elegant entertainment provided : soon after twelve, country-dances recommenced, and were continued till half an hour past four o'clock ; when the king of Denmark withdrew, as did their majesties and the nobility.

Col. Brudenell was master of the ceremonies at the above grand ball and entertainment.

On Friday morning, at half an hour after five, a fire broke out at Mr. Wright's, hatter, in Catherine-street in the Strand, which intirely consumed that house, with the Fountain tavern ; also burned the inside of the White-hart alehouse, and of the Black-swan alehouse in Exeter-street, and destroyed a back-house. The house of Mr. Crocket, peruke-

maker, in Catherine-street, and Mr. Smith's, a Cooper, in Exeter-street, were damaged. The fire was discovered by a servant-maid at the Fountain tavern, and she had just time to alarm the family, to prevent their perishing in the flames. The mistress of the Fountain with difficulty saved her children ; the servants lost all their apparel. Mr. Wright's furniture and stock in trade were consumed, as was most of that of the Fountain tavern. A party of soldiers was sent from the Savoy, to prevent the mob from plundering the sufferers.

By letters from Great Marlow, in the county of Bucks, by Monday's post, we are informed of great losses sustained by the inhabitants, from the overflowing of the river Thames by the late heavy rains, and that the navigation of the river is stopped, the Thames being then above a mile over by the flood.

The banks of the river are at present so much overflowed in Berkshire, that the West-country barges cannot come to London.

A few days ago farmer Haskins, of Highworth, in Wiltshire, sold four rams to a gentleman of Ireland, so remarkably large and fine as to produce him 70 guineas.

On the 29th of last month, the king of Denmark visited, en passant, the university of Cambridge, in his riding dress and boots, being received by the officers in their scarlet robes ; after which the vice-chancellor supped with the king at his inn. From thence he went to Tadcaster, Wentworth-castle, York, Leeds, Grimsthorpe, Burleigh, Newark, Derby, Chatsworth, Liverpool, Manchester, the duke of Bridgewater's canal, Leicester, Harborough, &c. and arrived in London on the 5th.

5th. He since set out on another tour, and on the 17th arrived at Oxford, about twelve o'clock; and was instantly waited upon by the rev. Dr. Durell, the vice-chancellor, with the compliments of the university, and to know his majesty's pleasure: soon after which the vice-chancellor returned to St. Mary's church, where the heads of colleges, doctors, professors, proctors, and other members of the university, in their proper habits, were assembled; upon which it was made known that the king had signified his intention of accepting a degree from the university. From St. Mary's the vice-chancellor, heads of houses, &c. went in procession, attended by the beadles and other officers of the university, and conducted the king and his retinue to Queen's college, All-Souls, Radcliffe library, public schools, picture gallery, and Bodleian library; afterwards to Wadham, St. John's, and Trinity colleges; from thence, through the printing-house, to the divinity school, when his majesty and his nobles were habited, and proceeded to the theatre, where, in full convocation, the king had the honorary degree of doctor in civil law conferred upon him, to which he was presented by Dr. Vansittart, the regius professor of law: his Danish majesty being then placed in the chancellor's seat, his nobles were presented with the like degree by the same gentleman, who having been conducted to their seats, the physician of his majesty's household had the honorary degree of doctor in physic conferred upon him, to which he was presented by the regius professor in physic.

His majesty entered the theatre amidst the acclamations of a nu-

merous and genteel company, and appeared highly pleased with the reception, very politely bowing as he advanced. After leaving the theatre, his majesty was conducted to Christ Church, and the rest of the colleges on the south side of the city, and appeared to be greatly struck with the elegance of the buildings, statues, pictures, &c. &c. expressing the highest satisfaction,

From Oxford he visited Ditchley-park, Blenheim, Woodstock, Buckingham, and lord Temple's at Stow. He has since visited Hampton-court palace, and Windsor castle; but his journeyings are so rapid, and his stay at places so short, that, if he is not a youth of more than common talents, he must have a very confused idea of what he sees. His person and behaviour, however, have so many charms, that the people, every-where, high and low, seem captivated with him to a very high degree.

His Danish majesty having previously condescended 23d. to dine with the lord-mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt. locum tenens (the right hon. the lord-mayor being indisposed), together with the aldermen and sheriffs, attended by the city-officers, set out from Guildhall for the Three Cranes, the locum tenens being in the state-coach, accompanied by deputy John Pater-son, esq. (who was desired to act as interpreter on this occasion), and the aldermen and sheriffs in their respective carriages. At eleven o'clock, they embarked on board the city state barge, the streamers flying, a select band of water music playing in the stern, the principal livery companies attending in their respective barges. At the stairs leading to New-

New-palace yard, a detachment of grenadiers of the hon. artillery company attended, to receive the locum tenens, aldermen, and sheriffs, who upon notice of his Danish majesty's approach, immediately landed to receive and conduct him on board. As soon as his Danish majesty entered the barge he was saluted by several pieces of cannon, and the joyful acclamations of the several livery companies, and a vast surrounding multitude.

The locum tenens, in order to give his majesty a more compleat view of the cities of London and Westminster, and of the river and the several bridges thereon (which as well as the river itself, and the shore on both sides, were crowded with innumerable spectators), ordered the state barge to take a circuit as far as Lambeth, from whence she was steered down as far as to the steelyard, through the center arch of Westminster-bridge, and thence up to Temple-stairs, his majesty being saluted at the new bridge, both at his going and returning through the great arch, by fifes and drums, and the shouts of the several workmen above, and French horns underneath.

During the course of this grand procession on the water, his majesty frequently expressed himself highly pleased, and his admiration of the several great and beautiful objects round him: and sometimes condescended to come forward in order to gratify the curiosity of the people, who eagerly sought to get a sight of his royal person, though at the hazard of their lives.

At the Temple, his majesty (being landed on a platform erected and matted on purpose, and under an awning covered with blue cloth) was

there received by some of the benchers of both societies, and conducted to the Middle-Temple hall, where an elegant collation had been provided for him.

His majesty, after taking some refreshment, and thanking the two societies for their polite reception and entertainment, was conducted to the city state coach, in which his majesty took his seat on the right hand of the locum tenens, being accompanied in the coach by his excellency count Bernsdorff and Mr. deputy Paterfon, attended by the sword and mace, and followed by nine noblemen of his majesty's retinue, and by the aldermen and sheriffs in a long train of carriages. From the Temple, his majesty (preceded by the artillery company, and worshipful company of goldsmiths, the city marshalls on horseback, and the rest of the city officers on foot), was conducted to the Mansion-House; the several streets through which his majesty passed, viz. Fleet, street, Ludgate-hill, and Ludgate-street, St. Paul's church-yard, Cheap-side, and the Poultry, being crowded with an innumerable populace, while the windows and tops of houses were equally crowded with spectators of both sexes, whose acclamations, together with the ringing of bells, and the shouts of the multitude, loudly expressed their joy at his majesty's presence: his majesty expressing his surprize at the populousness of this city, and his satisfaction at the kindness of the citizens.

At the mansion-house, his majesty was received by the committee (appointed to manage the entertainment), in their mazarine gowns; who, with white wands, ushered his majesty into the great parlour, where, after he had rested himself a few minutes,

notes, Mr. common serjeant (in the absence of Mr. Recorder) made him the city's compliments, in the following words:

"Most illustrious prince,

"The lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, humbly beg leave to express their grateful sense of your very obliging condescension, in honouring them with your presence at the mansion of their chief magistrate.

"The many endearing ties which happily connect you, Sir, with our most gracious sovereign, justly entitle you to the respect and veneration of all his majesty's faithful subjects. But your affability, and other princely virtues, so eminently displayed during the whole course of your residence amongst us, have, in a particular manner, charmed the citizens of London; who reflect with admiration on your early and uncommon thirst of knowledge, and your indefatigable pursuit of it by travel and observation; the happy fruits of which, they doubt not, will be long employed and acknowledged within the whole extent of your influence and command.

"Permit us, sir, to express our earnest wishes, that your personal intercourse with our most amiable monarch may tend to encrease and perpetuate a friendship so essential to the protestant interest in general, and so likely to promote the power, happiness, and prosperity, of the British and Danish nations; and that the citizens of London, in particular, may ever be honoured with a share of your remembrance and regard."

To this compliment his majesty was pleased to return a most polite answer, in the Danish language; which, by his majesty's permission,

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was interpreted to the company by Mr. Deputy Paterfon, as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"I am highly sensible of the kindness of your expressions to me; I desire you will accept my best thanks in return, and be fully persuaded, that I can never forget the affection which the British nation is pleased to shew me, and that I shall always be disposed to prove my grateful sense of it to them, and in particular to you, gentlemen, and this great, celebrated, and flourishing city which you govern."

Upon notice that the dinner was served, his majesty, with the locum tenens on his left, was conducted by the committee into the Egyptian hall; where his majesty condescended to proceed quite round, that the ladies (who made a most brilliant appearance in the galleries) might have a full view of his royal person; and all the gentlemen of the common council below, an opportunity of personally paying him their respects.

His majesty being seated in a chair of state, on the right hand of the locum tenens, at a table placed upon an elevation across the upper end of the hall with his noble attendants on the right, and the aldermen above the chair on the left, was saluted by a band of above 40 of the best performers, in an orchestra fronting his majesty's table.

During the dinner, the following toasts were drank, being proclaimed by sound of trumpet, viz.

1. The king.
2. The queen, prince of Wales, and royal family.
3. His majesty of Denmark and Norway.
4. The queen and royal family of Denmark.

[M]

5. Prospe-

5. Prosperity to the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway.

After which his majesty was pleased to propose the following toasts, which were proclaimed in the same manner, viz.

1. Prosperity to the British nation.

2. Prosperity to the city of London.

Mr. Deputy Paterfon had the honour to attend his majesty as interpreter. His majesty, through him, repeatedly expressing to the locum tenens how much he admired the grandeur of the Egyptian hall, the brilliancy of the illuminations round it, the magnificence of the dinner, the excellence of the music, and the good order and decorum of the whole entertainment.

After dinner, his majesty was re-conducted into the great parlour, where he was presented with tea and coffee, and entertained with solos on different instruments, by several capital performers.

At eight, his majesty and his retinue, after taking leave of the locum tenens and the corporation, were ushered to their coaches, the committee going before his majesty with wax-lights. His majesty then returned to his apartment in St. James's palace, amidst the same crowd and acclamations as before, with the addition of illuminations in almost every window, that the people might have the pleasure of seeing his majesty as long as possible.

The disposition of the lights (at least 2000), the arrangements of the tables, the erection of the temporary orchestra, and the whole of the ornamenting of the Egyptian hall, were executed with the utmost propriety and elegance, under the direction of Mr. George Dance, clerk to the city works.

The bill of fare at the king of Denmark's table was as follows :

O

Chickens	Harrico	
Spanish Olia,	Turtle,	Mullets,
Venison,		[removes
O	O	
Tongue	Collops of	
larded sweetbreads		4 Vege-
		[tables

O

Quails
Ortolans
Pheasants
Notts
Tourt
Green peas
Artichokes
Ragou Royal
Green Truffles
Mushrooms

EPERGNE.

8 cold plates round

Shell Fish in Jelly

Chickens

Fillets of Hare,	Olia,	Harrico,
Turbots,	Venison	[removes
Small Westphalia Hams,		4 Vege-
		[tables

Pea Chicks
Partridges
Pheasants
Quails
Perigo Pye
Artichokes
Cardoons
Ragou
Green Truffles
Green Peas

EPERGNE

8 Cold Plates round

Aspects of Sorts

Chickens

Collops of Leveret,	Turtle,	Tongue,
Dories,	Venison,	[removes
Tendrons,		4 Vegetables
Quails		
Ortolans		
Notts		

Wheat

Wheat Ears
 Godiveau Pye
 Ragou
 Green Morells
 Peas
 Combs
 Fat Livers
 EPERGNE

8 Cold Plates round.

Shell Fish in Marinade

Collops of Turkey

Fillets of Lamb, Terene, Chick-
 ens, Soals, Venison, Westphalia
 ham [removes

Partridge
 Leveret
 Ruffs and Rees
 Wheat ears
 French Pye
 Mushrooms
 Green Morells
 Fat Livers
 Combs
 Notts

8 grand ornamental dishes, sweet
 and savory.

8 dishes of fine pastry.

The king of Denmark's table at St. James's is at the expence of the king of Great Britain. Besides inferior ones, there are two principal tables; that of his Danish majesty is noble; the desert is elegant and superb; and the whole daily cost is estimated, we hear, at 84 l. (exclusive of wines) comprehending not the dinner alone, but every meal.

Dublin, Sept. 6. On Sunday his grace the duke of Bedford and the right honourable Richard Rigby arrived from Parkgate. His grace has been complimented on his arrival by a number of persons of the first distinction. We hear that his grace will be installed chancellor of our university on Friday next.

A letter from Rome, dated August 24, says, "We still experience unheard-of hot weather. The great drought produces an absolute scarcity of herbs, pulse, and many of the necessaries of life. We have every thing to fear for our vines. The heat is so ardent, that it hath occasioned fires to break out in some forests and harvest-fields."

A Sicilian lady at Palermo, having been severely reprimanded by her mother-in-law, for some irregularities in her conduct, which her husband complained of, resented the matter so violently, that she went the next day to her mother-in-law's bed, while she was asleep, and cut her throat. Seized then with horror at her crime, she fainted away at the bed's-side, in which condition she was found there, and conducted to prison. The council of Sicily have condemned her to have her head cut off; and it is supposed she will soon undergo this punishment, notwithstanding the great solicitations that are making for her, at court, by some of her relations.

Dresden, September 7. The military order, just instituted here, is not, as was first designed by the administrator, the restoration of the order of St. Henry, but a new distinction of the same order in his own name. The ceremony of this new institution was performed on Sunday last by his royal highness, who created twenty-six knights, among whom were his brother Charles, and the marshal chevalier de Saxe. The chancellor began the ceremony by a short discourse, setting forth the motives that had induced the prince administrator to institute this order: he said,

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"that

“ that his royal highness having had in the late war, when he commanded the Saxon troops, an opportunity of observing the valour and merit of his officers, was glad to give them a public testimony of his approbation; that having, with incessant labour, established a respectable army in Saxony, after accomplishing so necessary a measure for the preservation of the country, he embraced the earliest opportunity of instituting a new military order (of which his nephew the elector was grand master), whereby he might reward the military merit of some whose valour he had been witness to, and the indefatigable zeal of others who had assisted him in surmounting the obstacles he had met with in augmenting the army, and finding funds for its maintenance; that, at the same time, this order, with the pensions annexed to it, was intended as an incentive to emulation in military men, who might certainly promise themselves those distinguishing marks, according as they should merit them, by excelling in knowledge and spirited behaviour in their profession.”

The cross is octangular, enamelled in white, and nearly resembling that of Malta, with a shield in the middle. On one side is seen St. Henry in his imperial robes, and round his name the following inscription: “ HAV-
VERIVS PRINCEPS POL. DVX ET
ADMINISTRATOR SAX. INSTI-
TVIT, 1768.” On the reverse are the swords of Saxony, encircled with a laurel wreath, and the following motto: “ VIRTVTI IN BELLO.”

An epidemical distemper having broke out among the horned

cattle in some parishes of the Ly-
onnois and the Dauphiny, the in-
habitants applied for assistance to
the Ecole royale Veterinaire, who
sent some students, by whose ap-
plication, out of 378 beasts which
had the distemper in the parish of
Marennes, only two died. They
had lost 22 beasts there, before the
arrival of the sieur Joli, one of the
students. A list is published of
64 persons whose cattle have been
cured or kept alive in differ-
ent parishes by the skill of the
above gentleman, and other stu-
dents.

Constantinople, August 17. A
fire broke out the 6th instant in
the palace of the grand vizir, by
which that magnificent building
was entirely consumed, and the
greatest part of the rich furniture
in it. That prime minister's spouse
with great difficulty escaped the
flames.

The quantity of rice exported
from Charles-town, from the 1st
of November last to this day, is
111,203 barrels; and the price
now is 3 l. 10 s. per cwt.

Last Friday a water-spout fell
at Langton Herrings, in the county
of Dorset, and uncovered seven
houses and three barns. The same
water was seen to rise out of the sea
near Abbotsbury.

A grand entertainment 24th.
was provided, by order of
his majesty, at Richmond-lodge,
for the king of Denmark. A most
elegant structure was erected, in
the center of which was a large
triumphal arch, about forty feet
high, of the Grecian order, deco-
rated with figures, trophies, and
other embellishments; from which,
on each side, was a range of sta-
tues, supporting festoons of flow-
ers,

ers, in proper colours: at the termination on each side, were two lesser arches, through which appeared emblematical pictures, alluding to the arts and sciences, the whole in extent 200 feet. These were all transparencies, with such outside illuminations as the design would admit. The great arch led into a very superb inclosed pavilion, in the centre of which was a dome, supported by eight columns, wreathed with flowers, and ornamented with gold; from the centre the plan extended four ways, with apartments within for a band of music, sideboards, &c. the whole decorated with elegant paintings. At one end was a passage to another room, which was painted and ornamented likewise on three sides, the other being all glazed, for seeing the fireworks, which were some of the finest ever exhibited. The entertainment was in every respect equal to the magnificence of the structure; and their majesties, and the nobility present, were pleased to express their entire satisfaction.

26th. When the king of Denmark was in the Temple-hall on Friday last, James West, esq. presented to his majesty an ancient medal, that was struck on occasion of a marriage of a prince of Denmark with one of the royal family of England, which his majesty was pleased to accept, and to say that he had never seen one of them.

On the 2d instant, the last arch of the bridge over the river Tees at Stockton was finished. The span of the middle arch is seventy-two feet, that of the two adjoining arches sixty feet, and the other two forty-four feet each.

The whole of this work is extremely well executed.

Of the ten archbishops of Canterbury since the Restoration, it appears that Drs. Potter and Secker died at the age of 75, Dr. Sancroft at 77, Dr. Tension at 78, Drs. Sheldon and Wake at 79, and Dr. Juxon at 81; of the other three, Dr. Hutton died at about 60, Dr. Tillotson at 64, and Dr. Herring at 65.

We are informed from Rome, that a fire broke out on the 30th ult. in the library of the Vatican, which began in the head librarian's apartment, and destroyed all his books and papers, together with some valuable works which were preparing for the press. The same letters add, that the church of the Trinitarians at Montenero, near the palace of the French ambassador, also lately took fire, and that the whole edifice, with all its ornaments, &c. was consumed, except the glory and the host, which were preserved from the flames by a priest, and at the utmost hazard of his life.

They write from Naples, that the excessive drought which they have had the whole summer has raised provisions to such an exorbitant price as was hardly ever before known there.

They also advise, that the council of marine there have resolved, agreeable to his majesty's pleasure, to suppress all their galleys, and to apply the money, requisite for their construction and support, in building ships of greater utility.

A courier has been dispatched from the court of Rome to their imperial majesties, to know whether they countenance the conduct and

pretensions of the duke of Modena upon the Ferrareze.

Letters from Wetzler mention the death of the princess Eleonore-Bernardine, landgrave's by birth of Hesse-Reinfolds, and countess dowager of Bentheim, aged 73.

John Taylor, of Pencoyd, in the county of Hereford, was lately recovered of his phrenzy, in the hospital of Bethlem, and discharged, after being one year under the care of that noble charity. What is remarkable, he had a particular antipathy to his teeth; and, during the time of his insanity, would petition any person to draw them, or rather pull them out with pincers, or any other instrument, not objecting to a hammer being exercised on his jaws for that purpose; when he was sent to Bethlem, he had only one remaining in his head, which he soon got rid of by the assistance of one of his flighty companions, and from that time grew better every day in his intellects.

On Wednesday morning, about half an hour after ten, his Danish majesty, attended by three nobles, went in a coach and four, from his apartments at St. James's, for Woolwich, being followed by four other carriages with his attendants, to see his majesty's ship the Denmark, of 74 guns, launched at that place; and, after viewing the warren, dined with the commissioners, and returned in the evening to St. James's.

Yesterday his majesty was pleased to honour the society of artists of Great Britain with his presence, at their room in Spring-gardens, to view an exhibition of pictures, &c. prepared for him, where he

staid a considerable time, and expressed his satisfaction in the most obliging manner.

Extract of a letter from Dublin,
Sept. 12.

“ Last Friday evening, after his grace the duke of Bedford was installed chancellor of our university (when not only the provost, fellows, students, &c. but the lord lieutenant, nobility, and gentry, attended), a most elegant dinner was given by his grace, consisting of 250 dishes, and a most magnificent desert: and this day he entertained the provost, fellows, professors, and students of the university. His grace intends to found two fellowships of 50l. a-year each, and to present the university with the statue of queen Elizabeth (the founder), which is to be erected in the library-square.”

Another letter says, “ To the honour of his grace the duke of Bedford, chancellor of the university of Dublin, we hear the emoluments of that office will be solely appropriated towards founding a new college; one half for the study and revival of the ancient Anglo-Saxon language; the other for erecting a magnificent laboratory, for the better ascertaining and perfecting the knowledge of simples and minerals, natives of the kingdom of Ireland, and other useful purposes.”

His grace the duke of Bedford hath given 200 guineas to be divided amongst the poor of the different parishes here.

At the above installation, the honourable Mr. Townshend, eldest son of his excellency the lord lieutenant, was admitted at this university.

There

There is now living, at his seat in Essex, sir Fleetwood Sheppard, (a friend of the late celebrated Mr. Prior) who is in perfect health, though at the age of 120 years.

And near Brampton in Cumberland, a woman named Margaret Foster, aged 136 years, and who has a daughter aged 104.

Married at the abbey-church at Bath, Mrs. Millard, tallow-chandler in Holloway, aged near 80, to her journeyman, aged about 25.

Died.] The late governor Stephenson of Bengal; this gentleman dying intestate, and without issue, his fortune, which is supposed to be upwards of 500,000*l.* devolves to his nephew.

At the seat of Thomas Blackhall, at Great Hasely, in the county of Oxford, esq. Mrs. Carter, aged 85. She first married George Blackhall, of Great Hasely, in the said county, esq. Afterwards Richard Carter, of Chilton, in the county of Bucks, esq. who died in 1755.

In the 81st year of his age, Mr. John Stede, upwards of fifty years prompter to the theatres royal in Lincoln's-inn-fields and Covent-garden.

Aged 82, at his house at Mile-end old town, Mr. George Thornton, formerly one of the greatest carcase butchers in London, and a contractor for serving the navy with oxen.

At Dulwich, aged near 102, Mr. Jacob Gorton, who had acquired a large fortune as a tallow chandler and soap-maker in Southwark.

Aged 92, Hugh Hency, esq. many years keeper of his majesty's regalia in the tower.

At Hampstead, in an advanced age, Mr. Peter Fletcher, who had

acquired upwards of twenty thousand pounds in the business of a salesman in Holborn.

Mrs. Munden, a maiden lady, aged 96.

At Pickley hill, near Bishop-auckland, Ralph How, aged 103, who retained his faculties perfect to the last.

Aged 73, at her house near the French Change, Soho, Mrs. Sarah Burchett, who had acquired a fortune of 10,000*l.* by dealing in second-hand plate, laces, wearing-apparel, &c.

At Gosport, Christopher Spiggett, aged 72 years. He was the oldest master cook in the navy. On board his majesty's ship *Superb*, in the year 1718, under sir George Byng, he had both his hands shot off at the wrists by one shot, for which he enjoyed a pension of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, upwards of 50 years. He was many years cook of the Royal William, but at his decease, of the Worcester man of war. He was remarkable for his agility in using his stumps without any artificial assistance. He could play at cards, skittles, take snuff, help himself to drink, &c.

O C T O B E R.

Her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales gave a ^{1st} grand entertainment last night, in honour of his Danish majesty, at Carlton-house; it consisted of three tables, one for their majesties, and the princess dowager of Wales; a second for the king of Denmark and fifty of the nobility; and the third for his royal highness the prince of Wales and his attendants, &c.

The king of Denmark, with his suite, went to Flamsteed-house in

Greenwich-park, on Saturday last : he was received by earl Morton, admiral Rodney, sir Thomas Robinson, general Honeywood, general Harvey, &c. After viewing with the greatest attention the many curious astronomical instruments, &c. he partook of a breakfast of fruit and tea. He went then to lady Catherine Pelham's house, and from thence into Greenwich hospital, and visited the great hall, chapel, wards, &c. of that magnificent structure : from thence he went to the admiral's apartment, where an elegant cold collation was provided ; and his majesty and the company went back in the admiralty and navy barges to Whitehall, where they arrived about four.

Premiums this day commenced for the encouragement of herring boats, and for reducing the price of herrings for the benefit of the poor ; by which boats delivering not less than three last of herrings, each at one tide, at Billingsgate, at the rate of 12l. 10s. the last (about half a crown the 100 of six score,) with certificates that the same were in the sea 48 hours before their arrival, became entitled, the first boat that arrived, to 37l. 10s. the second to 30l. and the third to 22l. 10s. To continue during the month of October.

A spot upon the sun is now discoverable by a common opera glass. Its longest diameter is nearly double that of Venus, as seen in 1760.

The archduchess, daughter to the emperor of Germany, and the archdukes Ferdinand and Maximilian, were inoculated by Dr. Ingenhouz, and are since recovered, having received the infection in

the most favourable manner. Dr. Ingenhouz came over to England to perfect himself in the practice, and was translating Dr. Franklin's new book of Electricity into Latin, when he was called upon to inoculate the imperial princesses.

At Laval, on the Lower Mayne, the most violent storm arose that ever was felt in that or any other part of the globe. It lasted only six minutes, and destroyed the fruits of the earth in five parishes. The pieces of ice, that fell in different forms, weighed from eight ounces to two pounds. The thunder and lightning that accompanied it were frightful.

This morning, at eleven o'clock, his Danish majesty, and the nobility his attendants, breakfasted in public at St. James's, on a grand cold collation of twenty-one dishes ; and at half an hour after one his majesty and attendants set out for Newmarket.

His majesty's advocate general, Dr. Marriot, vice-chancellor of Cambridge, together with the rev. Mr. Beadon, the public orator, had the honour of an audience of his Danish majesty at Newmarket ; and, in the name of the university, presented a letter of address and graces, for conferring the same degrees upon his majesty and his attendants as his majesty had been graciously pleased to accept at Oxford. The audience lasted about a quarter of an hour ; and his majesty received the representatives of the university in the most respectful manner, and returned thanks for himself and his nobility, in terms greatly to the honour of the university.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at his house

house in Pall-mall, from the island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean. He landed at Portsmouth in the morning from on board the Venus, refreshed himself a little at the house of rear-admiral Sir John Moore, and then set out immediately for London.

This morning between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Barnard's leather-cutter, in Widegate alley, Bishopsgate-street Without, whose house and workshop were consumed; and the flames communicated to the workshop of Mr. Decaux, painter, in the same alley. The fire was very violent, but, by the vigilance of the firemen, its progress was stopt without further damage.

The York stage-coach was unhappily overturned; there were six passengers in it, among whom was major Weddel, who lost his life; two ladies were taken out speechless, and without hope of recovery; the other three were much bruised. The major's servant, who was upon the roof of the coach, had his thigh broke.

10th. At a court of common council, it was resolved to present the king of Denmark with the freedom of London, in a gold box; and the lord-mayor was desired to wait on his majesty, to know in what manner it should be transmitted to him.

His majesty the king of Denmark gave a most superb masked ball at the Hay-market, at which were present the greatest number of nobility and gentry ever assembled together upon any occasion of the like nature. It is computed, that not less than 2500 persons of distinction were present. The illuminations were particularly splen-

did and elegant. His Danish majesty went in a private manner to the theatre, accompanied only by his excellency count Holke, in his own coach and pair, and afterwards robed himself in masquerade in one of the dressing rooms. A little after ten, the noblemen of his majesty's retinue followed in chairs, in their masquerade dresses, extremely rich and elegant. The ball was opened by his Danish majesty and the duchess of Ancafter. The principal grotesque characters were the conjurer, the black, and the old woman; there was also a methodist preacher, a chimney sweeper, with his bag, shovel, and scraper, and a boar with a bull's head, all which were supported with great humour.

A noble duke had the misfortune to lose a particular snuff-box in the crowd, on which was the king of France's picture, set with diamonds, for which a reward of 50 guineas has since been offered.

The king of Denmark had a numerous levee at 11th. his apartments at St. James's, at which were present most of the nobility, foreign ministers, and great officers of state, to take leave of his majesty.

The first stone of the general infirmary at Leeds was laid by Edwin Lascelles, esq. one of the knights of the shire for the county of York.

The rev. Dr. Wetherell, vice-chancellor of Oxford, together with Dr. Durell, principal of Hertford college, had the honour of being admitted to his Danish majesty at St. James's, and presented the diploma of his degree of doctor in civil law. His majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously;

ously; and expressed his entire satisfaction with this additional mark of attention from the university. The seal annexed to the instrument was inclosed in a gold box of curious workmanship.

A gentleman in Coleraine has now living a parrot, which was sent over to his father, among other curiosities, from Jamaica, in the year 1694: it is of the maceaw kind, but through its great age has lost its former beautiful diversity of feathers, and is become entirely grey.

12th. The king of Denmark took leave of their majesties and all the royal family. His majesty, observing some poor people assembled under his window, in Cleveland Row, lifted up the sash, and threw a handful of gold among them.

This morning Robert Paterfon and James Wright, for a robbery on the highway; Richard Holt, for forging a bill of exchange on Messrs. Hinton Brown and son, and publishing the same; Richard Slocombe, for personating his father, and transferring 50l. new S. S. annuities, part of his father's property, at the S. S. house, as if it had been his own; and Hannah Smith, for stealing 21 guineas from her master; were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentences. Hannah Smith expressed great apprehensions for her soul, on account of her wicked life; she had lived in a variety of places, and had robbed in every one. Slocombe was only twenty-two years of age; his misfortune excited the compassion of the spectators of his untimely death. He behaved with decency, being fully convinced of the dangerous tendency of his crime.

Letters from Vienna bring an account of a dreadful fire on the manor of Trautson in Bohemia, where near six hundred houses and granaries have been reduced to ashes; and what renders the misfortune the more deplorable is, that all the product of the late harvest has been consumed, the poor inhabitants not being able to save any thing.

The king of Denmark having breakfasted, took a 13th. respectful leave of the earl of Hertford and lord Talbot, who attended him, and set out for Dover, to embark on board the Mary yacht, for Calais, in his way to Paris. His majesty, before his departure, made a present to the right hon. the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain, and to the right hon. lord Talbot, lord steward, of a ring each, valued at 1500l. and left 1000 guineas to be distributed among the domestics at the king's palace.

The earl of Holderness, constable of Dover-castle, and warden of the Cinque ports, was appointed to attend his majesty till his embarkation.

We hear that Mr. Garrick had the honour of an interview with the king of Denmark on Wednesday morning last, when the king gave him a very elegant gold box, studded with diamonds, desiring him to receive it as a small mark of the regard he had for his extraordinary talents.

Yesterday, at a court of common council at Guildhall, the right hon. the lord mayor reported, That, in pursuance of the desire of that court, he had waited on the king of Denmark, to be acquainted with his majesty's pleasure

sure in regard to the acceptance of the freedom of this city, and the manner it should be transmitted to him; that his Danish majesty had been pleased to honour the city with accepting the freedom, and desired it might be delivered to baron Dieden, his ambassador here, who would carefully transmit it to his majesty.

His majesty the king of Denmark having signified his pleasure to take up his freedom in the worshipful company of goldsmiths, London, Mr. Sheriff Halifax, the prime warden, immediately called a court of assistants for that purpose; and on Wednesday, it was unanimously ordered, that the freedom of the said company be most humbly presented to his majesty in a gold box of 150 guineas value.

14th. His Danish majesty embarked on board the Mary yacht at Dover, and, about 11 in the morning, set sail. He was saluted from the castle, forts, and vessels, at his departure; and the populace kept their eyes steadily fixed upon the vessel till she was out of sight.

The lady Agatha, from Ham-
burgh, was lost in the Yarmouth
roads. Her cargo is valued at
50,000 l. Another ship came on
shore at Eccles, without a soul on
board, when the country people,
like savages, fell to plundering the
wreck of whatever they could carry
away.

At Brenchley, Horsmonden, and
the parishes adjacent, in Kent, a
sudden inundation happened, when
in less than an hour the waters in
several rivulets rose to the second
floors of some of the houses that
were near them. The damage done
to mills, meadows, low grounds,

and the contiguous roads, is hardly
to be estimated.

The sessions ended at the
Old Bailey, when John 21st.
M'Cloud was found guilty of the
wilful murder of John Stoddard, late
keeper of Clerkenwell-Bridewell,
and received sentence immediately
to be executed on Monday next,
and his body to be dissected and
anatomized—At this sessions eight
received sentence of death; two
to be transported for 14 years;
23 for seven years, and two to be
whipped.

This morning John M'-
Cloud, for the murder of 24th.
William Stoddard, was executed
at Tyburn, and his body deli-
vered to the surgeons to be dis-
sected. He was a young man, by
trade a glazier, not quite twenty
years of age.

This day came into Gosport har-
bour, the Guadaloupe, the neat-
est rigged and painted frigate in
his majesty's navy. The men
have been so trained, that all the
ship's duty is done by beat of
drum.

The empress queen is going to
issue an ordinance, authorizing in-
oculation, according to the sieur
Ingenhouz's method, throughout
the dominions of the house of Aus-
tria, and exhorting parents to have
recourse to this expedient, for pre-
serving their children from the dan-
gers with which the natural small-
pox is attended.

Dr. Ingenhouz, lately appointed
physician to the imperial court,
has engaged to go wherever their
imperial majesties shall think pro-
per to send him. It is thought he
will soon repair to Florence to in-
oculate the grand-duke of Tuf-
cany; and, as the queen of the
two

two Sicilies has not had the small-pox, it is probable, if the king her spouse will consent to it, that he will likewise go to administer the same operation to her.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

“ An arret of the chamber of vacations, of the 24th ult. condemns a hawker of books, who has a wife and a numerous family, also a journeyman grocer, to the carcan for three successive days, then to be burnt in the hand, and afterwards sent to the galleys, and the hawker's wife to be confined in the prison of the hospital, for having sold “ The man of forty crowns,” published in the Mercury and other journals; also “ Ericia, or the Vestal,” a tragedy, which was to have been played by the French comedians; and “ Christianity unveiled.” The hard fate of this family greatly excites the compassion of the public.”

An edict has been issued at Rome, forbidding any altar to be raised for the future, in the streets of that city, on the feast of the holy Virgin, or on that of any saint.

The young prince, Gustavus, of Sweden, has lately visited the copper mines of that kingdom, in the habit of a miner, and went down one of them, which was fifty toises deep, where he employed two hours in examining it.

Madrid, September 13. The court has received a letter from captain Don Antonio Barcelo, by which we are informed, that he arrived the 2d instant at Barcelona, with the division of three xebecks under his command, together with an Algerine corsair, which he took the 31st ult. between the island of Ibiza and that of Majorca. The

corsair was bored for 20 guns, and had 18 mounted; her crew consisted of 209 men, of whom 145 were taken prisoners, the rest having been killed in the engagement, which lasted near seven hours, during which the Algerines defended themselves with great vigour. The Spaniards had but one man killed and four wounded.

Letters, dated September 18, have been received from Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander of the Museum, who lately set out on a voyage for the South-Seas, in the ship Endeavour: when these letters were dispatched, the ship was just going out of the Madeiras, and all in good health.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, July 30. We have advice from the island of St. John, that the superintendant and all the officers of government were safe arrived at Charlottetown, that the town plot was laid out, that the courts of justice were opened the 21st ult. with the usual formalities; that several settlers had arrived on different parts of the island, and were well pleased with the soil, which is extremely fertile: oysters, lobsters, and flat-fish, abound in every river; in some there are salmon and trout; and on the North side of the island there is plenty of cod-fish: partridges, ducks, and pigeons, also abound in their seasons: no fogs are seen there, but in general a serene air.

This morning, about two o'clock, the Plymouth and Exeter stage coach, which inns at the Bell-inn in Friday-street, was stopped in Belfond-lane, near Hounslow, by a highwayman, well mounted on a bay horse with a switch tail, who demanded the money

money of the passengers, when the guard shot him dead with a carbine on the spot: he appears to be about 30 years of age, short in stature, but stout and well set, with a drab furtout coat on: he was carried to the Bell in the said lane, where he lies in order to be owned.

Lord Aberdour, now earl of Morton, attended at St. James's, and delivered to his majesty the ensigns of the order of the thistle, with which his late father was invested. A chapter of the order of the thistle was then held, when his majesty was pleased to invest the marquis of Lothian with the ensigns of that most ancient order, in the room of the late earl of Morton.

A coal-meter's place, in the port of London, for 21 years, was sold for 6510*l.* and a corn-meter's for 3300*l.*

A very brisk action happened, between his majesty's cutter the Lord How, captain Cummins, commander, and two smuggling vessels from France, manned with Irish, off Milford. The action began in the afternoon, and lasted till night, when the smugglers under the favour of the darkness, and a brisk gale, made their escape.

Vienna, Oct. 1. On Monday last the empress queen gave a dinner, in the grand gallery of the castle of Schonbrun, to sixty-five little boys and girls, who had been inoculated in the hospital of Meydling, prior to the inoculation of the archdukes and the archduchess Theresa: her majesty, and their royal highnesses the archdukes and the archduchesses waited on the children at table, and afterwards gave to each a crown of the value of ten florins. Their pa-

rents were also entertained at another table in the castle; after which they were present at a German comedy; and at their return, musical instruments were sent to them, and they danced till night.

Paris, Oct. 21. The dearth of bread here being attributed to the monopolies of corn made by wealthy people under the pretence of exportation, it was moved, on Saturday last, in the chamber of vacations, to make enquiries for discovering the parties guilty; and at the same time the gentlemen of the law were ordered to give in their opinions, as yesterday, on this subject.

His Danish majesty, in order to encrease the commerce of his dominions, has declared the port of Gluckstadt a free port, and abolished all duties upon vessels which may pass the winter there, as well as all payments upon merchandize passing through that place.

By advices received from Corsica, we learn that when the king of France's edict and ordinances, which contain certain promises and menaces made to the Corsicans, were sent the 27th of last month to Paoli, he convoked, the next day, at Oletta, an assembly of the natives; at which the above edicts, and the Paris Gazette of August 15, were torn and trampled under feet by all the chiefs; and, at the breaking up of the council, they cried out, with all their might, to the people, "War! War!"

Basseterre, in St. Christopher's, July 23. By accounts from St. Croix, we hear, that on Friday last the 15th inst. a most dreadful fire happened there. It is said to have begun on Mr. Manning's estate, and in a short time to have communicated to nine other estates, destroy-
ing

ing in its course all their works, and above 1000 acres of canes. It lasted from ten in the forenoon to four in the afternoon, the wind blowing excessively hard all the time. The damage done cannot be justly ascertained; but it is supposed to exceed 250,000*l.* sterling. One white woman is missing, supposed to have perished in the flames, but we do not hear of any negroes being lost.

A gentleman of large fortune, near Maidenhead in Berkshire, aged 76; was married to a fine young girl, to whom he stood godfather in the year 1750. She is his fourth wife, and he has several children twice the age of their mother-in-law.

Died.] At Dunkirk, in an advanced age, col. Desmaretz, who had resided at that port, as first commissary of the court of England, ever since the last peace. He entered into the English service in the year 1709, and having served during the remainder of that war under the duke of Marlborough, he was employed in surveying the works of that place after the peace of Utrecht, in 1713.

At Paris, the 20th ult. M. Le Cat, doctor of physic, fellow of the royal society at London, and member of the academies of Peterburgh, Madrid, Porto, and Berlin.

Near St. John's Church, Westminster, Mrs. Churchill, mother of the late celebrated Mr. Charles Churchill, and likewise of Miss Patty Churchill, who died on Thursday last; so that the mother and daughter now both lie dead in the same house.

On Friday last died, aged 102, at her house in Richmond-buildings, Soho, Mrs. Davis: she retained her memory to the last, and could read

the smallest print without spectacles, till within a week of her death.

Mrs. Sparrow, of Kensington, aged ninety-five. She was formerly the widow of John Moreton, esq. of Slaugham, in Suffex, from whose estate she enjoyed a jointure upwards of seventy years.

At his grandson's house, in Horsleydown Fair-street, capt. Samuel Urwin, aged 104, who had been many years a commander in the East Country trade, and had followed the sea till within these 12 years.

At Petworth in Suffex, one Mary Prescott, aged 105, who had bore 37 children, most of whom are now living in good credit. Her death was occasioned at last by a cancer in her breast.

One Frazer, an invalid, in his majesty's royal hospital at Killmanham, near Dublin, aged upwards of 118 years. He served in all the campaigns made by the late king William, and was wounded in the trenches from Namur, at the siege of that place (where the king commanded in person), by a cannon ball, which carried away his right arm.

N O V E M B E R.

Mr. Wilkes's address to the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middlesex. 3d.

Gentlemen,

I cannot suppress the emotions of a grateful heart. I must pay you my best tribute of thanks for the many proofs of a noble and generous friendship, which you have continued to me in this prison for above six months. I will not lament my past sufferings, nor even a
harsh

harsh and cruel sentence, because I find that your favour and protection are extended to me in proportion to the increase of the persecutions I undergo. Every day gives a fresh mark of your kindness and affection: I trust that I may add likewise, of my firmness in the cause, as well as steady attachment to my friends, the supporters of freedom, and the constitution of our native country.

The parliament being summoned to meet the next week for the dispatch of business, I think it my duty to submit to you the particulars of my future conduct. I mean to petition the house of commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, in the full hope of a redress of all my grievances, which have arisen from various acts of arbitrary power exerted by the ministers, the illegalities respecting the two trials, and especially the alteration of the records. I have already lodged an appeal against the two sentences before the house of lords, as the supreme judicature of this kingdom; and I shall bring before their lordships the whole state of the legal proceedings, which I believe are no less erroneous and invalid, than those have already been declared to be which respected the outlawry. The meeting of parliament will suspend the important public cause against lord Halifax, which cannot be tried till the term following the next prorogation.

I look forward, gentlemen, to the happy moment of regaining my freedom, and of giving you in a British senate the clearest demonstration that the principles of liberty have taken a deep root in my heart. You shall find me a faithful guardian of the civil and religious liberties of the people of England, strenuous

and unwearied in my endeavours to destroy all the remains of despotic power among our freeborn countrymen. I shall think it a glorious reward of my toils, if, in one instance only, a point of the utmost moment, grand juries may, through my efforts, recover the power and right given them by the principles of the constitution, which are at present entirely lost in the mode of proceeding by information, so long, to the great grievance of the subject, practised both by the attorney-general and the judges of the court of king's bench. In this, and every other point of national liberty, I shall earnestly beg your assistance. I hope at all times in public business to have the advantage of your counsels, to perfect the plan of securing and guarding the liberties of the freest nation in the world, against future attacks of wicked ministers, or even encroachments of the crown; which security can only be obtained by the most wholesome laws and the wisest regulations, built on the firm basis of Magna Charta, the great preserver of the lives, freedom, and property of Englishmen. I am,

Gentlemen,

Under increasing obligations,
Your faithful and obedient
humble servant,
JOHN WILKES.

King's-Bench Prison,

Thursday, Nov. 3, 1768.

Letters from Stockholm say, the royal college of physicians there, having sent to the house destined for inoculation an hundred children, between the ages of nine and fourteen, all of them have been inoculated, and had the small-pox, without the least accident. The principal members of the college have also inoculated their own children.

A young

A young woman, daughter to Mr. Benson, near Rippon in Yorkshire, lately fell into a trance as she was eating her dinner : being put to bed, she continued as in a sound sleep for five days ; she then recovered, but in two days after relapsed, and continued as before three days longer. Though she received no nutriment while she was in a trance, each time of her awaking she was in good spirits, and without the least symptom of weakness.

Being the first day of term, 7th. Mr. Bingley, bookseller, surrendered himself in the court of king's bench (according to his recognizance which he had entered into), to record his appearance, and to have his bail discharged. Their lordships desired he would enter into a new recognizance, which was to answer interrogatories. This Mr. Bingley refused, saying, that his friends and the people of England in general had formed so dreadful an idea of interrogatories, that no person would be bail for him on such conditions. He was then informed by the court, that, if he could not find bail, he must stand committed. To which he replied, that he would suffer a life of imprisonment sooner than take an oath to answer interrogatories, by which he might be the means of accusing himself ; and that he was provided (either by himself or council) with arguments, which he humbly hoped their lordships would do him the favour to hear, against the process by attachment. He was answered, that to argue it was against the rules of the court and the laws of the land. The latter, Mr. Bingley assured their lordships, he was not satisfied of ; for that he did not know, that the law of the land would oblige him on a

criminal accusation to accuse himself ; and, after about half an hour's debate between the court and Mr. Bingley, he was ordered into the custody of the marshal of the king's-bench prison.

This day his majesty went 8th. to the house of peers, and, having opened the parliament with the usual solemnity, made a most gracious speech from the throne to both houses. The reader will see the speech, addresses, &c. in our State Papers.

About seven o'clock in the evening, her majesty was taken in labour, of which notice was immediately sent to her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, the two secretaries of state, and the ladies of the bed-chamber, &c. who attended ; when, at half an hour past eight, her majesty was safely delivered of a princess. Her majesty and the princess were yesterday as well as could be expected.

This day, a great number of the nobility attended at the 9th. queen's house, to enquire after her majesty's and the young princess's health, and they were all entertained with cake and caudle.

Two messengers were sent away to the court of Mecklenburgh, and also to other courts, with dispatches, to notify the safe delivery of her majesty.

At seven o'clock in the evening, the two young princes of Mecklenburgh, brothers to her majesty, arrived at St. James's, from Germany, who were immediately conducted to the queen's house.

Private contributions have been raised among some gentlemen in Scotland, in behalf of Paoli, and a present of 32 pieces of ordnance has

has been actually sent from thence to Corfica, at the expence of the subscribers.

Extract of a letter from Norwich.

“ The price of leather having, in the space of about two years, risen to a degree before unknown; tanned hides being, about two years ago, sold currently for 9s. 6d. the stone, are now advanced to the price of 14s. 6d. nor can any person that does not buy large quantities have them at that extraordinary price, though their payment is prompt: the case with the calf-skins is the same, in that time they are advanced from 18s. to 1 l. 6s. per stone. These are the grievances the manufacturers of leather at present labour under; and they are come to a resolution to request of their members, by a petition from themselves to parliament, for a redress in favour of the poor (the burthen upon whom they can hardly conceive) as well as themselves, that such remedies may be applied as they in their wisdom shall think fit, whether by the taking off the drawback, encouraging the importation, or such means as may be thought most proper.

11th. Early in the morning it began to rain at Birmingham, and continued incessantly for 36 hours, which caused the greatest flood that has been remembered for 40 years in that neighbourhood.

12th. In the afternoon, about four o'clock, a melancholy catastrophe happened at the duke of Grafton's house, now building on Hay-hill; while upwards of fifty men were at work within-side of it, part of the inside partition walls

fell down, and buried several of them in the ruins; those who escaped began immediately to dig out their companions; and, after some time, they took out nine men, two of whom were quite dead, others terribly bruised, and some with their limbs broken; four of them were carried to the Middlesex hospital, and two to St. George's hospital.

About one in the morning Mr. William Pimlot, of 14th. Symond's-inn, was murdered by a woman with whom he had formerly cohabited. On making some disturbance in the inn, he got up to charge her with the watch, when she plunged a penknife to his heart, which killed him in a few minutes. She was immediately apprehended, and committed to Newgate, where she behaves with becoming sorrow, wishing for death, being tired of the world.

St. James's, November 16. This day the right honourable the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, waited on his majesty; and James Eyre, esq. the recorder, made their compliments in the following address:

“ Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, most humbly beg leave to express our sincere and hearty congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another princess.

Every increase of domestic happiness to your majesty and your most amiable consort will always fill the hearts of your faithful citizens

tizens of London with joy and gratitude to the divine goodness.

Permit us, Sir, to offer you our most unfeigned assurances of duty and affection to your royal person; and we most ardently pray, that your reign may be long and prosperous; that loyalty to your majesty, submission to the laws, the love of true constitutional liberty, and a well-governed zeal for the common welfare, may animate your majesty's subjects throughout every part of your extensive empire.

Signed by order of court,
JAMES HODGES."

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer:

"I receive with the greatest pleasure this dutiful and affectionate address; and return you my hearty thanks for your congratulations on the happy delivery of the queen and the birth of a princess, as well as for the repeated assurances you give me of your loyalty and attachment to my person and family.

The preservation of the religion, laws, and liberties of my people, in every part of my dominions, is essential to their true happiness, and is, therefore, the great object of my attention.—These are the principles which ever have been, and ever shall be, the sole rule of my government."

They were all received very graciously; and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

Yesterday Mr. Richard Webb hanged himself in New Ludgate, Bishopsgate-street, where he had been for a short time a prisoner: he was lately a very reputable fil-

versmith in the Quakers-buildings, Smithfield.

This morning, at two o'clock, died at his house 17th. in Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the 76th year of his age, his grace Thomas Pelham Holles, duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and duke of Newcastle-under-line in the county of Stafford, marquis and earl of Clare; viscount Haughton, and baron Pelham of Laughton and of Stanmere, and baronet, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county and town of Nottingham; steward, keeper, and warden of the forest of Sherwood, and park of Folewood, in the county of Nottingham, and recorder of the town of Nottingham; one of the governors of the Charter-house, knight of the most noble order of the garter, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, chancellor of the university of Cambridge, fellow of the royal society, and LL.D. His grace was born August 1, 1693, and succeeded his father as baron Pelham of Laughton, Feb. 23, 1711-12; and by the last will and testament of his uncle John Holles, duke of Newcastle, who died July 15, 1711, was adopted his heir, and authorised to bear the name and arms of Holles. His grace was married April 2, 1717, to the lady Harriet Godolphin, daughter of the right honourable Francis earl of Godolphin, by the lady Henrietta his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of his grace John late duke of Marlborough, but has no issue by her grace.—By the death of his grace, without issue, the title of duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne becomes extinct; but the title of duke

duke of Newcastle-under-line, which was granted to his grace in 1756, by king George II. devolves to the earl of Lincoln, and the barony of Pelham comes to Thomas Pelham, of Stanmere, esq. member of parliament for Suffex, and a privy counsellor.

This morning an express was sent to Bath, to acquaint her grace the duchess of Newcastle, who is much recovered, with the death of the duke.

The estate of his grace the late duke of Newcastle, when he first came into possession of it, is said to have been worth 50,000*l.* per annum, which he greatly reduced in the service of his king and country; notwithstanding which, he nobly refused to accept a large pension, when he retired from public business. In private life, his character was very amiable; he was affable and religious, having divine service constantly performed twice a day in his family, both in town and country, and at stated times the sacrament was administered, at which he constantly communicated. He received the same the day before he died, from the hands of the bishop of Salisbury; and his behaviour in his dying moments was perfectly calm, pious, and resigned.

Paris, Nov. 4. Inflammatory papers have been found stuck up in different parts of this city, which the commissaries of the police have torn down, and it is assured that the president of the parliament has sent them to the king. The police is endeavouring to detect the authors of these papers, and some people have been taken up even for talking of them.

All our public diversions are crowded with people, in hopes of seeing the king of Denmark, who omits nothing that is worth notice. When he went to the Gobelins, the duke de Duras acquainted him, that he was charged by the king his master to desire him to chuse a piece of that fine tapestry which was most agreeable to him; and he was pleased to make choice of that which represents the history of Esther.

Berne, Nov. 10. A woman here, whose son was named Isaac, and the husband Abraham, took it into her head that she was under an obligation to sacrifice her son, for the expiation of her sins, and actually performed the sacrifice upon her toilet, which she converted into a kind of altar; persuading her husband that it was a good and laudable act. They are both taken up, and imprisoned; and, excepting their fanaticism, appear to be both in their right senses.

This morning, at eight o'clock, the remains of his 23d. grace the late duke of Newcastle were carried from his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, in order to be interred in the ancient family vault at Laughton in Suffex, in the following order: 1. The two porters, mounted on milk-white horses, leading the van. 2. Eight of his grace's domestics in mourning cloaks, mounted on grey horses. 3. A gentleman on horseback, uncovered, bearing a ducal coronet, richly gilt, laid on a crimson velvet cushion with gold tassels, two men, with one hand on the horse, walking on each side. 4. The corpse, in a hearse drawn by six horses. 5. Four mourning coaches, drawn by four horses

horses each, in which were his grace's principal gentlemen. 6. A gentleman, followed by six livery servants in mourning cloaks, all on horseback, closed the procession.

The dukedom of Newcastle-under-line is, we are informed, limited to the male issue of the present duke, by his late lady the countess of Lincoln, eldest daughter of the late right honourable Henry Pelham, by whom his grace has three sons living.

His excellency count de Czer-nichew, the new Russian ambassador, arrived at his house in Soho-square from Petersburg, but left from Calais.

Extract of a letter from Porto Ferraro, Oct. 9.

“ After a continual drought of five months, there fell such a heavy and abundant rain last Sunday, that the like was never before known in the memory of man. It has caused great damages, both in town and country. The lower part of the town was entirely under water, and all the goods in the shops and warehouses much damaged. In the country, whole vineyards have been torn up and washed away by the torrents, and others covered with slime and stones; and in the village of Rio, several mills have been destroyed.”

A letter from Nottingham, dated Nov. 19, says, “ The heavy rains, attended with snow, which fell for 30 hours together the latter end of last week, occasioned the greatest flood we have had these many years; not only the rivers Trent, Derwent, and Dove, but all the lesser brooks, overflowed their banks, and have done much damage. Great numbers of sheep,

grazing near Castle-Dunnington, Emmington, and Sawley, have been swept away, the waters rising so suddenly that the owners could not save them, without risking their own lives. In Lancashire and Cheshire, especially near Chapple-Frith, the snow lay three feet deep; and a brisk wind from the north-east so filled the roads, that they were obliged to be cut through before the carriers could pass, which occasioned many to postpone their stages.”

John Urquhart, alias Richards, for robbing Dr. 24th. Piggot of his watch and a guinea, near Cranford-bridge; Patrick Hanlon and William Miller, for robbing Mrs. Rogers of a guinea and a crown, near Hampstead; and Edward Williams, for returning from transportation, were executed at Tyburn.

John Andrew Martin, a Dane, was committed to Newgate, charged with breaking open and robbing several houses in and about London. There was found in his lodgings, plate and goods to the value of near 3000*l*. One person in Foster-lane he had robbed of plate to the amount of 600*l*. and a weaver in Spital-fields swore to 27 pieces of silk, 26 of which were found in his custody.

Mr. Steare, publisher of the North Britain extraordinary, No. 4, and Messrs. Pridden and Williams, sellers of the same, were summoned before the court of king's-bench; the first has been sentenced to suffer three months imprisonment; the second fined 6*s*. 8*d*. the latter 13*s*. 4*d*. and discharged. Mr. Bret, seller of the North Briton, No. 50, was fined 6*s*. 8*d*. and discharged.

The late Mr. Titley, envoy to the court of Denmark, and fellow of Trinity college, having left 500*l.* to the university of Cambridge, the vice chancellor has appropriated it to the building an amphitheatre for public lectures and musical performances, and has added a benefaction of twenty guineas. The reverend Dr. Long, professor Shepherd, and Mr. Alderson, have also subscribed ten guineas each.

Mr. Seaton's annual prize is this year adjudged to Mr. Jenner, of Sidney college, for his poem on the destruction of Nineveh.

25th. His majesty went, with the usual state, to the house of peers, attended by the duke of Ancafter and the earl of Denbigh; and gave the royal assent to the bill for prohibiting, for a further limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, biscuit, and starch, and also the extraction of spirits from low wines.

Naples, October 25. In memory of the cessation of the great eruption of mount Vesuvius last year, attributed to a miracle of St. Januarius, a marble statue has been erected by the city of Naples upon Maddalena bridge; at the bottom of the pedestal an inscription has been lately placed, of which the following is a translation:

Clement XIII. Pope, grants one hundred days indulgences to ties quoties, for ever, to each believer, who devoutly invokes this statue of our patron St. Januarius.—By brief, dated the 10th of May, 1768.

Copenhagen, Nov. 7. In consideration of the high price of

rye, and to relieve the inhabitants of this capital, the college of the chamber of finances hath ordered ten thousand tons of that commodity to be taken out of the king's magazines, in order to be sold among the people at two crowns and four marks Danish the ton.

Rome, Oct. 6. The prelate Azpuni, minister from Spain to the holy see, has received from his court 18,000 Roman crowns, which he has orders to distribute among the Spanish jesuits at Bologna, Ferrara, and Ravenna; and 4,500 more to be distributed among those in the district of Ancona, and in the other parts of Romania.

Several pirates and murderers have been apprehended and brought to the Marshalsea, of whom the following is an account: a set of daring fellows for upwards of seven years past, most of whom lived at Hastings in Suffex, and, during that time, boarded and robbed several ships coming up the channel, and in particular boarded a Dutch ship homeward bound, plundered the ship, murdered all the crew, and then sunk the ship. At last they were discovered by their bragging to one another how the Dutchman wriggled about when they had cut him on the back bone with an ax: upon this, information was given to the government, who immediately ordered a detachment of two hundred soldiers to march from London for Hastings, with strict charge not to let the least word transpire that could give any person suspicion of what they came for; and also, if any disturbance should happen in the town, not to interfere therein; upon their

arrival there, or the next day after, the mayor of Hastings was walking in the town, when he was interrogated by one of the gang (as they went by the name of Ruxey's crew, or gang) what the soldiers came for, upon which the mayor answered him he could not tell; upon which they assaulted the mayor, who called to the soldiers to assist him; and they, having orders not to intermeddle in any disturbance, refused their assistance; but, upon their officer's appearing, they immediately seized three of the gang, who, together with several others, have been sent to London. A man of war and a cutter lay off Hastings for some time to receive them, the appearance of which gave the gang more uneasiness than the arrival of the soldiers.

They write from Boston, New England, that, from the first arrival of the troops and men of war, all trade had been at a stand, no business being transacted at the custom-house, or any of the public offices.

The following is a translation of the charge given by the grand vizir to the new grand vizir at his installation:

"Thou Hamzey Pacha, my grand vizir, and absolute minister, who hast been raised to the circuit of my imperial palace, and whose behaviour and fidelity have been approved; I have chosen thee, in preference to all my other vizirs, to intrust thee with my imperial seal. In consequence of which, if thou conductest the affairs of the slaves of the Deity with the requisite fidelity, in protecting and favouring the poor, and by conforming thyself to my imperial mind, thou wilt be beloved in this

world, and in that which is to come. Mehemed Pacha, thy predecessor, drawn away by his extreme avarice, and by some evil counsels, having disgraced, by his corruption, the honour of my sublime porte, has been therefore deprived."

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, October 10.

"By the journals of the professors Gmelin and Pallas we learn, that the former has discovered in the mountains of Walda a number of coal-mines and other minerals, near Kresteskoï-Jam, on both shores of the river Gremetcha; as also another coal-mine of a remarkable good sort not far from the village Usties, pretty near the river Krupiza, and which extends above twenty wersts around, besides mines of alum, vitriol, copper, and iron. Professor Pallas assures us, that he has discovered an animal plant, of a very curious nature, and which he takes to be a species of the freshwater polype. He adds, that near Fedojtewa he found beautiful agates, with a multitude of petrifications, and likewise a number of pieces of jasper, agate, and topazes, in the rivulet of Sungir."

There is now living at Chertsey, in Surrey, one Groves, a hamper and broom-maker, who has been married only eight years, and has had by his wife sixteen children, fifteen of which are now living; the other was drowned accidentally a few weeks ago.

The wife of Mr. Shury, cooper, in Vine-street, Westminster, was delivered of two fine boys, which, together with all her former children, by Mr. Shury, makes in the whole 26; and what is still more remarkable, she has been brought

to bed twice within the space of one year last past, and had twins each time, being four children in twelve months.

Died.] Mr. Bamford, hatter, in Shire-lane, Temple-bar; commonly called the Giant, on account of his extraordinary stature. It is said, that 200l. was offered for his body by the surgeons for dissection. He was thirty-six years of age, has left a wife (who was brought to bed of a son the day he died), and two children. She has been very near death since her delivery from the bigness of the child, but is now better.

At Croyden, Peter Wilmot, esq. late a scarlet dyer, said to be worth near 60,000l.

In Tothill-fields Bridewell, aged 68, Mr. Carl Gotlick Ulman, cabinet-maker, in Wild-street: he was unhappily engaged in procuring artificers to go abroad; for which he was last sessions tried at Guildhall, Westminster, and found guilty: but in regard of his age was sentenced only to three months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 200l. with which sentence he was so affected, having till that time lived in good credit, that he was immediately taken ill, and continued in a languishing condition ever since, which is about three weeks.

At Hackney, aged near 90, Peter Purchas, esq.

At Stratford, aged 103, Thomas Crosby, gent. who had been formerly one of the cocket-writers in the long room at the custom-house.

Thursday se'nnight died, in the alms-house belonging to the Brewers company, at Aldenham in Hertfordshire, Mrs. Bampton, aged 127 years.

D E C E M B E R.

The consequence of the late heavy rains appears in a dread-^{5th.}ful manner by the floods, which extend from Stratford, northward, all over the marshes for many miles up the sides of the river Lee. On Friday and Saturday the stream ran through the arches over the road beyond Lee-bridge, in a torrent like that at the tail of a mill; but on Sunday morning it greatly abated, and by eleven o'clock the ways were passable. On Saturday a poor man, driving some cows from the low grounds in Hackney marshes, was carried away by the force of the stream, and drowned in Lee river. The inhabitants of Stratford, &c. had the waters so high in their houses, that they were obliged to have scaffolds erected, by which, and the use of ladders, they got in at the chamber windows. In many places the stream ran so high, that the drivers of the stages were obliged to open the coach doors to allow a passage for the water, the weight of which would otherwise have overset the carriages. The Exeter stage-coach, which set out yesterday morning between one and two from the Bell in Friday-street, was overset by the violence of the waters on this side Staines, and all the inside passengers, namely, Mr. Foy, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Coleman, Mrs. Tyrell and her two children, were drowned, together with four horses: the coachman, guard, and one outside passenger, were saved, after being driven more than half a mile by the impetuosity of the current. In St. George's-fields, Dr. Townshend's house and gardens were overflowed, and a fine large

bear was drowned. Up the Thames, the tide of flood is so obstructed, by the freshes from innumerable rivulets, that it is with the utmost difficulty the craft can make their way up the river. In Berkshire, several sheep and horses at Batty farm are drowned; the banks of the Kennet and Lodden are quite overflowed; Burfield bridge is entirely washed away; part of Twyford bridge is broken down, and numbers of people are obliged to leave their houses; in short, the whole looks like a sea. In Essex, a black servant of William Stapleton, esq. of Danbury-hall, in attempting to cross the river at Chelmsford on horseback, was carried away by the rapidity of the stream; both the servant and horse were drowned. In Suffolk, most of the fields, meadows, &c. are entirely under water; near a thousand men are hired to mend the roads and make drains to carry the floods off. In Nottingham, at East Retford, one neighbour was obliged to assist another, by getting ladders, and helping them out of the windows; the cries of the poor women and children were shocking. The tradesmen who live near to the river have suffered greatly in their warehouses, and the loss cannot be computed: the current came into the market-place; but luckily no lives are lost. On the north road, the mail, which should have arrived on Saturday morning, did not arrive till Sunday: and on the western, carriages were retarded for several hours, at Cranford-bridge, Hounslow-heath, Longford, Colnbrooke, &c. &c.

At Gloucester, the express was retarded ten hours by the floods,

which in ever county are higher than can be remembered.

Such a general inundation as the present has scarcely been remembered. The flat country in Herefordshire and Shropshire is a perfect sea, so that the roads are impassable.

Extract of a Letter from Paris,
Nov. 28.

“ On the 24th, the duke of Orleans gave a most magnificent entertainment to the king of Denmark, to which all the principal nobility were invited. The supper was served at 12 tables. That of the king of Denmark, at which were present the duke of Orleans, who performed the honours of it, mademoiselle, the prince de Conde, and the ministers of the king, consisted of 90 covers. His Danish majesty handed mademoiselle to her place. The duke de Chartres did the honours of the second table, which consisted of 99 covers. The 12 tables consisted in all of 672 covers, and were served with great order and dispatch. The supper was preceded by a ball, to which 1500 persons of all ranks were admitted. On the 22d, his Danish majesty was entertained by the prince de Soubise.”

They write from Worcester, that on Monday the 21st of last month, the quicksilver in the barometer was remarkably low; and on Tuesday lower than scarce ever before remembered. The air was so very light, that the cylinder of mercury supported thereby measured but twenty-eight inches. The cause thereof is apprehended to be great storms at a distance, perhaps at sea.

A gentleman of Exeter says, that the barometer was on the 23d half

half an inch lower than he ever saw it, who is upwards of 78 years of age. It was 27 inches and a half on the scale. We have received the like accounts from several other places; and some pretend to prognosticate we shall not have any settled fair weather for four months to come.

They write from Modbury in Devonshire, that the barometers there were lower the 21st, 22d, and 23d, than has been known these ten years.

One day last week James Ellis, of Colney-street, in Hertfordshire, had a turnip dug out of his ground that weighed seventy-three pounds, which he sold for a penny, after he had previously won five guineas from a man that wagered him that sum, that he could not produce him one of that weight.

7th. The young princess was baptized by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, in the grand council room at St. James's, by the name of Augusta Sophia. The sponsors were the eldest prince of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and the dutchesses of Ancafter and Northumberland, as proxies for the queen of Denmark and the princess of Brunswick.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

“ A case which lately happened in one of the hospitals of this city greatly engaged the attention of gentlemen of the faculty. The unhappy object had the stone to a great degree, from which he suffered the most excruciating pains. Upon examining him with the probe, the stone was discovered to be of an amazing size, and when it was extracted, it weighed 26 ounces; whereas the largest that have been found have not exceeded seven or eight ounces. It is

very remarkable, that the patient suffered little or no pain till within about a fortnight of his being cut. The most skillful anatomists doubted the case till they were eye-witnesses of the operation.

Edinburgh, Dec. 3. Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, part of the walls and roof of the church adjoining to the palace of Holyrood-house gave way and fell down; and last night the most of the remainder also shared the same fate; so that now that fine edifice is entirely destroyed. This accident is said to be owing to the enormous weight of a new stone roof laid over it some years ago, which the walls, it is thought, were unable to support. The pillars and ornaments of this church, though for many years past waste, and almost ruinous, were greatly admired, as one of the finest Gothic remains in the island. The fine vaults, where part of the royal family, several of the nobility, and a great number of the gentry were deposited, are now under the ruins.

This morning, a little before 11 o'clock, the sheriffs 8th. opened the poll for a knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, at Brentford, which was carried on with much tranquillity till about a quarter after two; at which time it was generally thought that Mr. serjeant Glynn had polled a greater number than sir W. B. Proctor, when on a sudden a great riot ensued; the mob mounted the hustings, attempted to seize some of the poll-books, and entirely put a stop to the business. On this, great numbers of freeholders were hurt in trying to get away, others came home directly, and the remainder of the day was a scene of confusion.

The

The following spirited address, which appeared the next day in the papers, together with the ensuing consequences of this riot, will sufficiently serve to shew the nature and design of it.

“ To the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middlesex.

Gentlemen,

The warm professions of gratitude, so frequently uttered by those who feel no gratitude to their constituents, because the means by which they succeed take off all obligation, make me at a loss for terms to express myself on so signal, so generous, and so glorious a support as I have met with from you.

Every means employed, every influence exerted during a six months canvass, have not been able to divert a great majority of you from espousing the cause of a candidate, whom you supposed a friend to the CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE, and in whom you hoped to find a zealous defender of the rights and liberties of his country.

Honour or infamy will deservedly attend me, in the same manner as my future conduct shall answer or disappoint your expectations. I do not owe your support to any personal friendship or connexions; and am therefore free, even from the temptation of leaning to them: my obligations are to the public, and to the public I will return them.

For my conduct in the course of this election, I can appeal even to my adversaries; and the truth of my declaration to you has been most convincingly proved, by the infamous behaviour of my opponents, in their lawless interruption of the poll, when a mob of hired ruffians were, at a signal, let loose upon the

peaceable, unarmed, and inoffensive freeholders of the county of Middlesex, in order to destroy those whom they could not corrupt, and to wrest from them by violence that freedom of election, which every undue and unconstitutional interposition has failed to overthrow.

The sheriffs, and every person present, were witnesses of a scene never before exhibited at an election. A desperate set of ruffians, with *Liberty and Proctor* in their hats, without the least opposition, without the least provocation, or cause of quarrel, destroying those who did not lift up a hand in their defence. Sir William, to whom I called to go with me and face this mob, made me no answer, and left me: I remained the last man upon the hustings.

However, I live, gentlemen, to assert not so much my election, as *your* rights; and I pledge myself to you, that your blood, so wantonly shed yesterday, shall be vindicated, and the charge brought home both to the hired and the hirers. The more exalted their stations, and the more privileged their persons, the louder is the call for justice; and the more necessary its execution. Whether as your representative, or as a private gentleman, I pledge myself to you to go through with this business, or to perish in the attempt.

The freedom of a county election is the last sacred privilege we have left; and it does not become any honest Englishman to survive it. For my own part, I will not. And if by this declaration I may seem to depart from that moderation which has always particularly marked my character, it is because I think tameness in a cause like this is infamy. There is virtue still left in this country;

try ; we are come to a crisis, and the consequence of this struggle will determine whether we shall be free-men or slaves.

It is at present depending before the house of commons, what measures shall be next pursued in regard to this election. When they have decided, I will give you the earliest notice possible ; and I promise you that no discouragement shall ever make me desert you, who have shewn that you will not desert yourselves. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most grateful, and
faithful humble servant,

Bloomsbury-squ. JOHN GLYNN.”
Dec. 9, 1768.

The lord-mayor behaved at the Old Bailey, upon this occasion, in such a manner as will always secure him the esteem of his fellow citizens. When the jury was called, his lordship asked them, upon their honour, if any of them were freeholders of Middlesex ; it appeared that about eighteen of them were so, on which his lordship immediately dismissed them, that they might not be hindered from discharging their duty at Brentford.

They write from Florence, that the first shock of the earthquake, which was felt lately at Santa Sofia, on the frontiers of the ecclesiastical state, happened about eleven o'clock in the evening, and so violent as to throw down several of the weaker houses, especially in the country around. The inhabitants, who were all a-bed, being waked by it, fled towards the fields ; but in their flight a second shock, more terrible than the first, happened, by which the strongest buildings were overturned, a number of persons buried under the ruins, and the great bridge which separates Santa Sofia from the

ecclesiastical state, and cost that community upwards of thirty thousand crowns, split through the middle from one end to the other.

They also say, that the senator, John Baptist Nelli, is sent by the grand duke to St. Sofia, to enquire into the most pressing wants of the inhabitants, whom the late earthquake hath reduced to a most deplorable condition, in order to relieve them. All the houses and churches of the communities of Specia, Campo Sonaldo, Gaballe and S. Flora, have also been thrown down ; and not a building of any kind remains standing at Berletta, except the church and the curate's house.

Letters from Florence of the 12th ult. mention, that the grand duke hath suppressed every tax upon corn, oil, and other commodities, to prevent provisions becoming dear.

We are assured from Brest, that the captain of the king's frigate, called the Enjouée, is arrived there, and confirms the great utility of the sieur Poissonnier's method of making sea water fresh, his crew and himself having drank several hogshheads of sea-water prepared in that manner, without the least inconvenience. [This method of making salt-water fresh was first practised by our countryman Dr. Lind, from whom the French physician has taken the process.]

They write from Scania in Sweden, that the mortality among the cattle in that province is considerably lessened this year ; and, what is worthy of attention in every country where the contagion may prevail, they remark, that all such infected beasts as have been shut up in stables where horses were kept, have every one recovered in a few days.

A prin-

A printer, named de Coignard, has lately died at Paris, in whose possession were found, at his death, no less than 73,000 louis d'ors. Besides this sum, he had at the fleur Bel's, first valet de chambre to the king, a million of livres in ready money, with about 500,000 more at the duke de Nevers, and a further sum of 100,000 livres at the abbe d'Olivet's; making in the whole near 150,000*l.* sterling.

10th. Last night, the remains of the late marchioness of Tavistock were brought from Lisbon to her late house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and will in a few days be interred at Cheneys, in the county of Bucks.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this sessions seventy-eight prisoners were tried; seven received sentence of death, one to be transported for fourteen years, twenty-six for seven years, five to be whipped, and two branded.

On Monday, Mr. Bingley, bookseller, was, by writ of Habeas Corpus, brought before Sir Jos. Yates, at his house in Bedford Row, where, on entering into two different recognizances for his appearance only on the first day of next term, in the court of king's-bench, he was discharged.

St. James's, Dec. 12. A chapter of the most noble order of the garter having been summoned to meet this day, the knights companions, with the officers of the order hereafter mentioned, all in their mantles, attended the sovereign; and being called over by Garter king of arms, a procession was made to the great council chamber, in the following order:

Marquis of Rockingham,
Earl of Hertford — Duke of Northumberland,
Duke of Newcastle,
Duke of Bedford,

His royal highness the Duke of Gloucester,

Black Rod—Register—Garter,
The Chancellor—Prelate,
The SOVEREIGN.

The sovereign and knights companions being seated, the chancellor signified his majesty's pleasure for filling up the vacant stall; and as, by the statutes, none but a knight can be elected, his grace the duke of Marlborough was conducted by Garter and Black Rod to the sovereign, and knighted with the sword of state.

The chapter then proceeding to the election, George duke of Marlborough was declared duly elected; whereupon, being received at the door by the two junior knights companions, and conducted to the sovereign, he was invested with the garter, ribbon, and George, as usual, the chancellor pronouncing the admonitions.

Garter then calling over the knights companions, a procession was made back in the same order as before.

At the queen's house, an inoculation for the small-pox was performed on the princess royal and prince William; and their royal highnesses were put under the care of sir Clifton Wintringham, physician to his majesty, sir John Pringle, physician to the queen, Cæsar Hawkins, esq; serjeant surgeon, and Pennell Hawkins, esq; surgeon to the queen.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated
Nov. 30, 1768.

“ The entertainment given to the king

king of Denmark by the prince of Condé at Chantilly, surpassed every other, except that given by the king our sovereign. It was on Monday last the 28th instant. It being free to all persons, it is computed that there were at least 6000 persons at it; there went such a prodigious concourse of the nobility and gentry of both sexes to it, that the street of St. Dennis, which is longer and wider than Holborn in London, was filled with their carriages from end to end; insomuch that there was no room to pass thro' it on foot. The entertainment continued three days and three nights; during which there was an open house kept for all comers and goers without exception. There was likewise a most grand hunt in the forest of Chantilly, by candle-light. After a wild boar had been chased for a good while, he was killed by a nobleman, with a bow and arrow."

14th. The poll for a knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex ended, when the numbers stood thus:

For Mr. serjeant Glynn	—	1542
For sir W. B. Proctor	—	1278

Majority for Mr. Glynn 264. whereby Mr. Glynn was by the sheriffs declared to be duly elected.

It is said that the number polled at this election exceeds by forty-two the greatest number that ever was known to poll at any preceding election.

The election was carried on with the utmost tranquillity and regularity, without the least appearance of disorder, except that a few snow-balls were thrown at the friends of one of the candidates; but the constables interposing, all was quiet.

Edward Umfreville, esq; 15th. one of the coroners for the county of Middlesex, took an inquisition upon the body of George Clarke, a young gentleman, then lying dead, at the White Hart, in Welbeck-street, in the parish of Marybone, before a very respectable jury of neighbours, summoned to enquire how he came by his death; when it appeared to them, from very clear and positive evidence, that it was occasioned by a blow given him by a stick or bludgeon at Brentford election, on the 8th inst. from a person or persons, of the mob concerned in the riot on that day, at the time of the said election. The jury, very prudently, desired to have the assistance and opinion of a surgeon, when a very eminent one was sent for, and, after opening the head of the deceased, examining him in a very particular manner, and giving his opinion, that the said blow was the cause of his death, the jury, without the least hesitation, unanimously gave in their verdict to be wilful murder, by some person or persons unknown.

The whole livery of the worshipful company of cordwainers met at their hall in Distaff-lane, and came to a resolution to apply to parliament, in order to have the drawback taken off leather; there having been so much exported of late as to have almost doubled the price it formerly sold for.

His Danish majesty was to take his departure from Paris the 8th inst. and had settled his route, in order to return to his own dominions, as follows: he was to go from Paris to Ferre; on the 9th he goes to Chalons; to Verdun on the 10th; to Metz on the 11th; to Nancy on the 12th.

the 12th; the 14th to Luneville; the 15th to Savern; 16th to Straßburgh; 19th to Weissenburgh; 20th by Laudau to Mannheim; 23d to Heidelberg; 24th to Hanau; 27th to Gießen; 28th to Jesbourg; 29th to Cassel; 1st of January to Seefon; 2d to Brunswick; 5th to Oultzen or Elbstorff; and on the 6th his majesty intended lying at Altena.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated Nov. 25.

“Our excellent sovereign is continually displaying instances of the goodness of his heart. A courier is just arrived with an order from his majesty, that collections be made on Sunday next, not only in the churches of this capital, and other places in Zealand, but also in those of all the commercial towns in the kingdom, in favour of the poor disidents of Poland.”

The empress of Russia, willing to encourage the fine arts in her dominions, has assigned an annual sum of 5000 rubles for the translation of foreign learned works into the Russian language.

Hague, Dec. 6. Upon the prince of Orange's notifying, on Friday last, the pregnancy of her royal highness his consort, to the principal colleges of the republic, deputations were sent to compliment him; and public prayers are ordered for the princess's happy delivery throughout the United Provinces.

18th. Institution of the new Royal Academy of arts.

His majesty, ever ready to encourage useful improvements, and always intent upon promoting every branch of polite knowledge, hath been graciously pleased to institute in this metropolis a royal academy of arts, to be under his majesty's

own immediate patronage, and under the direction of forty artists of the first rank in their several professions.

The principal object of this institution, is to be the establishment of well-regulated schools of design, where students in the arts may find that instruction which hath so long been wanted, and so long wished for in this country. For this end therefore, there will be a winter academy, of living models of different characters to draw after, and a summer academy, of living models of different characters to paint after; there will also be laymen, with all sorts of draperies, both ancient and modern, and choice casts of all the celebrated antique statues, groups, and basso relievos. Nine of the ablest academicians, elected annually from among the forty, are to attend these schools by rotation, to set the figures, to examine the performances of the students, to advise and instruct them, and to turn their attention towards that branch of the arts for which they shall seem to have the aptest disposition.

And in order to instruct the students in the principles and laws of composition, to strengthen their judgment, to form their taste of design and colouring, to point out to them the beauties and imperfections of celebrated performances, and the particular excellencies and defects of great masters, to fit them for an unprejudiced study of books, and to lead them into the readiest and most efficacious paths of study, there are appointed, a professor of painting, a professor of architecture, one of anatomy, and one of perspective, who are annually to read a certain number of public lectures in the schools, calcu-

calculated for the purposes above recited.

Furthermore, there will be a library of books of architecture, sculpture, painting, and all the sciences relating thereto; also of prints of bas-reliefs, vases, trophies, ornaments, ancient and modern dresses, customs and ceremonies, instruments of war and arts, utensils of sacrifice, and all other things useful to students in the arts.

The admission to all these establishments will be free to all students properly qualified to reap advantage from such studies as are there cultivated. - The professors and academicians, who instruct in the schools, have each of them proper salaries annexed to their employments; as have also the treasurer, the keeper of the royal academy, the secretary, and all other persons employed in the management of the said institution; and his majesty hath, for the present, allotted a large house in Pall-Mall for the purposes of the schools, &c.

And that the effects of this truly royal institution may be conspicuous to the world, there will be an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, and designs, open to all artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public view, and acquire that degree of fame and encouragement which they shall be deemed to deserve.

But as all men who enter the career of the arts are not equally successful, and as some unhappily never acquire either fame or encouragement, but, after many years of painful study, at a time of life when it is too late to think of other pursuits, find themselves destitute of every means of subsistence; and as others are, by various infirmities incident

to man, rendered incapable of exerting their talents, and others are cut off in the bloom of life, before it could be possible to provide for their families; his majesty, whose benevolence and generosity overflow in every action of his life, hath allotted a considerable sum, annually to be distributed, for the relief of indigent artists, and their distressed families.

This is but a slight sketch of the institution of "The Royal Academy of Arts;" yet sufficient to convince the world, that no country can boast of a more useful establishment, nor of any established upon more noble principles.

The present officers are,
Joshua Reynolds, president,
William Chambers, treasurer,
George Michael Moser, keeper,
Francis Mil. Newton, secretary,
Professor of Painting, Edw. Penny,
of Architecture, Thomas Sandby,
of Anatomy, Dr. William Hunter,
of Perspective, Sam. Wale.
Council:

George Barret,
William Chambers,
Francis Cotes,
Nathaniel Hone,
Jeremiah Meyer,
Edward Penny,
Paul Sandby,
Joseph Wilton.

Visitors:

Agostino Carlini,
Charles Catton,
J. Bap. Cipriani,
Nathaniel Dance,
Francis Hayman,
Peter Toms,
Benjamin West,
Richard Wilson,
Francesco Zuccares.

A letter



A letter from Paris says, "The fleur Brioche, a notary of this city, has just given a rare example of generosity and disinterestedness. The late fleur Coignard, his uncle, made him his heir and universal legatee, leaving only trifling legacies (considering his fortune) to his other nephews and relations; but the fleur Brioche has proved himself worthy of that preference, by augmenting all the legacies of the other kindred, in proportion to their degrees of affinity, &c. An action which must certainly heighten, if possible, the general esteem which that gentleman had before acquired.

Extract of a letter from Rochester,
Dec. 20.

"A most terrible fire at this place broke out at the house of an eminent undertaker, at twelve on Saturday night. There were two young women in the house burnt to death; one, the maid-servant, and the other her sister. A soldier, on the roof of the adjoining house, fell in with it, and shared the same fate. Seven houses in front, with the stables, out-houses, hay-stacks, &c. were wholly consumed, and three more so much damaged, that they are not habitable. By what means this calamitous affair happened, is not known; but the owner of the house where it began is strongly censured for words which he had been heard to speak some time before; and certain it is, that he, in the midst of his trouble, last night, cut his own throat, and died this morning; but, before he expired, he made signs for pen and ink, and wrote that he did his endeavour to save the young women. Several families, not being insured, have lost their all."

Thursday last, miss Gardiner, on-

ly daughter of Frederick Gardiner, esq; of Blossom-hall in Wiltshire, being dreadfully frightened by a bull, was so strangely affected, that, in the space of four hours, her hair, which was before of a fine brown, became as grey as that of a person of 80 years of age.

Letters from Petersburg give us the following account of the progress of the inoculation for the small-pox, lately performed on the empress of Russia, viz. The operation was performed on the 23d of October last, by Dr. Dimsdale, who had been sent for from England for that purpose; and her imperial majesty set out the next day for Czarisko Selo. It had no visible effect till the 29th, when, the weather being fine, and the ground covered with snow, her majesty took a walk in the morning for the air, as she had done the preceding days; and, on her return to her apartment about two in the afternoon, felt some symptoms of a fever, which continued till the 31st towards six in the evening, when the eruption first began to appear. The empress kept her apartments but three days, the rest of the time she went abroad and saw company.

His majesty went in state to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills: 20th.

The bill for granting an aid to his majesty of three shillings in the pound land-tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for 1769.

The bill for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for 1769.

The bill for allowing a further time for the free importation of rice into this kingdom from his majesty's colonies of North America.

The

The bill for the regulation of his majesty's marine forces while on shore.

The bill for the more effectually preventing the clandestine importation of foreign spirits, and for explaining an act which relates to penalties inflicted upon persons selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors, by retail, without licence, &c.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

The bill for repairing, improving, and better preserving, the harbour and quay of Wells, in the county of Norfolk.

The bill for naturalizing George Madrafs.

The bill for naturalizing Paul Niedrick.

The bill for naturalizing John Henry Schneider.

The bill for erecting a market-house, and holding a market, at Taunton, in Somersetshire, for cleansing the streets, and for lighting certain streets in the said town.

And to such bills as were ready.

21st. Between five and six in the evening, the shock of an earthquake was felt at Worcester, and the parts adjacent.

The shock was also felt at Gloucester, where many people in a fright left their houses. One who was in the cathedral says, the whole of that edifice was shaken. A gentleman, passing through the fields, affirms, the birds were sensible of it, and left the hedges in a kind of terror.

Advices from Russia inform us, that the grand duke, who was lately inoculated there for the small-pox, is daily recovering. Nothing per-

haps ever shewed the greatness of the present empress's mind more, than her courage and public spirit on this occasion; in endeavouring to get the better of her subjects' prejudice against this very beneficial practice, by ordering the operation to be first performed on herself and son.

A horse, belonging to Mr. Delimore of Hanstead in Hertfordshire, was cut for the stone, and a calculus extracted which weighed 17 lb. The horse died immediately after the operation.

His majesty went, with the usual state, to the house 24th. of peers, attended by his grace the duke of Ancafter and the earl of Denbigh; and gave the royal assent to the bill for prohibiting, for a further limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, biscuit, and starch, and also the extraction of spirits from low wines.

We hear that his royal highness prince William Henry, and the princess royal, have both had the small-pox in the most favourable manner, and are judged to be out of danger.

The eldest prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, now here, has been twice inoculated for the small-pox; but no eruption having yet appeared, it is supposed his highness must have had it in the natural way in so favourable a manner as to have escaped the notice of the family.

The ingenious Dr. Short, well known for his curious observations on the air, and by his history of mineral waters, remarks, in a late letter from Rotherham, that, for seventy years past, in the course of his journal on the weather and atmosphere, he had not remembered a

season in which there had fallen such quantities of rain, as in every summer for the four last years.

The common council of London passed an act on the 28th of October last, for regulating the watch of this metropolis for the year ensuing, viz. from Dec. 25, 1768, to Dec. 25, 1769; and the sum to be paid to the watchmen and beadles for all the wards in the city for next year amounts in the whole to 11,747 l. 7 s. The sum to be assessed on the inhabitants next year will amount to 23,680 l. 7 s.

A dreadful hurricane arose on the 25th of October, on the island of Cuba, by which the town and harbour of the Havannah suffered irreparably. Houses, ships, and docks were involved in one common ruin, and above 1000 souls perished almost instantaneously. The storm began on the south-side, and died away on the North, and did not continue more than two hours: 96 public edifices, and 4048 houses, were destroyed by it.

Petersburgh, Dec. 6. On Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday, very solemn services were performed in the imperial chapel and the different churches here. On the first day, for the recovery of the empress and the grand duke, after their having been inoculated. The second, to ask the divine assistance in the course of the war, which was that day declared. And yesterday on account of the feast of St. Catherine, the empress's name day. After the empress had received the compliments of the senate, &c. her imperial majesty was pleased to grant to Dr. Dimisdale,

and to his lawful heirs male, the dignity of a baron of the Russian empire; and as a farther instance of the sense her imperial majesty entertains of his merit, and of the service he has performed to her person, family, and empire, she has been pleased to make him a present of 1000 l. for his journey hither; the like sum for his return to England; and also a present of 10,000 l. and has settled on him 500 l. per annum during his life, with the title of *medecin du corps*, and counsellor of state, which gives him the rank of major general.

Letters from Petersburg mention, that the empress of Russia has ordered two merchants in London to pay Dr. Dimisdale 10,000 l. sterling, upon his arrival in London, and granted him 500 l. per annum during his life. She has likewise made the doctor physician to herself and the grand duke; also appointed him privy counsellor of state, and created him baron of the empire of all the Russias.

Pisa, Dec. 13. The duchess dowager and regent of the little dutchy of Massa, died there a few days ago.

Vienna, Dec. 17. A medal has been struck here, in honour of the successful inoculation of the archduke and archduchess Theresia; it bears on one side the busts and names of their imperial majesties; on the reverse is the following inscription; "FERDINANDUS, MAXIMILIANUS, ROMANORUM IMPERATOR, ET ARCHIDUCES AVSTRIÆ DE INFESTIS VARIOLIS RESTITUTI. 29 SEPT. 1768."

Berlin, Dec. 17. His Prussian majesty, accompanied by the prince of

of Brunſwick, arrived here yeſter-day from Potsdam, in order to ſpend his Chriſtmas in this city. His majeſty has ſent the moſt magnificent preſents to the queen and the royal family; the gifts to prince Henry conſiſt of the enſigns of the order of the black eagle, richly garniſhed with diamonds.

Paris, Dec. 28. The king has ſigned the contract of marriage between the marquis de Fitz James, colonel of the regiment of his name, and mademoiſelle de Thiard.

Extract of a letter from Naples.

Dec. 1. "Sixteen thouſand perſons have died here of the ſmall-pox; but the fury of that diſtemper begins to abate."

Married, at Oldwinford, Mr. Bathom of Stourbridge, to Mrs. Martin of Kniver. They were both born in the ſame year, and their ages, when added together, amount to upwards of 160. Mr. Bathom has been totally dark for ſeven years.

We are aſſured that there is now living in Queen-square, Weſtmiſter, one Mr. Dives, a gentleman, who is in the 115th year of his age, and deſcended from Sir Lewis Dives, who was a cavalier in the reign of king Charles the firſt.

At the village of Wainsford in Hampſhire, there is now living one Peter White, in the 95th year of his age, who was born deaf, dumb, and blind, and without legs or arms, which are ſupplied by ſtumps of about four inches long.

Died.] At Leeds, after having compleated his 114th year, Robert Ogleby, the noted old tinker. It appears by his register, that he was born at Rippon on the 16th of November, 1654; to corroborate

which, his own account of himſelf is, that he was put apprentice in 1668 to one Sellers, a brazier in York, when he was 14 years old; ſerved him ſeven years in that capacity, and two years more as a journeyman; then he began buſineſs for himſelf at Rippon, which he carried on five years, and failed; after which he went to Hull, and wrought journey-work there four years, when he entered into king James's ſervice; was ſent with the regiment into Ireland, where he changed his maſter, and was among the number of thoſe who fought under king William, at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, where he ſaw the Duke of Schomberg fall. He ſerved about 23 years longer in the army in different places, and was diſcharged after the peace of Utrecht; but having neither wounds nor infirmities to plead for him, he got no penſion; ſo he reſumed his old trade, or rather took up the new one of travelling brazier, which he continued till within four years of his death, and, at the amazing age of 100, would carry his budget 20 miles in a winter day, and do his buſineſs with as much alacrity as any other man at 50. But he ſoon after grew infirm, and was obliged to give up the itinerant trade he had carried on above 50 years, and take to begging.

William Carter, a poor blind man, at Upington in Hampſhire, who had received pay of the pariſh for 25 years laſt paſt. He was 113 years old, and was a ſerjeant in the ſervice of queen Anne, and in all the battles and ſieges with the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene.

At his house at Chelsea, aged 99, Mr. Robert Fyafs.

Aged 92 years, Mrs. Lucas, furrier, in Panton-street, Leicester-fields.

At Drogheda in Ireland, Mrs. Adams, aged 120 years.

In the course of the past year, 4173 ships have been cleared from the port of Newcastle, (which is 453 more than in the preceding year); of which 3728 were coast-ways, and 445 to foreign places.

The Dutch sent out this year, on the whale-fishery, 124 ships, of which five perished in the ice. The rest have brought home, between them, 390 whales.

The following is an account of the exports to the continent of America, from England only, for five years, exclusive of Scotland.

1761 amounts to	1.554.866	2	3
1762 —————	1.812.052	17	7
1763 —————	2.535.429	18	2
1764 —————	2.230.022	15	0
1765 —————	2.228.450	3	8
<hr/>			
£.	10.360.821	16	8

which is 2.072.164l. 7s. 4d. per annum, on a medium of those five years, by the custom-house entries and valuation.

Imports from the continent of America to England only, for five years, exclusive of Scotland.

1761 amounts to	787.978	15	0
1762 —————	1.145.199	3	6
1763 —————	1.164.844	8	6
1764 —————	1.204.238	11	2
1765 —————	1.104.690	0	0
<hr/>			
£.	5.405.650	18	2

which is 1.021.130l. 3s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum, on a medium of those five years, by the custom-house entries of England only.

A general bill of all the christenings and burials from Dec. 15, 1767, to Dec. 13, 1768.

Christened,			
Males	—	—	8321
Females	—	—	7721

In all ——— 16042

Buried,			
Males	—	—	12134
Females	—	—	11505

In all ——— 23639

Increased in the burials this year, 1027.

Died under two years of age	8229
Between two and five	2441
Five and ten	963
Ten and twenty	874
Twenty and thirty	1910
Thirty and forty	2158
Forty and fifty	2192
Fifty and sixty	1714
Sixty and seventy	1515
Seventy and eighty	1097
Eighty and ninety	471
Ninety and an hundred	71
An hundred	1
An hundred and one	2
An hundred and two	1

23639

Bills of births, &c. for the year 1768.

Paris. Born 17578. Deaths 20808. Decreased in the births this year 2171. Increased in the deaths 933. Foundlings received in the hospitals 6025.

Amsterdam. Births 4741. Deaths 9656. Decreased in the births this year 167. Increased in the deaths 2657. Ships came into the Texel 1602.

Turin. Births 2962. Deaths 3167. Increased in the births this

this year 6. Decreased in the deaths 813.

At Koningsberg in Prussia. Births 2152. Deaths 1763. Ships entered the harbour 763.

At Dantzick. Births 1913. Deaths 2188, and 1190 vessels sailed out of the river.

In Manchester and Salford last year there were 960 christenings, 867 burials, and 399 marriages. Increased in christenings 31. Increased in burials 175. Increased in marriages 53.

At Darlington last year there were 135 christenings, 194 burials, and 34 marriages.

City and suburbs of York, christenings 410, marriages 179, and burials 505. Decreased in christenings this year 62. Increased in marriages 22. Increased in burials 100.

At Norwich, from Jan. 1. to Dec. 31, 1768, have been christened 1049, buried 1136. Decreased in the births 64. Decreased in the burials 26.

At Newcastle and Gateshead, in the course of last year, were christened 741, buried 773.—The burials of the quakers, anabaptists, and in the Ballast-hills, are not included in the above, which are computed to be above 300.

In Sunderland last year were christened 249, married 91, buried 403.

At Whitby last year there were 226 christenings, 203 burials, and 51 marriages.

At Chester there were 380 christened, 422 buried, and 135 married. Increased in christenings 29, increased in burials 55, and decreased in marriages 8.

At Liverpoole. Births 1057, Deaths 1073. Decreased in births

21. Increased in deaths 50. Marriages 483.

Lists of births and deaths in London, for 4 years, beginning in 1717.

Date.	Christened.	Buried.
1717	18475	23446
18	18307	26523
19	18413	28347
20	17479	25454
For 3 years, beginning 1727.		
1727	18252	28418
28	16652	27810
29	17000	29722
For 3 years, beginning 1734.		
1734	17630	26062
35	16873	23538
36	16491	27581
From the year 1739 to 1767.		
1739	16181	25432
40	15231	30811
41	14957	32169
42	13751	27483
43	15050	25200
44	14261	20606
45	14078	21296
46	14577	28157
47	14942	25494
48	14153	23869
49	14260	25518
50	14548	23729
51	14691	21018
52	15308	20485
53	15444	19276
54	14947	22696
55	15209	21917
56	14839	20872
57	14533	22313
58	14209	17576
59	14253	19604
60	14951	19130
61	16000	21063
62	15351	26326
63	15133	26143
64	16801	23202
65	16374	23230
66	16257	23911
67	15980	22612

B I R T H S

For the year 1768.

Lately, lady of the late sir Ellis Cunliffe, of a daughter.

Jan. 5. Viscountess Ranelagh, of a son.

Lady of sir David Lindsey, of a daughter.

6th. Lady of the hon. Mr. Byng, of a son.

Countess of Pomfret, of a son.

Countess of Essex, of a son.

12th. Countess of Shannon, of a daughter.

13th. Lady of sir Thomas Stapleton, of a daughter.

Right honourable lady Hope, of a daughter.

20th. Countess of Elgin, of a son.

Lately, lady of his excellency lord Charles Greville Montagu, of a daughter.

Lady Reay, of a daughter.

Lady Knatchbul, of a son.

28th. Her majesty the queen of Denmark, of a prince.

Feb. 10. Countess of Moray, of a son.

20th. Lady of the right hon. lord Sondes, of a son.

24th. Viscountess Torrington, of a daughter.

The lady of his excellency general Gage, of twins (a son and daughter) at his house in New York.

The princess Dorothea Maria, spouse of the hereditary count of Lowenstein Wartheim, of a daughter.

March 3. Her grace the duchess of Manchester, of a son.

7th. Countess of Northesk, of a son.

25th. The right honourable lady Garlies, of a son.

Duchess of Buccleugh, of a son and heir.

Lady of sir Thomas Frankland, of a daughter. 31st.

Lady of lord Mountfloreance, of a son and heir. April 5.

Countess of Buckingham, of a daughter.

Lady Betty Craven, of a son. 15th.

The lady of the bishop of St. David's, of a daughter.

Countess of Strathmore, of a daughter.

Lady Langham, of a daughter. 27th.

Honourable Mrs. Venables Vernon, of a daughter. May 3.

Lady of lord William Seymour, of a son.

Lady Harriet Conyers, of a daughter. 9th.

Countess of Donegal, of a daughter.

Right honourable lady Grosvenor, of a son. 13th.

Her royal highness the princess of Brunswick, of a daughter.

Countess of Thanet, of a daughter.

Countess of Barrymore, of a daughter. 16th.

Right honourable lady Hinchbrook, of a daughter. 18th.

Lady of the honourable William Brabazon, of a son. June 3.

Lady of sir Edward Swinburn, of a daughter.

Lady of the honourable Charles Yorke, of a son and heir. 5th.

Lady of sir Gervas Clifton, baronet, of a son.

21st. Countess

21st. Countess of Dalhousie, of a daughter.

24th. The duchess of Portland, of a son and heir.

July 6th. Duchess of Bolton, of a daughter.

Lady of sir Thomas Broughton, of a daughter.

20th. Countess of Darnley, of a daughter.

Aug. 23. Lady of lord viscount Downe, of a daughter.

30th. Lady Courtenay, of a son.

Lady of the archbishop of York, of a daughter.

Countess of Darlington, of a daughter.

Sept. The princess royal of Denmark, consort of the hereditary prince of Hesse Cassel, of a daughter.

Octob. 3. Lady Susan Burghersh, of a daughter.

10th. Lady viscountess Weymouth, of a daughter.

Lady Blaney, of a daughter.

15th. Countess of Shelburne, of a son.

23^d. Duchess of Hamilton, of a son.

Lady of Sir William Bagott, of a daughter.

25th. At the Hague, the princess of Nassau Weilburg, of a prince.

Duchess of Gordon, of a daughter.

Nov. 2. Lady of the right honourable Thomas Townshend junior, of a son.

8th. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, her majesty was happily delivered of a princess.

27th. Lady Mountstewart, of a son.

Countess of Home, of a daughter. Dec. 2.

Lady of Sir Rowland Wynne, of a daughter.

At Lisbon, her royal highness the princess of Brazil, of a daughter. 15th.

Lady Sarah Bunbury, of a daughter. 19th.

Countess of Shaftesbury, of a son. 21st.

Duchess of Beaufort, of a son. 23^d.

Lady Armitage, of a son.

Countess of Bruhl, late countess of Egremont, of a son. 24th.

Lady of lord Ashbrook, of a son. 30th.

MARRIAGES, 1768.

Lately, Right honourable lord Blaney, to Miss Tipping.

Thomas Twisleton, esquire, of Broughton in Oxfordshire, a lieutenant colonel in the third regiment of foot guards, to Miss Turner, eldest daughter of the late Sir Edward Turner, baronet.

Sir Edmund Wilson, baronet, to Miss Arabella Wilkinson.

Lord Beauchamp, son to the earl of Hertford, to the honourable Miss Windsor, daughter to the late lord Windsor. 26th.

His excellency Sir George Macartney, February 1. his majesty's ambassador at the Russian court, to lady Jane Stewart, second daughter to the earl of Bute.

The right honourable lord George Sutton, second son of the duke of Rutland, to Miss Mary Peart. 5th.

[O] 4

7th. Sir

7th. Sir James Ibbetson, baronet, to Miss Caygill of Halifax.

10th. Right honourable lord Home, to Miss Ramsay.

21st. In Ireland, the earl of Miltown, to Miss French.

Baron de Hobe of Mecklenburgh, to Miss Nancy Bazley of Bristol.

March 12th. Honourable Mr. Beauchamp, to the right honourable lady Diana Spencer.

24th. The earl of Kerry, to Mrs. Daly.

April 4. Earl of Rothes, to Miss Jane Maitland.

7th. His majesty the king of the Two Sicilies, to the arch-duchess Charlotte.

14th. John Radcliffe, esquire, to lady Frances Howard, sister to the earl of Carlisle.

17th. Honourable Raby Vane, esquire, brother to the earl of Darlington, to Miss Eyres, daughter of the late bishop Eyres.

The bishop of Durham, to Miss Stonehewer.

William Piggott, esquire, of Bucks, to Miss Wolseley, only daughter of sir William Wolseley, of Staffordshire.

May 3d. Sir Alexander Macdonald, baronet, to Miss Bosville.

25th. Earl Gower, lord president of the council, to lady Susan Stuart, daughter to the earl of Galloway.

June 12. Honourable Trevor Hampden, esquire, son to lord Trevor, to Miss Greeme, only daughter of major general Greeme.

25th. Sir John Palmer, baronet, to Miss Charlotte

Gough, daughter of sir Harry Gough.

Lord viscount Longford, to Miss Rowley.

Sir Thomas Champneys, July 5. baronet, to Miss Cox.

Earl of Charlemont, to Miss Hickman.

Earl of Abingdon, to Miss Warren, daughter of the late 7th. admiral sir Peter Warren.

Captain Baron, to Miss Heron, only daughter of sir Thomas Heron, of Bishop Middleham, in the county of Durham.

Earl Cornwallis, to Miss Jones. 14th.

The reverend sir Peter Rivers Gay, baronet, to Miss Coxe of Kensington.

John Simpson, esquire, to lady Ann Lyon, daughter to the late earl of Strathmore.

Christopher Bethel, esquire, to the honourable Miss Sandys, youngest daughter to lord Sandys.

Sir William Best, baronet, to Miss Jackson.

Honourable and reverend Dr. Noel, brother to 29th. lord Wentworth, to Miss Boothby.

Sir Griffith Boynton, Aug. 8. baronet, to Miss Mary, daughter of sir James Heblethwayte.

John Gates, esquire, of Dunmow, to lady Beau- 15th. mont, relict of the late sir George.

Heneage Legge, esquire, 22d. son of the late baron Legge, to Miss Musgrove, daughter of sir Philip.

His serene highness prince Frederick of Sept. 6th. Brunswick, to the princess Frederica Sophia Charlotte Augusta of Wurtemberg Oel.

Captain

Captain Campbell of the guards, to Miss Frances Meadows, daughter to Sir Sidney Meadows, and one of the maids of honour to the queen.

19th. Sir John Lyndsay, baronet, to Miss Milner.

Thomas Delaval, esquire, to Miss Watson, sister to Lady Davers, with 75,000l. fortune.

Octob. 1. Alexander Lord Colville, rear admiral of the white, to Lady Elizabeth Macfarlane, sister to the Earl of Kelly.

6th. Sir James Calder, baronet, to Miss Odiarne of St. James's square.

Honourable Edmund Butler, eldest son to Lord Viscount Mountgarret, to Lady Harriet Butler, daughter to the Earl of Carrick.

11th. The Earl of Hillsborough, to the right honourable Lady Stawell.

14th. Sir Thomas Henson, to Miss Meadows.

Nov. 8. ——— Bowyer, esquire, to Lady Downing, relict of the late Sir Jacob Downing.

18th. Noel Hill, esquire, to Miss Vernon, sister to Lady Grosvenor.

21st. Sir William Cunningham, baronet, to Miss Frances Myrton.

Dec. 3. Lord Viscount Molyneux, to Lady Isabella Stanhope, daughter of the Earl of Harrington.

5th. Right reverend Charles Lord Bishop of Ossory, to Miss Smythe.

14th. The honourable Ponsonby Moore, brother to the Earl of Drogheda, to the honourable Miss Moore, sister to Lord Viscount Mount Cashel.

Principal PROMOTIONS for the year 1768, from the London Gazette, &c.

His royal highness the Duke of Gloucester, to be a major general of his majesty's forces, and also to the command of the third regiment of foot-guards, in the room of John Earl of Rothes, deceased. Jan. 6.

Right honourable Wills Earl of Hillsborough, and Thomas Viscount Weymouth, to be two of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. 20th.

Right honourable Richard Rigby, esq. to be one of the vice treasurers of Ireland.

Edward Willes, esq. solicitor-general, to be one of the judges of the court of king's bench.

John Dunning, esquire, to be solicitor-general.

The right reverend and honourable Frederick Bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, is translated to the bishoprick of Derry in that kingdom. 30th.

Richard Steel, of the city of Dublin, esquire, and his heirs male lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baronet of that kingdom.

David Cuthbert, esquire, to be a commissioner of excise in Scotland, in the room of George Burges, esquire: George Burges, esquire, to be comptroller general of his majesty's customs in Scotland, and also of the salt duties, in the room of William Jones, esq. deceased. Feb. 2.

Thomas Harrison, esquire, to be his majesty's attorney in the island of Jamaica, in the room of Gilbert Ford, esquire, deceased.

A com-

A commission issued under the great seal, authorizing and empowering Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Frazer, esquires, or any two of them, to execute the office of keeper of his majesty's privy seal, for and during the space and term of six weeks, determinable nevertheless at his majesty's pleasure: and also to grant, during his majesty's pleasure, to the right honourable William earl of Chatham, the said office of keeper of his majesty's privy seal, from and after the said term of six weeks, or other sooner determination of the said commission.

Feb. 16th. Lieutenant general George Howard, to be governor of the royal hospital near Chelsea, in the room of sir Robert Rich, bart. deceased.

Lieutenant general John Mof-tyn, to be governor and commander in chief of his majesty's island of Minorca, in the room of lieutenant general George Howard.

John Hinchcliffe, doctor in divinity, and one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, the place of master of Trinity college, Cambridge; vacant by the death of doctor Robert Smith.

Reverend Charles Agar, doctor of laws, and dean of Kilmore, to the bishoprick of Cloyne in the kingdom of Ireland; vacant by the translation of the right reverend father in God Frederick late bishop thereof to the see of Derry.

22d. His majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Francis Laurent, of the Grenades, esquire.

23d. Robert Sandford, esquire, to be governor of the town and port of Galway in the king-

dom of Ireland, in the room of Stratford Eyre, esquire, deceased.

Sir John Hort, baronet, consul-general at Lisbon.

The right honourable Charles Shaw, lord Cath- 24th. cart, one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, knight of the most ancient order of the thistle, first commissioner of police in that part of his majesty's kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, and lieutenant general of his majesty's forces, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the empress of Russia.

William Young, es- March 8. quire, lieutenant governor of Dominica, in the room of George Scott, esquire, deceased.

Lord Charles Spencer, a 19th. lord of the admiralty.

The privy seal was re- 21st. delivered to the earl of Chatham.

Mr. Lewis de Visme, secretary to the embassy to the empress of Russia.

Robert Irvine, esquire, 30th. consul at Ostend, Bruges, &c.

Henry Shirdley, esquire, commissary-general of stores and provisions in East Florida.

Sir James Dunbar, deputy judge advocate of North Britain.

Thomas Colby, esquire, a commissioner of the victualling-office.

Reverend Hugh Ha- April 19. milton, doctor of divinity, to the deanery of Armagh.

Honourable Frederick Thynne, master of the king's household.

Richard Vernon, esquire, a clerk of the green cloth.

George Jackson, esquire, judge advocate of the admiralty.

May 27th.

May 27th. Right honourable Thomas Harley, lord mayor of the city of London, a privy counsellor.

28th. William O'Brien, esq. secretary and provost marshal of the Bermuda islands.

James Dennis, esquire, a baron of the exchequer in Ireland, in the room of baron Mountney, deceased.

John Potts, esquire, judge of the vice admiralty court at Quebec.

June 14th. Right honourable Richard Rigby, paymaster of the forces.

James Grenville and Isaac Barre, esquires, and lord Clare, joint vice-treasurers, &c. of Ireland.

21st. James Nugent, esquire, of Donore in Ireland, and Edward Loftus, and John Freke, esquires, and their heirs male, the dignity of baronets of that kingdom.

Reverend Joseph Deane Bourke, M. A. to the deanery of Killaloe, Mr. James Dixon, to the deanery of Downe, and Mr. Robert Bligh, to the deanery of Elphin, all in the kingdom of Ireland.

29th. Lord Cathcart, and sir Joseph Yorke, privy counsellors.

July 2d. Rev. John Thomas, LL.D. to the deanery of Westminster, in the room of the bishop of Rochester, who resigned.

Dudley Alexander Sidney Cosby, esquire, and his heirs male, the dignity of lord Sidney of Leix, and baron of Stradbally, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Abraham Creighton, esquire, and his heirs male, the dignity of baron Erne of Crum-castle, in the county of Fermanagh in Ireland, and John Eyre, esquire, and his

heirs male, the dignity of baron Eyre of Eyre-court, in the county of Galway, in the said kingdom.

Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, William Fitzherbert, together with Thomas Robinson, esquires, to be commissioners for trade and plantations: and Wills earl of Hillsborough, one of the principal secretaries of state, duly to attend the meetings of the said commissioners.

Richard Phelps, esquire, provost marshal of the leeward islands.

Henry Eccles, esquire, attorney general of Barbadoes.

John Christopher Roberts, esquire, secretary of the province of Quebec.

William Moore, esquire, solicitor general of the island of Barbadoes.

Edward viscount Kingston and his heirs male, Aug. 2. the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of earl of Kingston in the county of Roscommon.

John lord Mounteagle, and his heirs male, the dignity of viscount Westport of the county of Mayo; and Ralph lord Gore, and his heirs male, the dignity of viscount Belleisle, of Belleisle, in the county of Fermanagh; both of the said kingdom.

Honourable and right reverend doctor Frederick Cornwallis, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, to the archbishoprick of Canterbury, in the room of the late doctor Secker.

Norborne lord Botetourt, governor of Virginia, in the room of General Amherst.

Charles

Charles Price, esquire, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet.

30th. Honourable Robert Walpole, secretary of the extraordinary embassy to the most christian king.

John Marsh, esquire, consul at Malaga.

Sept. 17. George Mercer, esquire, lieutenant governor of North Carolina.

28th. Simon Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, in the county of Dublin, esquire, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of baron Irnham, of Luttrellstown aforesaid.

Duke of Bedford, chancellor of the university of Dublin.

Octob. 1st. William Lynch, esquire, envoy extraordinary to the king of Sardinia.

4th. The bishop of Bristol, to the deanery of St. Paul's, in the room of the archbishop of Canterbury.

7th. The archbishop of Canterbury, a privy counsellor.

15th. Doctor Egerton, bishop of Bangor, to the bishoprick of Litchfield and Coventry, in the room of the archbishop of Canterbury.

21st. Lord Weymouth, secretary of state for the Southern department, in the room of the earl of Shelburne, who has resigned.

The earl of Rochford, secretary of state for the Northern, in the room of lord Weymouth.

Nov. 2. George William earl of Bristol, lord keeper of the privy seal, in the room of the earl of Chatham.

8th. Lord viscount Stormont, a knight of the thistle,

Charles Whitworth, esquire, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet.

Doctor John Ewer, bishop of Llandaff, to the bishoprick of Bangor, in the room of doctor Egerton, translated to Litchfield and Coventry.

The duke of Grafton, Dec. 5. chancellor of the university of Cambridge, in the room of the duke of Newcastle.

Duke of Marlborough, a knight of the garter. 12th.

Gilbert Laurie, esquire, a commissioner of the excise in Scotland. 13th.

Earl of Delawar, chamberlain to the queen.

Duke of Beaufort, master of horse, in the room of lord Delawar.

His grace Henry Fiennes Pelham-Clinton, duke of Newcastle, a privy counsellor; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, and of the town and county of the town of Nottingham; also steward, keeper, &c. of the Forest of Sherwood, and park of Folewood, in the said county. 16th.

Robert Murray Keith, esquire, envoy extraordinary to the court of Dresden. 27th.

Jonathan Sewall, judge of the court of vice-admiralty at Halifax.

Jonathan Delaney, esquire, commissary general of Virginia.

Jeremiah Dyson, esquire, a lord of the treasury. 31st.

Lord viscount Lisburne, a lord of trade and plantations.

Robert Auchmuty, esquire, judge of the vice-admiralty court of Boston.

Jared

Jared Ingerfel, esquire, at Philadelphia, and Augustine Johnson, esquire, at Charlestown.

DEATHS, 1768.

Lately, the honourable colonel sir John St. Clair, baronet, at Elizabeth town, New York.

Jan. 1. The honourable sir William Rowley, knight of the bath, and admiral and commander in chief of his majesty's fleet.

Lord Mount Florence, of the kingdom of Ireland, at Bath.

Mr. Jacob Henriques, the celebrated projector, at the Hague, in the 85th year of his age.

Lady Stewarta Shirley, a maiden lady, aunt to earl Ferrers, at Bath.

7th. Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, baronet, at Harwood, in the county of Hereford.

10th. Doctor William Bernard, lord bishop of Londonderry in Ireland, in Queen-street, Westminster, aged 72.

Captain Thomas Saumarez, who failed round the world with lord Anson.

12th. Sir Henry Frankland, baronet.

John Philip, archbishop and elector of Triers, descended from the illustrious house of the counts of Walderfdoff, in the 68th year of his age.

18th. Sir Samuel Fludyer, baronet, alderman of Cheapward, member for Chippenham, and deputy governor of the bank of England.

20th. Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, baronet, at Blithfield in Staffordshire: many years knight of the shire for that county, and member in the present parlia-

ment for the university of Oxford.

The honourable George Edward Pakenham, at Peck- 24th ham in Surrey, brother to the late, and uncle to the present, lord Longford.

Madam Frances Grimini at Venice, aged 19; she was consort to the eldest son of the reigning duke, and a most amiable young lady. By standing in her chamber with her back to the fire, her cloaths caught the flames, and she was mortally scorched before they could be extinguished. She languished 12 days, and died in great agonies.

Relict of sir John Haliburton, baronet.

Anthony Trivulzi, prince of the empire, grandee of Spain, and general of cavalry, at Milan.

Duke of Medina Celi, at Madrid.

Her serene highness Sophia Henrietta, princess of Schleswic, Holstein-Beck, &c.

Sir Henry Sinclair, baronet, at Leith.

Sir Robert Rich, baronet, field marshal of Feb. 1. his majesty's forces, colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons, and governor of Chelsea hospital, Londonderry, and Culmore fort, in Ireland.

The reverend and learned doctor Smith, at Cambridge, in the 79th year of his age, S. T. P. F. R. S. and master of Trinity college in that university. By his will he has left the interest of 2000l. for the annual repairs of his college; 2500l. to the university, the interest of half which sum he has given to the augmentation of the stipend of the Plu-
mian

mian professorship, and the other half to be divided between the mathematical and philosophical scholars that annually take the degree of bachelor of arts. The mastership, which is worth 2000 l. per annum, is in the gift of the king.

3d. Right honourable lord viscount Kilmorey, in Ireland.

Right honourable lord Kilmaurs, eldest son of the earl of Glencairn, at Coventry, where he lately joined his regiment.

Sir William Halford, at Weston in Leicestershire.

Her grace the duchess dowager of Somerset, at Maiden Bradley, in Wilts.

17th. At his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, the right honourable Arthur Onslow, esquire, one of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, and speaker of the house of commons for upwards of 33 years.—He was chosen speaker of the house of commons in 1727, being the first year of his late majesty king George II. which important post he filled, with great honour, during that long reign, and the first of the present.

21st. Lord Sherrard, only son to the earl of Harborough.

23d. Sir Harry Houghton, baronet, at his seat in Lancashire, aged 90.

Sir Jocelyn Price, at his seat near Alnwick, in Northumberland, formerly his majesty's ambassador at the court of Naples.

The right honourable lord George Reay, at Rosebank, near Edinburgh.

The earl of Balcarras, in Scotland.

Lady Kemp, relict of sir John Kemp, bart. at Lower Tooting.

The right hon. lady Ann Murray, wife of John Murray, M. D. and daughter of the right hon. George earl of Cromartie, deceased, at Charles-town, South Carolina. Her ladyship was first married to the honourable Edmund Atkin, esquire, superintendant of Indian affairs in the southern district of America, and president of his majesty's council in that province, who died in 1761.

Lady Catherine Wemyss, lady of lieutenant governor John Wemyss, at Edinburgh castle. March 1.

Sir John Lambert Middleton, baronet, of Belsay castle in Northumberland. 2d.

The princess Carolina Louisa Frederica, only daughter of the reigning prince of Anhalt Cothen, of the small pox.

Honourable miss Wortley Montague, daughter to lord Ruthven. 4th.

Sir Andrew Chadwicke, knight, the oldest of the band of gentlemen pensioners. 15th.

The right honourable sir Compton Domville, baronet, in Dublin, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council in that kingdom, knight of the shire for the county of Dublin, and clerk of the crown and hanaper. 19th.

At his seat near Pocklington in Yorkshire, sir John Pennington, baronet.

Honourable Henry Archer, esq. brother to lord Archer.

Lady dowager Frances Lyttleton, at Piperider in Staffordshire. 25th.

31st. The

31st. The reverend sir Gilbert Williams, baronet, vicar of Iffington.

April 7. Sir Robert Hicks, baronet, at Hemel Hempstead.

Sir Charles Innes, of Balvenie, baronet.

9th. The honourable Rowland Bellasyse, esquire, brother to the earl of Falconberg.

Miss Anne Dowdeswell, daughter of the right honourable William Dowdeswell, esquire.

Richard Mountney, esquire, one of the barons of the exchequer in Ireland.

Relict of Robert Elwes, esquire, of Chiswick. She has left 1200 l. to the society for propagating the gospel; 200 l. to the sons of the clergy; 200 l. to the charity school at Chiswick, and 100 l. to the poor of that parish, with other charitable legacies.

16th. Sir William Pennyman, baronet, in Yorkshire.

Sir John Riddell, baronet, at Hampstead.

18th. The lady of sir James Calder, baronet.

Earl of Laneshorough, in Ireland.

25th. Countess dowager of Haddington.

The countess of Ross.

Right honourable lady Riverston; both of the kingdom of Ireland.

30th. Honourable miss Verney, daughter of lord Willoughby de Broke.

30th. The right honourable lady Margaret Ingham, wife of the reverend Mr. Ingham, of Abberford, Yorkshire, and one of the daughters of Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, grandfather of the present earl.

The reverend doctor Delany, dean of Down, in the kingdom of Ireland, in the 83d year of his age. May 7.

The reverend doctor Bland, in the 83d year of his age, at the college of Durham, the oldest prebendary in that cathedral, and rector of Bishop-Wearmouth and Washington, both in the county of Durham. He was installed in May 1728, and is said to have died worth 80,000 l. His large fortune devolves to his three sisters.

Honourable lieutenant general James Stuart, colonel of the 7th regiment of foot, and son of James, late earl of Galloway. 9th.

Lord George Beauclerk, lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, colonel of the 19th regiment of foot, and member in the present parliament for Windsor, in Berks. 11th.

Of a decline, in the 20th year of her age, her royal highness princess Louisa Anne, sister to the king, and 3d daughter of the late prince of Wales. 13th.

Sir Samuel Duckinfield baronet. 15th.

The lady of sir Harry St. John, of Dagnersfield. 19th.

The right honourable the earl of Dalkeith, in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the only son of his grace the duke of Buccleugh, who was a few days ago inoculated for the small-pox. 28th.

The lady of the honourable Charles Howard, esquire, only son of the honourable Charles Howard, esquire, of Graystock, in Cumberland, in childbed; the child is likewise dead.

The honourable Mrs. Cadogan, at the seat of lord Cadogan, at Caversham, near Reading, lady of the honourable Mr. Cadogan, his lordship's son, and sister to lord Mountfort.

Lady Frances Waldegrave, second daughter of lord Waldegrave.

Right honourable Harry 29th. earl of Stamford. His lordship married lady Mary Booth, only daughter of George, earl of Warrington; and is succeeded by his eldest son George Harry lord Grey, member for Staffordshire.

Miss Charlotte Lowth, daughter to the bishop of Oxford.

June 4th. Her grace Elizabeth, duchess dowager of Dorset. She was married to his grace Lionel, late duke of Dorset, in January 1708-9, and has left issue, living, Charles, now duke of Dorset, who married the daughter and sole heir of Richard Boyle, viscount Shannon, of Ireland, who died May 10, 1763; and lord George Sackville, born Jan. 26, 1715-16, member for East-Grinstead, and a privy counsellor; who by his lady, Diana, second daughter and coheir of John Sambroke, esquire, has three daughters, Diana, Elizabeth, and Caroline, and a son born in August 1767: also a daughter, Caroline, lady Milton. Her grace has likewise living a grandson, John, member of parliament for the county of Kent, and a granddaughter, the children of the late lord John Philip.

5th. George Cooke, esquire, one of the knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex, joint pay-master of his majesty's forces, chief prothonotary of the common

pleas, and colonel of the Western battalion of the Middlesex militia.

The right honourable lady Bathurst, aged 80, at lord Bathurst's house, in St. James's-square; she had been married to his lordship about 60 years.

Dame Martha Drury, lady of the late sir Thomas Drury, baronet, of Overstone near Northampton, and sister of the late sir John Tyrell, baronet. It is said her ladyship has left to her daughter, the countess of Buckinghamshire, 120,000*l.* and has likewise left a legacy of 500*l.* and an annuity for life of 50*l.* a year to her housekeeper.

Lady Amelia Waldegrave, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave, at Navestock, in Essex, being the second of his daughters who have died within a fortnight past.

The honourable John Cornwallis, uncle to the present earl Cornwallis.

The honourable Thomas 11th. Arundell, uncle to lord Arundell.

Her serene highness, Maria Christina, fourth daughter to the king of Sardinia.

Honourable Robert Lane, 16th. only son of lord Bingley.

At Versailles, about 10 24th. o'clock at night, her most christian majesty; she was daughter to the late Stanislaus king of Poland; born June 23, 1703. Her majesty has left issue, Elizabeth duchess dowager of Parma, princess Adelaide, princess Victoria, and two other princesses.

Right honourable lady 1 July 1. Hinchinbroke; she was daughter to the earl of Halifax.

Lady

28th. Lady Goring, aged near 100 years : she was mother to the present fir Charles Goring.

Helena, princess of Courtenay (widow of Louis Benigne de Beaufremont, knight of the Goldenfleece), mother of the prince de Beaufremont and de Litenois, aged 79, at Paris. She is the last of the name and branch of the illustrious house of Courtenay, in France.

Right hon. earl of Dumfries and Stair.

Prince William Henry de Nassau-Usingue Saarbrugge, in the 51st year of his age. He married Sophia-Christina, countess of Erbach, by whom he has left a prince and two princesses.

Aug. 2. The most rev. Thomas Secker, LL. D. lord abp. of Canterbury, in the 75th year of his age.

Right hon. lady dowager Harvey, mother of the earl of Bristol.

10th. The ingenious Dr. John Huxham, of Plymouth. His medical works do honour to his name and country.

11th. Peter Collinson, esq; fellow of the royal society of antiquaries, in the 75th year of his age ; he was a gentleman of a most extensive correspondence in all parts of the globe, and a most useful member of society.

14th. In the 33d year of her age, the most hon. Margaret, lady marchioness of Carnarvon.—Her ladyship was daughter and sole heiress of John Nicol, of Minchendenhouse, esq. by Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Poole, esq. of London ; she was married on the 22d of March, 1753, and died without issue.

20th. The rev. Mr. Spence, prebendary of Durham, and professor of Modern History in Oxford.

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The prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, prince bishop of Augsb. 22d. By this event, prince Clement of Saxony, archbishop of Treves, who was coadjutor to the deceased, obtains a third bishoprick.

The lady of fir Edward Swinburne.

Right hon. lady Abergavenny. 29th.

At Skibo, in Sutherland, the right hon. Erick Sutherland, commonly called lord Duffus. Kenneth, third lord Duffus, succeeded his father James, the second lord, in 1705 ; and being engaged in the rebellion in 1715, he made his escape, and was attainted by act of parliament ; after which, he was taken at Hamburg, brought to London, and committed prisoner to the Tower in 1716 ; but the next year being released by the act of grace, he withdrew into foreign parts, and served as a flag officer in the Muscovite fleet. He married Charlotte, daughter of Erick de Sioblade, governor and admiral of Gottenburg in Sweden, by whom he had a son Erick, abovementioned, who married miss Dunbar, daughter of fir James Dunbar, of Hemprigs, bart. by whom he has two sons and three daughters ; James, Axley, Elizabeth, Charlotte, and Anne.

Algernon Sidney, esq. Sept. 5. son of the late William Perry, esq. by the hon. Eliz. Sidney, niece and coheir of Joceline Sidney, earl of Leicester.

Lady Frances Crosbie, sister 11th. to the earl of Mornington.

Lady Ann Talbot, daughter of Thomas earl Fauconberg.

At Grimsthorpe in Lincolnshire, aged 59, lord Vere Bertie, eldest son of the most noble Robert the first duke of Ancafter and

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and Kesteven; by his second wife Albinia, daughter of the late general Farrington.

18th. Sir George Trevelyan, bart. at his seat at Nettlecomb, in Somersetshire, brother-in-law to sir Walter Blacket, bart.

Phillippes-Jules-François Mazarrini, duke de Nivernois and de Douzinois, Peer of France, grandee of Spain of the first class, prince of the holy empire, noble Venetian, Roman baron, governor and lieutenant-general for the French king of the said provinces of Nivernois and Douzinois, &c. at Paris, aged 92.

23d. Sir Thomas Worfeley, bart. at Pilewell, in Hampshire.

Octob. 1. Lady of sir Robert Ladbroke.

12th. The right. hon. the earl of Morton, one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, and president of the royal society. His lordship's body was opened, at his house at Chiswick, in Middlesex, in the presence of sir John Pringle, bart. M. D. Dr. Warren, and several other physicians and surgeons, when it was discovered that the disorder of which he died was an ulcer in his stomach, which afflicted his lordship for many years before his death.

13th. The hon. John Maitland, son to earl Lauderdale.

14th. Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, bart. aged 75. He was one of the Exchequer annuitants on survivorship established in 1693. The original number of nominees was 1013, who, for 100l. subscribed by each, had the first year 10l. with benefit of survivorship; of these, 982 are now dead, so that 31 only are surviving, who received for the last half-year 111l. 1s. 8d.

each. The fund, which is 7000l. per ann. is to be divided the last year among the four survivors, and then to cease. Sir Mark married, in 1723, Mary, daughter and heiress of Robert Stewart, of Ascog in Bute, esq. by whom he had an only daughter, Harriet, married in 1748 to the present earl of Radnor; dying in 1750, she left one son, the right hon. Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, commonly called Viscount Folkestone, now heir to his grandfather.

At Darmstadt, in the 78th year of his age, Louis the 17th. 8th, the reigning Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, field-marshal-general of the Imperial troops.

Right hon. Thomas lord Archer, baron of Umberlade, and recorder of Coventry.

The hon. colonel Robert Brudenell, of a fever, at 19th. Windsor, vice-chamberlain to her majesty, second brother to his grace the duke of Montague, colonel of the 4th regiment of foot, and lieutenant-governor of Windsor-castle.

Lady Gerrard, wife of sir Thomas Gerrard, of Bryn 28th. in Lancashire, bart.

To the inexpressible Nov. 1. grief of her friends, and most universally lamented, at Lisbon, where she went for the recovery of her health, the most hon. the marchioness of Tavistock. The fate of this amiable lady, who fell a victim to grief and conjugal affection, will long be remembered with regret. She was sister to the present earl of Albemarle, and married on June 7, 1764, to Francis late marquis of Tavistock, by whom she has left issue, three sons.

Sir John Hoskins Eyles Stiles, bart.

Sir

- Sir John Innes, bart.
 Anthony Warwick, esq. aged 97.
 He commanded under sir George Byng when the Spanish fleet was destroyed in 1720.
 6th. Sir Matthew Lamb, bart.
 Lady Dorothea Primrose, aunt to earl Rosebury.
 17th. In the 76th year of his age, Thomas duke of Newcastle.
 Sir Edward Simeon, of Britwell, Oxfordshire, in the 87th year of his age.
 26th. Hon. col. Sandys, second son of lord Sandys.
 Right hon. lord Arundell, baron of Trecrice.
 29th. Sir Francis Gosling, knt. an eminent banker in Fleetstreet, and alderman of the ward of Farringdon without.
- Sir Paul O'Brien, bart. at Lisbon.
 Sir Francis Head, bart, at Hermitage in Kent. 27th.
 Sir John Playters, bart. in the 88th year of his age. Dec. 11.
 Lord viscount Dunboyne, of the kingdom of Ireland. 12th.
 At his house in Cliffordstreet, Burlington-gardens, 22d.
 Dr. Charles Lyttelton, bishop of Carlisle, brother of lord Lyttelton, president of the antiquarian society, and fellow of the royal society. His lordship left his most valuable books and MSS. to the hon. society of antiquaries; and the principal bulk of his fortune to Thomas Pitt, of Boconnic in Cornwall, esq. his lordship's nephew.

A P P E N D I X

T O

T H E C H R O N I C L E.

The LORDS PROTEST.

Die Lunæ, 8 Feb. 1768.

Hodie 3^a vice lecta est billa—intituled, An act for further regulating the proceedings of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, with respect to the making of dividends. The question was put, whether the said bill shall pass; it was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient.

1st, **B**ECAUSE this bill is an exertion of the supreme power of parliament, equally unnecessary

and dangerous, after having had the most mortifying experience of the operation of a like restriction last year, which increased the very mischief it was intended to remedy, at a time when the circumstances of the company are clear beyond a doubt, and their opulence verified beyond the most sanguine expectation: no supposed misconduct of the company calling for the interposition of parliament; no rash and excessive dividends declared; no increase of dividends even desired; on the contrary, the company has restrained itself

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on principles much more rational than those adopted by the bill, as they have a reference to their circumstances, and not to a fixed period of time, marked by an arbitrary resolution. We cannot therefore avoid considering this bill as a mere act of power, without a colour of delinquency on the part of the company, or of necessity on the part of the public.

2dly, Because it appears to us, that this bill is an high violation of the national faith, taking away, without any judicial process, or even any criminal charge, that power of declaring dividends, which the company purchased from the public for a valuable consideration.

3dly, Because it appears to us altogether unaccountable to pass in one year an act for regulating the modes and conditions of declaring dividends by the company; and, in the very next year, to prohibit the exercise of those very powers so regulated: this act is now in full force; no defect in it has been stated; no amendment has been proposed; no infraction has been pretended. This law, made expressly to regulate the method of declaring dividends, does of necessity imply the exercise of that right under the conditions therein prescribed, which cannot be taken from the E. I. company, without the most signal disgrace to the wisdom and good faith of the legislature, and the subversion of every principle of legal government.

4thly, Because it appears to us, that to restrain the subject in the disposition of his own property, without any other pretence than the mere possibility of abuse (this

bill having been chiefly defended upon that ground), is a principle unheard-of in any free country, and most alarming to all the trading and monied interests of this kingdom: it goes to the subjecting to the same restraint, on the same loose reasons, every great company, as well as every public or private stock, which may become of magnitude sufficient to tempt, in future times, an impoverished treasury and a rapacious administration, since no degree of innocence can be a security against such suspicion of a possible fraud; and such a suspicion may be made a ground for continuing an arbitrary restraint, until the subject shall consent to ransom his property on such terms as shall be prescribed to him.

5thly, Because this annual restraint tends to establish a perpetual interposition of parliament, in declaring dividends for this company, and indeed all companies whatsoever, to the increase of that most dangerous and infamous part of stock-jobbing which is carried on by clandestine intelligence, and to the vesting it in the worst of all hands, those of administration; for a minister, who shall hereafter acquire in parliament (by whatever means) sufficient influence for the purpose, may, by his power of increasing, diminishing, or withholding dividends at his pleasure, have all the stock-holders in these companies (a body extremely considerable for wealth and numbers) entirely at his mercy, and probably at his disposal, to the infinite increase of the already overgrown, and almost irresistible influence of the crown.

6thly, Because we apprehend, that this unprecedented practice of declaring dividends in parliament may become a more alarming mode of undue influence on the members themselves, than any of those which have hitherto so frequently excited the jealousy of the legislature, since it furnishes a fund of corruption far greater than any hitherto known; a fund in its nature inexhaustible, of the greater facility in the application, and quite out of the reach of all discovery and prosecution. We think the principle of this bill the first step towards the introduction of such a new system of corruption; and have therefore resisted it, lest the constitution should become totally perverted from the ends for which it was originally established, and be no longer venerated by this nation, as giving security to liberty and property, and protection to the subject from all violence and injustice on the part of government.

Richmond,	Temple,
King,	Fred. Exon,
Portland,	Winchelsea and
Rockingham,	Nottingham,
Monson,	Dartmouth,
Lyttelton,	Ponsonby.

The Speech of the Speaker of the House of Commons, when he reprimanded Philip Ward, late mayor of the city of Oxford; John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Thomas Wise, John Nicholes, John Philips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, all of the said city; Tho. Robinson and John Brown, late bailiffs of the said city; upon their knees, at the bar of the said house, upon Wednesday the tenth day of February, 1768.

Philip Ward, John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Thomas Wise, John Nicholes, John Philips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, Thomas Robinson, John Brown,

THE offence of which you have been guilty has justly brought you under the severe displeasure of this house. A more enormous crime you could not well commit: since a deeper wound could not be given to the constitution itself, than by the open and dangerous attempt which you have made to subvert the freedom and independence of this house.

The freedom of this house is the freedom of this country, which can continue no longer than while the voices of the electors are uninfluenced by any base or venal motive. For if abilities and integrity are no recommendation to the electors; if those who bid highest for their voices are to obtain them from such detestable considerations, this house will not be the representatives of the people of Great Britain. Instead of being the guardians and protectors of their liberties, instead of redressing the grievances of the subject, this house itself will be author of the worst of grievances: they will become the venal instruments of power to reduce this happy nation, the envy and admiration of the world, to the lowest state of misery and servitude. This is the abject condition to which you have attempted to bring your fellow-subjects.

Many circumstances concur to aggravate your offence. The place of your residence was a singular advantage. You had at all times the example of one, of the most

learned and respectable bodies in Europe before your eyes. Their conduct in every instance, but especially in the choice of their representatives in parliament, was well worthy your imitation.

You are magistrates of a great city. In such a station, it was a duty peculiarly incumbent upon you to watch over the morals of your fellow-citizens; to keep yourselves pure from venality; and to prevent, by your influence, those under your government from being tainted by this growing and pestilential vice. How have you abused this trust! You yourselves have set the infamous example of prostitution, in the most public and daring manner.

Surely you must have felt some remorse from the generous disdain with which your corrupt offer was rejected by your representatives. They thought, and justly thought, that a seat in this house, obtained by a free and independent choice of their constituents, was the highest honour to which a subject can aspire; and that discharging their duty, as such representatives, was the noblest of services. Sorry I am to say, that these considerations do not appear to have had the least weight with you.

However, you have at last acknowledged your guilt; and, by your petition yesterday, you seem conscious of the enormity of your offence. This house, in the terror of its judgments, always thinks upon mercy; nor do they ever inflict punishment but for the sake of example, and to prevent others from becoming the objects of their resentment.

The censure passed upon you will, they hope, have that effect.

You are now the objects of their mercy; and are brought to the bar to be discharged.

May you be penetrated with a due sense of their justice and lenity! May you atone for your past offence, by your constant endeavours to make a right use of the invaluable privileges which you enjoy as electors! Consider these privileges as a sacred trust reposed in you. Discharge it with integrity.

But, before you rise from your present posture, I do, in obedience to the commands of this house, REPRIMAND you.

I am now to acquaint you, that you are discharged, paying your fees.

Abstract of the trial of John Grainger, Daniel Clark, Richard Cornwall, Patrick Lynch, Thomas Murray, Peter Flaharty, and Nicholas McCabe, for shooting at John Green, contrary to the statute, on the 21st of April last.

JOHN GREEN, living at the bottom of New Gravel-Lane, Shadwell, deposed, that he was employed as deputy-agent under Mr. William Russel, who, as agent appointed by Mr. alderman Beckford, was concerned in the execution of the act of parliament for regulating coal-heavers; that before this they were under the direction of justice Hodgson, and revolted from the coal-undertakers, insisting first upon 16d. a score, and then 18d. but at last would have nothing to do with the undertakers, and would have their price under the act of parlia-

parliament; that Mr. Ruffel and the deponent had fixed upon an office at Billingsgate for registering the coal-heavers, but none of them came there; alledging they were under the direction of Justice Hodgson, to whom only they would apply; that the deponent was sent with a complaint to the justice by Mr. Ruffel, desiring a meeting with him, which he excused, but would send his clerk; and further told him, that, if Mr. Ruffel did not desist, he would meet with trouble, and he would give him a pretty dance to Westminster-hall; for the act of parliament was in so vague a manner, that any body might keep an office, and that, as they had the best men at their office, they did not fear to have the business; that, however, in a few days after, Mr. Ruffel advertised for men to come, but none came; and then he advertised for their coming at such a time, or he would employ such able-bodied men as chose to come; whereupon many came, and they were put in the gangs; that Dunster, justice Hodgson's clerk, having seen the deponent do this at Billingsgate, brought to his door no less than three or four hundred of these men, a great many of whom threatened they would pull down his house, or they would do for him; that the deponent went to the mansion-house, to acquaint the lord-mayor of the danger he was in, and received for answer, that he must be directed by some magistrate in his neighbourhood; that on Saturday morning, the 16th of April, the coal-heavers having put up some bills, a neighbour's servant went and pulled one down, upon which the coal-heavers cried

out, that Green's maid had pulled down their bills; and then they directly came running from different parts to his door, to the amount of one hundred and upwards. The purport, the deponent said, of these bills, was a libel on Mr. alderman Beckford, and that what was done was Mr. Ruffel's own doing.—The acts of violence, committed by the coal-heavers against this deponent, best appear from his own words.

‘I asked them, said he, what they wanted with me; they cried, By J—s, they would have my life if I offered to meddle with any of their bills; I said, I had not meddled with any, nor none had that belonged to me; one of them cried, By J—s, he shall have a bill put up at his own window; he took up a handful of dirt, and put it upon the window, and put the bill upon it; another of them laid hold of my collar, and dragged me off the step of my door; another said, Haul him into the river; said another, By J—s, we will drown him; I got from them, and retreated back into my house. After that I went to Billingsgate, and met several of them there; there they threatened they would have my life. When I came home, I saw a great many of these people running from their different habitations; some with bludgeons, or broomsticks, and weapons of that sort; they did not collect themselves in a body, but were running to the head of New Gravel Lane. I believe about 4 or 500 of them came within 200 yards of my house; they went to Mr. Metcalf, a neighbour of mine, and threatened him; there was one of them that was a pretended friend

of mine, that had promised, when he knew of any thing against me, he would let me know: I sat up to guard my house, and I sent my wife and children out of the house; after that, I prevailed upon my wife to stay in the house upon this man's intelligence; he came about twelve, and told me nothing was intended against me, that they had done their business they were about. I went to bed, and was asleep; I was awakened by my sister-in-law, calling, Mr. Green, Mr. Green, for God's sake, we shall be murdered; this was about one o'clock on the Sunday morning; I jumped out of bed, and ran into the next room where my arms were; I took and levelled one, and said, You rascals, if you do not be gone, I will shoot you; they were then driving at my doors and shutters; the noise was terrible, like a parcel of men working upon a ship's bottom, I could compare it to nothing else; I fired among them, I believe I fired about fourteen times; and when I had not any thing ready to fire, I threw glass bottles upon them; they were at this about a quarter of an hour, when they all dispersed. On the Monday I went to Billingsgate about eleven; I saw several of them there, who threatened me; Dunster was there also. They told me they would do for me if I did not desist in my proceedings, which was to register such people as applied; there were always some of the coal-heavers about Dunster; he talked of the advertisements that had been in the paper, and said they were mine; for he said Mr. Russel had told him he totally declined having any thing to say in it, and it was my doing only; I said, Do not

deceive these men, that is very wrong of you; I asked him, if Mr. Russel did not tell him he would advertise to this effect. I began to be afraid, and, as many of them came about me, I left them.

Nothing happened after till Wednesday night, that was the 20th, about seven in the evening; then I saw a great many of these coal-heavers assembling together about 3 or 400 yards from my house, going up Gravel-lane. I shut up as fast as I could, and told my wife to get out of the house as fast as she could with her children; accordingly she went away with the child that was asleep in the cradle. Gilberthorp was in the house drinking a pint of beer (I did not know his name then); said I, Brother Tarpawling (he is a sea-faring man), I am afraid I shall have a desperate attack to-night from what I have heard; will you stand by me, and give me all the assistance you can? Yes, said he, that I will. When the house was secured backwards and forwards, I went up stairs; some stones had broke some windows there; I believe some of them had thrown stones, and run away; I heard them call out, 'Wilkes and liberty!' I saw the neighbours lighting up candles; I said to my maid, For God's sake light up candles, for these people shall have no occasion at all to use me ill. I went to the window, and begged of them to desist, and said, if they knew any thing particular of me, I was willing to resolve any thing they wanted to know. Seeing I could not defend myself, I disguised myself, and put on an old watch-coat, and a Dutch cap, and went down stairs in order to get a magistrate

trate to come and prevent my house from being pulled down. I had one Dunderdale, a shoemaker, that lodged in my house; he went down with me: when I came down to the back door, I heard them threaten they would have me and my life; I then found it impossible to get out of the house. I ran up stairs then, fully determined to defend myself as long as I was able; I spoke to them again in the street from the window, and desired them to tell me what I had done; they called out in the street they would have me, and hang me over my sign-post; others said, they would broil and roast me, and words to that effect; stones came up very fast. I then took a brace of pistols from the table and fired among them, loaded with powder only; after that, I kept firing away among them what arms I had, loaded with bird and swan shot; they dispersed in the front then; I immediately ran backwards, they were heaving stones into the back chamber windows; I fired from the back chamber windows; after I had fired some few rounds backwards, they desisted from heaving stones into the back part of the house, but I did not find they had left the place. I was again attacked, both in the front and back part of the house; I fired among them sometimes from the front of my house, and sometimes from the rear; I imagined they would have broke into the house presently, if I had not kept a warm fire upon them; I heard them call out several times, I am shot, I am wounded; still they said they would have me, and do for me. I had various attacks in the night:

I saw no fire-arms they had till eleven or twelve in the night; they were driving at the door about ten, but I cannot tell with what; I looked through the door and saw their hands moving, driving something hard against it. About twelve they fired into the house, both in the front and the rear; the balls struck the cieling in the room where I was, sometimes close over my head; as they were in the street, and I in the one pair of stairs, the balls went into the cieling and dropped down on the floor; I could not walk about the room with any safety, I was forced to place myself by the wall between the windows; and sometimes I would crawl under the window to the next, and sometimes I stood behind the brackets; then I would stand up and drive among them like dung; I have seen their balls strike the cieling as I have stood under the cover of the wall, and as I have been going to fire they have come over my head, and some lodged in the cieling.

This firing continued all the night, and all the morning, at different periods.

When I attacked them backwards, I used to crawl out of the window on my belly, and lie upon the wash-house leads with my arms. I have heard them say, You that have arms are to fire upon him, and you that have stones are to heave, and so many to break the door, and so many to climb the wall; if they got up there, they could get in at the window from the leads. I had Gilberthorp below to guard the door, for part of the front door was broke. I got off, I believe, about nine in the

the morning, when I had no more ammunition left, only the charge that I had in my blunderbuss, except what was in the musket, that would not go off; so I said to the men that were in the house, You see they are firing from every quarter, there is no help for me, they will come in, and I can make no return upon them to check their insolence; the best way to make them desist is for me to get out of the house; you will all be very safe whether I make my escape or not. Mr. Gilberthorp said, Do what you think best. I said, They only want me; if they get me, it is all over; or if they know I am gone, they will desist: I took my blunderbuss over my arm, and my drawn hanger in my hand, and went out of the back window upon the leads. I saw several of them in the alley; I levelled the blunderbuss at them, and said, You rascals, be gone, or I'll blow your brains out, especially you (that was to one under me) but I scorn to take your life; he said, God bless you, Mr. Green, you are a brave man; he clapped his hand on his head, and ran away. I went over into Mr. Merton's ship-yard; one of the shipwrights met me; just as I jumped, he said, Mr. Green, follow me; he took me to a saw-pit, and shewed me a hole at the end where the sawyers used to put their things; he said, Go into that hole, you will be safe enough; said I, Don't drop a word but that I am gone over the wall; I got in, he left me; there I lay till the guards came; I heard the mob search for me; some said, he is gone one way, some another; they were got into the yard; I heard one of the ship-

wrights say he is gone over the wall, and gone away by water.

When the guards came, one of the shipwrights came to me, and desired to know what I should do; I said, Go and tell the officer to draw his men up and come into the yard, and I'll surrender myself to him; the soldiers came, and I came out of the saw-pit; I had nothing but my handkerchief about my head; I had been wounded between ten and eleven at night; I surrendered myself to the officer. Justice Hodgson said, Mr. Green, you are one of the bravest fellows that ever was; whom do you intend to go before, me, or sir John Fielding? I said, I do not care who it is. Then, said he, you will go before me. Accordingly we went, and when I came there he committed me to Newgate.—In the course of this evidence it does not appear that the deponent swore to the identity of any of the prisoners, as engaged in the act of firing against, or otherwise assailing, his house, though he did to some few of them threatening him at Billingsgate; but this indentivity was sworn to by the next evidence, George Crabtree, in the persons of Cornwall, David Clark, or Clarey, Lynch, Flaharty, and Grainger. The first he saw fire several times towards Green's windows; Clark he also saw fire, after Green had shot his brother; Grainger he saw heaving a stone, or brickbat, at Green's windows; and Lynch with a musket in his hand, but did not see him fire. Robert Anderson swore to Clark's and Cornwall's firing several times, as did also Andrew Evenerus to Clark's firing. Thomas Cummings swore to the same

same as committed by Flaharty, Clark, Lynch, Cornwall, and Murray; and he particularly accused Flaharty of getting into his own house, and firing out at his garret windows. Philip Oram and William Burgefs corroborated the same as to Cornwall; and the latter saw M'Cabe and John Granger firing, knowing their persons, but not their names. M'Cabe asked him for his sleeve buttons to load a piece with to fire at Green; and moreover examined his coat, and wanted to feel in his pocket for something to load: M'Cabe also enquired in the house where he, the deponent, lodged, for the pewter spoons and pots to cut them in pieces for shot, saying, he would pay for them. There were several other evidences to prove the identity of the prisoners as concerned in this riot. Some of the prisoners declared their innocence of the charge; others said they were there with the design of keeping the peace, and preventing the escape of Green, who had been guilty of murder, by firing out of his windows. Several appeared to their character; but all seven were brought in guilty, death; and were executed the 26th of July, pursuant to their sentence.

Abstract of the trial of Samuel Gillam, Esq. for the wilful murder of William Redburn.

JOHN Taylor deposed, that he lives in High-street, Mile-end, is a journeyman weaver; that William Redburn was the same, and lived next door but one to him eighteen years; that Redburn and he went from home about two

o'clock in the afternoon, on the 10th of May, to Westminster, but passed over London-bridge into St. George's-fields; that it might want about a quarter to three o'clock when they got there; that the horse-guards were just come, and were clearing the people out of the fields; that Redburn and he stopped about five or six minutes in the causeway, and in that time two or three of the foot soldiers fired; that he saw no rioting, nor nothing done in the time he stood there; but that, when the soldiers had fired, Redburn said to him, Taylor, let us go; that they then came out of the causeway into the road, their backs being towards the soldiers, and in that time Redburn received a ball, which wounded him in the hind part of the thigh; that, a great many helping Redburn along, he went to a surgeon in Blackman-street; the surgeon probed the wound, it went in behind and came out before; that he did not see the defendant, Mr. Gillam, at the time he was looking at the soldiers and the mob; and nothing at all between the soldiers and the mob previous to the firing, nor any body make any disturbance during the whole time he was there.

Cross examined. Says, he can give no guess what number of people might be there, but that there was a vast number; and all were quiet while he was there.

Richard Nicholl, a rope-maker, and constable of St. George the Martyr, deposed, that he was posted at the king's-bench prison the tenth of May, came there at half an hour past two in the afternoon, but that he had been there before between ten and eleven; that there

was a vast number of people, a thousand or more; that when he first came down before the king's bench, he went nigh the brick-wall; that Mr. Ponton said; there was a paper stuck up against the prison-wall, and desired it might be taken down; which Mr. Latham the constable did, and soon after that the people cried out, Give us the paper, and threw stones at them: this was between eleven and twelve, as nigh as he can guess; that the people threw stones at the justices and constables as they went towards the marshal's house, and continued so doing from the time of the taking down the paper till they got to the marshal's house; that the justices and constables went in there for soldiers; as he believes; after they had got into the house, the people kept on throwing stones, which he says might continue for about four or five minutes; that there is a way through the house, and there was a guard of soldiers; that they came from behind the house, and the guard of soldiers came after them, round to the front of the house; believes there were three justices, Mr. Ponton, Mr. Gillam, and another, but did not know the other; that when they came round the house, the people began to halloo, and cry out for the paper, and kept throwing of stones; upon which Mr. Gillam, Mr. Ponton, and the other gentleman, drew up to read the riot-act, and while they were reading it, or were going to read it, the mob heaved stones at the justices; saw one stone cut a serjeant's lip, and another struck Mr. Ponton on the breast; that whilst a man was hallooing out, 'Wilkes and liberty

for ever!' he was in the field facing the brick-wall, about five yards from it, and was ordered to take hold of him; that, getting within ten yards of him, he saw him run, and, looking over his left hand, saw an officer and some soldiers running after him as far as the Hay-market, then lost sight of him; that is all he knows of that part; this was near twelve o'clock. About one, was standing near the road, where some soldiers were posted; says, the people behaved very riotous, and threw stones at the soldiers, so that they could not keep their posts for them. Mr. Gillam, who was there, begged of the people to disperse, and go about their business; he told them that the riot-act had been read; some people there said, D—n you, we do not believe the riot-act has been read; Mr. Gillam said, if I thought that would appease you, I would read it again; upon which, he took a pocket-book out of his pocket, called out silence, and read it again, and he the deponent heard him read it; the people came round about, were pretty silent at that time, and afterwards he begged of them again to disperse. Between two and three o'clock, as he was standing by the king's-bench, Mr. Gillam said to him, Constable, go with me; and he went with him to the soldiers. They were posted near a road; when they got there, he begged of the people to disperse, told them the riot-act had been read, and they were every soul liable to be taken up; while he was begging them to disperse, they threw stones at the soldiers, Mr. Gillam, and himself, as they stood all together; Mr. Gillam then said, For
God's

God's sake, good people, go away ; if I see any more stones thrown, I will order the guards to fire : while he was so saying, a stone came and hit him over the head, about the temple ; it caused him to reel three or four yards backwards ; and when he recovered himself, or soon after, the deponent heard him say, Fire. The soldiers were then in two rows ; they fell back a few paces into four rows, and then fired ; does not know whether there were four or six in front then ; after they had fired, the horse rode down and fired. The riot-act had been read above an hour the second time ; heard ' no orders for the horse to fire ; ' after they had fired, saw a man sit upon the ground wounded in the pathway ; he held his hand upon his thigh, and saw blood in his hand and it ran down ; does not know how that man was dressed, they said he was a weaver ; a good many persons were taken up, but none rescued that he saw ; yet they would not disperse.

William Abbot, a constable of St. Olave's, deposed, that a stone or something hit Mr. Gillam on the head, between two and three, when he was in the fields near Mr. Gillam ; that some of the mob appeared to throw it, but cannot say who ; the stone made him stagger ; presently after somebody gave orders to fire ; but who it was cannot say, as he was looking towards the people at the same time.

Cross examined. Says, he had been there during the whole of the day ; that he saw Mr. Ponton struck in the morning ; Mr. Gillam on the head, and a serjeant cut on the lip ; that the throwing stones was several times repeat-

ed ; heard the justices desire them to disperse a great many times, but did not hear the proclamation read, and says there were fifteen or twenty thousand people there.

Robert Allen, a constable, deposed, that he was present on the 10th of May, when the firing was ; does not think there was, upon his soul, any provocation, for there was no attempt made to take any prisoners ; a great number of people were in the fields ; it was a general thoroughfare, and he believes every body that went through the fields stopped there ; says, a great party of horse-guards came and rode among the people, causing a great disturbance ; the gaol is railed round, and the people were leaning upon these rails ; the horse rode among them, and dispersed them to the out-borders of the fields ; when they came to the road and causeway, they huzzaed and hissed the soldiers, that was all the provocation he saw ; that he saw two or three people fall with their wounds, was not near enough to hear any orders given to fire, but remembers the manner of firing was thus : The body of soldiers were within about forty yards of the causeway, the way that people walk in ; they call it platoons, believes they were separated, not all together ; they fired at random half a dozen at a time, more or less ; a great number of them loaded three times, and seemed to enjoy their fire, which he thought a great cruelty ; this was about three, or a little after ; cannot say he saw a stone thrown the whole day ; was in different parts, but did not see the weaver.

Cross

Cross examined. Says, the commanding officer came up, and said, he believed they had dispersed the mob: Mr. Gillam said, I hope there is no mischief done; this was a very short time after the firing; the commanding officer said, You may depend upon it, there is no mischief done, because we always fire in the air; a great number of people afterwards reported, murder was done. This was the horse officer. That a ball went through the thigh of one Boddington, and shivered it; they were going to order him, the deponent, into confinement, for saying it was a cruel thing; and, as they ordered this fire, it was very proper, he said, they should order the man away. Mr. Gillam said, Why do not you go and take him away? The deponent said, it was not in his power. That, when the firing was ordered, he was in the field by the justices almost the whole day, but not near enough to hear any order for firing, being sometimes, he supposes, forty yards from Mr. Gillam, sometimes close to him; and, at the time the firing was ordered, supposes he might be about forty yards. Being asked then, if he was not near, how he could tell there was no occasion to order a firing? Says, he was amongst the general body of the people, and could see those upon whom the firing was, but observed nothing but hallooing, and did not see a stone thrown the whole time he was there. Questioned whether he was a relation to Allen that was killed; said, None at all.

George Milford Flowers, of St. Olave's, deposes he was present in St. George's-fields the 10th of

May; came there a few minutes after twelve; went into the Haymarket, and continued there a quarter of an hour; was there part of the day besides, and observed the people a good deal dissatisfied at the death of Allen; the people expressed it in words; did not see any sticks or any thing thrown; went to Mr. Allen's, and from thence down the Borough, to enquire for a justice of the peace, to have an evidence made of that young man; came back near two; went along the wall of the king's bench about three, passed from thence to the king's bench, and from thence to the marshal's house; observed during that time there was a great tumult among the soldiers; believes the people were fleeing, and the soldiers after them; was not in a situation to observe the foot, this was the horse; was close by the prison wall; did not observe he was there the time the foot fired, as he did not remain, but passed along; saw Mr. Gillam a little after, but not immediately; was waiting to obtain a warrant for a soldier that had killed Mr. Allen; Mr. Gillam took off his wig, and rubbed his head; said, he had received a blow with a brickbat or something, but thanked God that his skull was thick, it had not hurt it; Mr. Gillam did not give any reason in his hearing for firing; did not see Redburn that day to his knowledge; had some conversation with Mr. Gillam in the evening, who said he had something thrown at him. Asked, whether Mr. Gillam at any other part of the day gave any reason for firing? says, he did nothing but what was mentioned before.

James

James Darbyshire deposed, that he knows Mr. Gillam, and remembers the 10th of May very well; had conversation with Mr. Gillam about the accident that day; it was about two o'clock, after the murder of Mr. Allen, before the killing of Redburn. Being told by the council for the prosecution that had nothing to do with this matter, and that they would not ask any further questions, demanded then what he came there for? said he could prove something, having been there from twelve till nine at night, and seen the whole behaviour of Mr. Gillam; is himself a bookseller, and lives in the parish of St. George's Hanover-square; went into the king's-bench prison a little before twelve o'clock, staid there about half an hour; could see into the fields, because there were glass windows; did not observe the least ill behaviour in the people; did quit the prison, and, when he came out, was going into the city, but, at the end of the wall, there were people crying out, that there was a murder committed; this was a little before one o'clock. Being told to keep to the death of Redburn, and Mr. Gillam's behaviour, says, that, after the murder, he returned to the king's bench prison, by desire of Mrs. Allen, to see after the murderer; this was about one o'clock; applied to the justices for a warrant to apprehend the murderer or murderers; the justices would not grant any; then applied to justice Gillam, who told him, he had orders from the ministry to fire upon the people, and that there must be some men killed, and that it was better to kill five-and-twenty to-day, than have

an hundred to kill to-morrow; this was in the field opposite the marshal's house, between one and two o'clock, in the presence of the soldiers; and that all the afternoon there were people taken into custody, and put into a cellar under the marshal's house. Being desired by the court to name those persons that were present, very properly exclaimed, 'What! the soldiers?' said, he was not so well acquainted with them; but believes it was twice said in the house and out of the house, and with a sneer, as murder was a thing of no consequence; says, there were some people by at this time, but does not recollect who they were. Asked, Was Mr. Ponton there? replied, Yes; but does not know whether in hearing, but saw him there.

Cross examined. Believes it was spoken twice, but is not certain, only as to once; and, to the best of his knowledge, that it was spoken the first time opposite the marshal's house, about two o'clock: that they talked of it as a thing of trifling concern, a matter of no concern; that Mr. Gillam, upon his application to him for a warrant for the murderers, said he would grant no warrant, and that it was no murder; for that he had orders from the ministry to fire upon the people, and there must be some killed, and it was better to kill five-and-twenty to-day than a hundred to-morrow. [N. B. The deponent repeats this several times.] Asked, how long that was after the first conversation? says, he cannot tell; but it was not at night, he was in bed at night; does not say the very particular words were said, but several things were said. Is not certain whether it

it was in the marshal's house, but believes it was. When he heard it a second time, it was not the same words, but to that purport; it was with great difficulty that any warrant could be obtained. Gillam said it was no murder; that he did not hear the other justices say any thing in particular; imagined that this gentleman was foreman on that most glorious day. Adds, that Mr. Gillam said, if their names could be procured he would grant warrants; but would not grant any warrants till he knew their names. This was in the marshal's house, but the words were used on the first application for warrants. Being asked how long he had been acquainted with Mr. Gillam; says, The 10th of May, about 12 o'clock, was the first of his acquaintance with him; but did not know there was a Mr. Gillam living before, and wished he had not seen him then, because he saw such acts of cruelty he never saw before. Adds, Gillam was in company with him in that second conversation many hours, and that they came together as acquaintance, because he was applying for warrants, endeavouring to bring the murderers to light; that he was there, and drank there, and believes out of the same glass, but is not sure of that; that Mr. Flowers was in the room, and the cowman, whose name he does not recollect; saw also Mr. Ponton there several times; that the application for the warrants was particularly made by Mr. Flowers, and another gentleman, Mr. Horne, who, the deponent believes, is a clergyman, and lives at Brentford. Says, the justice's clerk, upon taking a deposition for the murder of Allen, beginning

with what happened from twelve o'clock, when he came to that part wherein he said he heard Mr. Gillam order the military to fire upon the people, Mr. Gillam said, Hold, hold, do not take his deposition from the time before that, but what happened in the cow-house; imagined Mr. Gillam was conscious of his guilt. Asked, Were any justices present except Mr. Gillam, at the time he said it was no murder? Answered, No, not as he knew of. [Much bickering passed between this evidence and the council.]

George Milford Flowers, being asked whether he remembered seeing Mr. Darbyshire there, replied, Yes; that he [Geo. Flowers] made repeated applications for a warrant to Mr. Gillam, in the marshal's house, about three o'clock, when he saw Mr. Darbyshire several times, who said a great many things to him; that the justice ordered him [George Flowers] into custody for helping the woman; that he [the justice] ordered depositions to be taken; but said they were all alike, and would not have them, he would have them otherwise. The deponent did not get a warrant. Mr. Pardon was taking depositions; he [the latter] said he could not help it, it was as they gave them.

Flowers further deposed, that he [Gillam] said it was owing to their throwing at his head; that justice Capel was there, who said he had an order from the ministry to kill 25 of the people: that Col. West was there; he made some slight apologies, and said it was owing to the gun going off; he said he could have drove them all away without breaking their shins, there was no reason to hurt any of them. Mr. Gillam;

Gillam, in the evening, to have them fire again.

William Penrith, turnkey at the king's-bench prison, deposed, that he was minding the prisoners on the inside, knows nothing what happened without, but saw a great number of people on the outside. That he took in many that day for misbehaviour; but there were no stones thrown that day, as he knows of, though some were the day before. Asked, If he was not afraid of their breaking the prison the second day? replied, No; because he had a sufficient guard with him on the inside, half a dozen people, not soldiers. Did not send the day before for a guard, but believes the marshal did. It was a guard on the outside, did not see what was done there. Being asked whether there was any force used the second day, replied there was not.

John Wills, a glazier, and constable of St. Olave's parish, was in St. George's fields on the 10th of May; he went there about twelve o'clock; saw Mr. Ponton, Mr. Gillam, Mr. Ruffel, and several others, whose names he does not know. At the time the horse-grenadiers came, there was a sad disturbance, the people cried out, 'Wilkes and liberty!' and threw stones; the guards were ordered to the field-gate. Mr. Gillam was along with them; the deponent went with them; Mr. Gillam desired the people to disperse, and for God's sake to go home; saying, if he saw any more stones thrown he would order the guards to fire: just at that time, something came and hit him on the side of the head; he fell back about two or three yards; came forwards again, and said to the officer, If

this be the case, we shall all be killed, you must fire; he said, Fire; upon that the soldiers fired immediately. The deponent saw the horse-grenadiers fire; then thought himself in danger, because they fired into the path where he and others were. Asked, If he knew how they fired? Says, there were three rows, believes they fell into six, but cannot be positive; looked upon them to be 35 or 36 men; did not hear the riot act read, but Mr. Gillam told the people it had been read, and the time was nearly expired; in the evening it was read again; it was read three several times afterwards, that he remembers; said, Mr. Gillam spoke in a very friendly manner to the people, but, if they threw any more stones, they must order the guards to fire.

Serjeant Glynn. I call no more witnesses, your lordships will never find me acting a part against humanity and candour; I am not now pressing this gentleman's conviction; I opened the law, that, where it was absolutely necessary for suppressing a riotous mob, there the magistrate is justified: the application thereof from facts is the whole question; with respect to me, I shall say not a word more about it.

Without going into his defence, or calling any witness, the justice was honourably acquitted, and had a copy of his indictment granted.

No account was allowed to be published by authority, of the trial of Donald Maclean at Guildford. Those that have appeared are so contradictory, and so deeply tinged by the violent spirit of party which then prevailed, that we think any extract from them would only serve

to mislead the opinion of our readers. The most remarkable circumstance attending this trial was, that it appeared by justice Gillam's evidence, that he knew Maccloughlan to be the person who shot young Allen.

Lord Baltimore's Defence, read to the Court and Jury, upon his trial at Kingston in Surry, on Saturday the 26th of March, for a rape said to be committed by him on Sarah Woodcock; of which his Lordship was acquitted. Taken in Court by a Gentleman present.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I Have put myself upon my country, in confidence that prejudice and clamour will avail nothing in this place, where it is the privilege of the meanest of the King's subjects to be presumed to be innocent until his guilt has been made appear by legal evidence. I wish I could say, that I have been treated abroad with the same candour; I have been loaded with obloquy; the most malignant libels have been circulated, and every other method that malice could devise has been taken to create a general prejudice against me. I thank God, that, under such circumstances, I have had firmness and resolution enough to meet my accusers face to face, and provoke an enquiry into my conduct. *Hic murus abeneus esto, nil conscire sibi.*

The charge against me, and against these poor people, who are involved with me because they might otherwise have been witnesses for me, is, in its nature, easy to be made, and hard to be disproved. The accuser has the advantage of supporting it by direct and positive

evidence. The defence can only be collected from circumstances.

My defence is composed of a very great variety of circumstances, all tending to shew the falsity of this charge, the absurdity of it, the impossibility that it can be true. It will be laid before the jury by evidence, under the direction of my counsel; and I have the confidence of an innocent man, that it will manifest to your lordship, the jury, and the whole world, that the story told by this woman is a perversion of the truth, and a mere invention.

What could induce this woman to make such a charge, I can only suspect.—Very soon after she came to my house, upon her representation to me that her father was distressed, I sent him a considerable sum of money; whether the ease with which that money was obtained from me, might suggest this idea, as a means of obtaining a larger sum of money, or whether it was thought necessary to destroy me, in order to re-establish the character of the girl with the world, I know not; but I do aver, upon the word of a man of honour, that there is no truth in any thing which has been said or sworn of my having offered violence to this girl. I ever held such brutality in abhorrence; may I be allowed to add, without offending against that decorum which ought to be observed here, that as a man of pleasure, I am in opinion against all force. I should not have introduced this sentiment, if it had not been pertinent to the subject; other opinions on other subjects, no way relating to this charge, have been imputed, and, falsely, imputed to me, to inflame this accusation. Libertine as I may have been represented, I hold

I hold no such opinions ; and considering the debility of my constitution, it is not only a moral but a physical impossibility for me to have ravished this woman, who is stronger than I am. Much has been urged against me upon that of having seduced her from her parents and friends. Seduction is not the point of this charge ; but I do assure your lordship and the jury, that this part of the case has been aggravated exceedingly beyond the truth ; if I have been in any degree to blame, I have very sufficiently atoned for every indiscretion which a weak attachment to this unworthy woman may have led me into, by having suffered the disgrace of being exposed as a criminal at the bar, in the county which my father had the honour to represent in parliament, and where, if this sort of an active life had been my object, my own rank and fortune gave me some pretensions to have attained the same honour. I will take up no more of your lordship's time than to add, than if I had been conscious of the guilt now imputed to me, I could have kept myself and my fortune out of the reach of the laws of this country. I am a citizen of the world, and could have lived any where ; but I love my country, and submit to its laws ; and resolving that my innocence should be justified by the laws, I now, by my own voluntary act, by surrendering myself to the court of king's bench, stake upon the verdict of twelve men my life and fortune, and, what is dearer to me than either, my honour.

The public writings, which the extraordinary transactions in our colonies have this year produced, are so numerous and diffuse, that in themselves they would form a volume of very considerable bulk ; for which reason, it is only in our power to select a few of the most interesting and important of them for our readers.

Copy of the Agreement entered into by the inhabitants of Boston, the capital of the province of Massachusetts-bay.

THE merchants and traders in the town of Boston having taken into consideration the deplorable situation of the trade, and the many difficulties it at present labours under on account of the scarcity of money, which is daily increasing for want of the other remittances to discharge our debts in Great Britain, and the large sums collected by the officers of the customs for duties on goods imported ; the heavy taxes leavied to discharge the debts contracted by the government in the late war ; the embarrassments and restrictions laid on the trade by the several late acts of parliament ; together with the bad success of our cod fishery this season, and the discouraging prospect of the whale fishery, by which our principal sources of remittances are like to be greatly diminished, and we thereby rendered unable to pay the debts we owe the merchants in Great Britain, and to continue the importation of goods from thence :

We, the subscribers, in order to relieve the trade under those discouragements, to promote industry, frugality, and œconomy, and to dis-

courage luxury, and every kind of extravagance, do promise and engage to and with each other, as follows:

First, That we will not send for or import from Great Britain, either upon our own account, or upon commission, this fall, any other goods than what are already ordered for the fall supply.

Secondly, That we will not send for or import any kind of goods or merchandize from Great Britain, either on our own account, or on commissions, or any otherwise, from the 1st of January 1769, to the 1st of January 1770, except salt, coals, fish-hooks and lines, hemp, and duck bar lead and shot, wool-cards and card-wire.

Thirdly, That we will not purchase of any factor, or others, any kind of goods imported from Great Britain, from January 1769, to January 1770.

Fourthly, That we will not import, on our own account, or on commissions, or purchase of any who shall import from any other colony in America, from January 1769, to January 1770, any tea, glass, paper, or other goods commonly imported from Great Britain.

Fifthly, That we will not, from and after the 1st of January 1769, import into this province any tea, paper, glass, or painters-colours, until the act imposing duties on those articles shall be repealed.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this first day of August 1768.

New-York, Sept. 15. The following resolves are agreed to by the tradesmen of this city, reflecting on the salutary measures entered into by the people in Boston and this city,

to restrict the importation of goods from Great Britain, until the acts of parliament laying duties on paper, glass, &c. are repealed: and being animated with a spirit of liberty, and thinking it our duty to exert ourselves by all lawful means, to maintain and obtain our just rights and privileges, which we claim under our most excellent constitution as Englishmen, not to be taxed but by our own consent, or that of our representatives: and in order to support and strengthen our neighbours, the merchants of this city, we the subscribers, uniting in the common cause, do agree to and with each other, as follows:

I. That we will not ourselves purchase, or take any goods or merchandize imported from Europe, by any merchant, directly or indirectly, contrary to the true intent and meaning of an agreement of the merchants of this city, on the 27th of August last.

II. That we will not ourselves, or by any other means, buy any kind of goods from any merchant, store-keeper, or retailer, (if any such there be) who shall refuse to join with their brethren in signing the said agreement; but that we will use every lawful means in our power to prevent our acquaintance from dealing with them.

III. That if any merchant, in or from Europe, should import any goods in order to sell them in this province, contrary to the above agreement, that we ourselves will by no means deal with such importers; and, as far as we can, by all lawful means, endeavour to discourage the sale of such goods.

IV. That we will endeavour to fall upon some expedient to make known

known such importers or retailers as shall refuse to unite in maintaining and obtaining the liberties of their country.

V. That we, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the city of New-York, being filled with love and gratitude to our present most gracious sovereign, and the highest veneration for the British constitution, which we unite to plead as our birth-right, and are always willing to unite to support and maintain, give it as our opinion, and are determined to deem those persons who shall refuse to unite in the common cause, as acting the part of an enemy to the true interest of Great Britain and her colonies, and consequently not deserving the patronage of merchants or mechanics.

New-York, Sept. 5, 1768.

PROCEEDINGS at BOSTON.

*From the New-York Gazette of
Monday Sept. 26, 1768.*

Boston, Sept. 19.

At a meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, legally qualified and warned in public town meeting assembled, at Faneuil-Hall, on Monday the 12th of September, A. D. 1768.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cooper.

The hon. James Otis, esq; was unanimously chosen moderator.

THE petition of a considerable number of the respectable inhabitants to the select-men, dated the 8th instant, praying that the town might be forthwith legally convened, to enquire of his excellency the governor, the grounds and

reasons of sundry declarations made by him, that three regiments may be daily expected; two of them to be quartered in this town, and one at Castle-William; as also to consider of the most wise, constitutional, loyal, and salutary measures to be adopted on such an occasion, was read, whereupon the following vote was passed:

Whereas it has been reported in this town meeting, that his excellency the governor has intimated his apprehensions that one or more regiments of his majesty's troops are daily to be expected here:

Voted, That the hon. Thomas Cushing, esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, Richard Dana, esq; Benj. Kent, esq; and Dr. Joseph Warren, be a committee, to wait upon his excellency, if in town, humbly requesting that he would be pleased to communicate to the town the grounds and assurances he may have thereof.

Upon a motion made and seconded,

Voted, That the following petition be presented to his excellency the governor; and a committee was appointed for that purpose, who were directed humbly to request his excellency to favour the town with an immediate answer.

To his excellency Francis Bernard, esq; governor, &c.

May it please your excellency, THE inhabitants of the town of Boston, legally assembled, taking into consideration the critical state of the public affairs, more especially the present precarious situation of our invaluable rights and privileges, civil and religious, most humbly request that your excellency would be pleased forthwith to issue precepts for a general assembly, to

be convened with the utmost speed, in order that such measures may be taken as in their wisdom they may think proper for the preservation of our said rights and privileges.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

Upon a motion made and seconded, a committee was appointed to take the state of our public affairs into consideration, and report at the adjournment the measures they apprehended most salutary to be taken in the present emergency.

Adjourned till the next day ten o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday, the 13th Sept. ten o'clock, A. M. met accordingly.

THE committee appointed yesterday to wait upon his excellency with the petition and request of the town, reported from his excellency the following answer in writing :

Gentlemen,

MY apprehensions that some of his majesty's troops are to be expected in Boston, arise from information of a private nature : I have received no public letters, notifying to me the coming of such troops, and requiring quarters for them ; whenever I do, I shall communicate them to his majesty's council.

The business of calling another assembly for this year is now before the king, and I can do nothing in it until I receive his majesty's commands. FRA. BERNARD.

The committee appointed to take the state of our public affairs into consideration, reported the following declaration and resolves.

WHEREAS it is the first principle in civil society, founded in nature and reason, that no law of the society can be binding on any individual without his consent, given by himself in person, or by his

representative, of his own free election :

And whereas in and by an act of the British parliament, passed in the first year of the reign of K. William and Queen Mary, of glorious and blessed memory, entitled, An act declaring the rights and liberties of the subjects, and settling the succession of the crown ; the preamble of which act is in these words, viz. ' Whereas the late king James the Second, by the assistance of divers evil counsellors, judges, and ministers, employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of this kingdom ;' it is expressly, among other things, declared, That the levying money for the use of the crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of parliament, for a longer time or in other manner than the same is granted, is illegal :

And whereas in the third year of the reign of the same king William and queen Mary, their majesties were graciously pleased, by their royal charter, to give and grant to the inhabitants of this his majesty's province, all the territory therein described, to be holden in free and common soccage ; and also to ordain and grant to the said inhabitants certain rights, liberties, and privileges therein expressly mentioned : among which it is granted, established, and ordained, that all and every the subjects of them, their heirs and successors, which shall go to inhabit within the said province and territory, and every of their children, which shall happen to be born there, or on the seas in going thither, or returning from thence, shall have and enjoy all liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects,

jects, within any of the dominions of them, their heirs and successors, to all intents, purposes, and constructions whatever, as if they and every of them were born within the realm of England :

And whereas by the aforesaid act of parliament, made in the first year of the said king William and queen Mary, all and singular the premises contained therein are claimed, demanded, and insisted on, as the undoubted rights and liberties of the subjects born within the realm :

And whereas the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, the metropolis of the province in the said charter mentioned, do hold all the rights and liberties therein contained to be sacred and inviolable ; at the same time publicly and solemnly acknowledging their firm and unshaken allegiance to their alone rightful sovereign king George the third, the lawful successor of the said king William and queen Mary to the British throne : Therefore,

Resolved, That the said freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, will, at the utmost peril of their lives and fortunes, take all legal and constitutional measures to defend and maintain the person, family, crown, and dignity of our said sovereign lord George the third ; and all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges, and immunities, granted in the said royal charter ; as well those which are declared to be belonging to us as British subjects by birthright, as all others therein specially mentioned.

And whereas by the said royal charter it is specially granted to the great and general court or

assembly therein constituted, to impose and levy proportionable and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes, upon the estates and persons of all and every the proprietors and inhabitants of the said province or territory, for the service of the king, in the necessary defence and support of his government of the province, and the protection and preservation of his subjects therein : Therefore,

Voted, As the opinion of this town, that the levying money within this province for the use and service of the crown, in other manner than the same is granted by the great and general court or assembly of this province, is in violation of the said royal charter ; and the same is also in violation of the undoubted natural rights of subjects, declared in the aforesaid act of parliament, freely to give and grant their own money for the service of the crown, with their own consent, in person, or by representatives of their own free election.

And whereas in the aforesaid act of parliament it is declared, that the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom, in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of parliament, is against law ; it is the opinion of this town, that the said declarations are founded in the indefeasible right of the subjects to be consulted, and to give their free consent, in person, or by representatives of their own free election, to the raising and keeping a standing army among them ; and the inhabitants of this town, being free subjects, have the same right, derived from nature, and confirmed by the British constitution, as well

as the said royal charter; and therefore the raising or keeping a standing army, without their consent, in person, or by representatives of their own free election, would be an infringement of their natural, constitutional, and charter rights; and the employing such arts for the enforcing of laws made without the consent of the people, in person, or by their representatives, would be a grievance.

The foregoing report being divers times distinctly read, and considered by the town, the question was put, Whether the same shall be accepted and recorded? and passed unanimously in the affirmative.

Upon a motion made and seconded, the following vote was unanimously passed, viz.

WHEREAS by an act of parliament of the first of king William and queen Mary, it is declared, that for the redress of all grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and preserving the laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently; and inasmuch as it is the opinion of this town, that the people labour under many intolerable grievances, which, unless speedily redressed, threaten the total destruction of our invaluable, natural, constitutional, and charter rights:

And furthermore, as his excellency the governor has declared himself unable, at the request of this town, to call a general court, which is the assembly of the states of this province for the redress of such grievances:

Voted, That this town will now make choice of a suitable number

of persons, to act for them as a committee in convention with such as may be sent to join them from the several towns in this province, in order that such measures may be consulted and advised, as his majesty's service, and the peace and safety of the subjects in the province, may require.

Whereupon the hon. James Otis, esq. hon. Thomas Cushing, esq. Mr. Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, esq. were appointed a committee for the said purpose; the town hereafter to take into consideration what recompence shall be made them for the service they may perform.

Voted, That the select-men be directed to write to the select-men of the several towns within this province, informing them of the foregoing vote; and to propose that a convention be held, if they shall think proper, at Faneuil-hall, in this town, on Thursday the 22d of September inst. at ten o'clock before noon.

Upon a motion made and seconded, the following vote was passed by a very great majority, viz.

WHEREAS by an act of parliament of the first of king William and queen Mary, it is declared, that the subjects, being protestants, may have arms for their defence; it is the opinion of this town, that the said declaration is founded in nature, reason, and sound policy, and is well adapted for the necessary defence of the community;

And forasmuch as, by a good and wholesome law of this province, every listed soldier, and other householder (except troopers, who by law are otherwise to be provided)

provided) shall be always provided with a well-fixed firelock, musket, accoutrements and ammunition, as is in the said law particularly mentioned, to the satisfaction of the commission officers of the company: and as there is at this time a prevailing apprehension in the minds of many, of an approaching war with France; in order that the inhabitants of this town may be prepared in case of sudden danger: *Voted*, That those of the said inhabitants, who may at present be unprovided, be, and hereby are, requested duly to observe the said law at this time.

The hon. Thomas Cushing, esq. communicated to the town a letter received from a committee of the merchants in the city of New-York, acquainting him with their agreement relative to a non-importation of British goods:—Whereupon the town, by a vote, expressed their highest satisfaction therein.

The town taking into serious consideration the present aspect of their public affairs, and being of opinion that it greatly behoves a people professing godliness, to address the Supreme Ruler of the world, on all occasions, for that wisdom which is profitable to direct;

Voted unanimously, That the select-men be a committee to wait on the several ministers of the gospel within this town, desiring that the next Tuesday may be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer.

Ordered, That the votes and proceedings of the town in their present meeting be published in the several news-papers.

The town voted their thanks to the moderator for his good ser-

vices, and then the meeting was dissolved.

Attest,

W. COOPER, Town-clerk.

The following is a copy of the circular letter, written by the select-men of this town, and directed to the select-men of the several towns within this province; agreeable to a vote at the meeting on the 13th inst.

Gentlemen, Boston, Sept. 14.

YOU are already too well acquainted with the melancholy and very alarming circumstances to which this province, as well as America in general, is now reduced. Taxes, equally detrimental to the commercial interests of the parent country and her colonies, are imposed upon the people, without their consent: taxes designed for the support of the civil government in the colonies, in a manner clearly unconstitutional, and contrary to that in which, till of late, government has been supported, by the free gift of the people in the American assemblies or parliaments; as also for the maintenance of a large standing army; not for the defence of the newly-acquired territories, but for the old colonies, and in time of peace. The decent, humble, and truly loyal applications and petitions from the representatives of this province, for the redress of these heavy and very threatening grievances, have hitherto been ineffectual, being assured from authentic intelligence that they have not yet reached the royal ear; the only effect of transmitting these applications hitherto perceivable, has been a mandate from one of his majesty's secretaries

secretaries of state to the governor of this province, to dissolve the general assembly, merely because the late house of representatives refused to rescind a resolution of a former house, which implied nothing more than a right in the American subjects to unite in humble and dutiful petitions to their gracious sovereign, when they found themselves aggrieved; this is a right naturally inherent in every man, and expressly recognized at the glorious Revolution as the birth-right of an Englishman.

This dissolution you are sensible has taken place; the governor has publicly and repeatedly declared that he cannot call another assembly; and the secretary of state for the American department, in one of his letters communicated to the late house, has been pleased to say, 'proper care will be taken for the support of the dignity of government;' the meaning of which is too plain to be misunderstood.

The concern and perplexity into which these things have thrown the people, have been greatly aggravated by a late declaration of his excellency governor Bernard, that one or more regiments may soon be expected in this province.

The design of these troops is every one's apprehension; nothing short of enforcing by military power the execution of acts of parliament, in the forming of which the colonies have not, and cannot have, any constitutional influence. This is one of the greatest distresses to which a free people can be reduced.

The town which we have the honour to serve, have taken these

things at their late meeting into their most serious consideration: And as there is in the minds of many a prevailing apprehension of an approaching war with France, they have passed the several votes, which we transmit to you, desiring that they may be immediately laid before the town whose prudenials are in your care, at a legal meeting, for their candid and particular attention.

Deprived of the councils of a general assembly in this dark and difficult season, the loyal people of this province will, we are persuaded, immediately perceive the propriety and utility of the proposed committee of convention: and the sound and wholesome advice that may be expected from a number of gentlemen chosen by themselves, and in whom they may repose the greatest confidence, must tend to the real service of our gracious sovereign, and the welfare of his subjects in this province, and may happily prevent any sudden and unconnected measures, which in their present anxiety, and even agony of mind, they may be in danger of falling into.

As it is of importance that the convention should meet as soon as may be, so early a day as the 22d of this instant September has been proposed for that purpose—and it is hoped the remotest towns will by that time, or as soon after as conveniently may be, return their respective committees.

Not doubting but that you are equally concerned with us, and our fellow citizens, for the preservation of our invaluable rights, and for the general happiness of our country, and that you are disposed with equal ardor to exert yourselves

yourselves in every constitutional way for so glorious a purpose.

Signed by the select-men.

The following articles of intelligence from Boston are taken from the same paper.

IT is said that orders for troops to be quartered in this province, are in consequence of letters wrote here on the 19th of March last.

On Thursday next there will be a general muster of the regiment in this town; and, we hear, a critical view of the arms of the soldiers.

Monday in the night the post contiguous to liberty-tree was sawed off; the damage was considerable, but discovers the evil disposition of the perpetrators of such a base action.

[By private advices we hear, that the person who performed the above feat was detected, and flogged by the populace till he confessed by whom he was set upon this enterprize.]

The following spirited and judicious answer, to the circular letter from the select-men of Boston, is the best comment upon many of their late transactions that has yet appeared; and will be a lasting testimonial of the good sense and moderation that directed the conduct of the inhabitants of Hatfield in New England upon this occasion.

From the Massachusetts Gazette of Thursday, October 6, 1768.

At a full meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hatfield, September 22, 1768.

A Letter from the select-men of the town of Boston, together with the votes passed by the said town the 12th and 13th inst. was,

by the select-men, communicated to this town, which being read calmly, and fully deliberated and considered, the question was then put by the moderator, Whether this town will chuse any person or persons a committee to meet in convention with others in Boston, as proposed in the said letter? and it passed unanimously in the negative. It was then moved and seconded, that the meeting would chuse a committee to prepare an answer to the select-men of Boston, to be laid before this town for their consideration at the time to which this meeting shall be adjourned: it passed unanimously in the affirmative. A committee was chosen accordingly, and then the meeting adjourned till to-morrow at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Sept. 23. The inhabitants being assembled agreeable to adjournment, the committee appointed yesterday report, which being repeatedly read and duly considered, was accepted; and then unanimously resolved, that the following answer be sent by the select-men as soon as may be to the select-men of the town of Boston:

Gentlemen,

WE have fully considered your proposal of a convention, and the reasons you are pleased to assign for it, and hereby take the liberty to express our sentiments.

We are not sensible that the state of America is so alarming, or the state of this province, so materially different from what they were a few months since, as to render the measure you propose either salutary or necessary. The act of parliament for raising a revenue, so much complained of, has been in being and carrying

carrying into execution for a considerable time past, and proper steps taken by several governments on this continent to obtain redress of that grievance; and humble petitions by them ordered to be presented to his majesty, we trust, have already, or soon will reach the royal ear, be graciously received, and favourably answered; and the petition from the house of representatives of this province the last year among the rest: if it should not, for want of an agent from this province at the court of Great Britain to present it, we presume you very well know, if it be an impolitic and imprudent omission, where to lay the blame; and we apprehend that nothing that can or will be done by your proposed convention can or will aid the petition.

And here we beg leave to say, that we judge that it would be much for the interest of this province to have an agent at this critical day: a person that would have served us faithfully, we make no doubt, might have been found; but the reasons given, and the methods we hear have been taken, to prevent it, are dissatisfactory, and give us much uneasiness.

We are further informed, that all matters of a public and private nature, lying before the last general court were fully considered and acted upon, and all then proposed to be done, finished before the adjournment, except the impeachment of his majesty's representative, which perhaps might not have been agreed to had they sat longer, or not been afterwards dissolved. We are sorry for that circumstance that occasioned so early a dissolution of the general court; though

we must own that the governor by charter is vested with that power; yet we wish, if he had judged it consistent with his duty to the king, it had been as usual: however, we hope another will soon be called, or at farthest on the last Wednesday in May next—and that in the mean time the public affairs of the province will not greatly suffer.

And here we propose to your consideration, whether the circular letter, which gave such umbrage, containing these expressions, or others of the like import, 'that the king and parliament, by the late revenue act, had infringed the rights of the colonies, imposed an inequitable tax, and things yet worse might be expected from the independence and unlimited appointments of crown officers therein mentioned,' was so perfectly innocent, and entirely consistent with that duty and loyalty professed by the house of representatives the last year, in their petition to his majesty; and whether the last house might not have complied with his majesty's requisition, with a full saving of all their rights and privileges, and thereby prevented our being destitute of a general court at this day.

We cannot comprehend what pretence there can be of the proposed convention, unless the probability for a considerable number of regular troops being sent into this province, and an apprehension of their being quartered, part in your town, and part at the castle.—And here we would observe, that it was a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether any were coming or not; if otherwise, for what purpose the king was sending them, whether for your defence in case of a French war (as
you

you tell us there is in the minds of many a prevailing apprehension of one approaching, and, if we don't misunderstand your letter, induced them to pass the votes transmitted to us), or whether they are destined for the protection of the new-acquired territories, is altogether uncertain: that they are to be a standing army in time of peace, you give us no evidence; and if your apprehensions are well grounded, it is not even supposable they are intended as such—and if your town meant sincerely, we can't see the need they had of interposing in military matters, in an unprecedented way requesting their inhabitants to be provided with arms, &c. (a matter till now always supposed to belong to another department), especially as they must know such a number of troops would be a much better defence in case of war than they had heretofore been favoured with: to suppose what you surmise they may be intended for, is to mistrust the king's paternal care and goodness;—if, by any sudden excursions or insurrections of some inconsiderate people, the king has been induced to think them a necessary check upon you, we hope you will, by your loyalty and quiet behaviour, soon convince his majesty, and the world, they are not longer necessary for that purpose, that thereupon they will be withdrawn, and your town and the province saved any farther trouble and expence from that quarter.

We are sensible the colonies labour under many difficulties, and we greatly fear what the consequences of the disputes with our mother country will prove; how-

ever, we are far from thinking the measures you are pursuing have any tendency to deliver the good people of this province, but, on the contrary, immerge them in greater;—after all, we should hope (were it not for your present attempt, attended with a bad complexion) we might soon have deliverance from our present troubles, and things restored as at the first. The governments have, in our opinion, consulted, and are pursuing, the properest methods to obtain redress of their grievances; our duty is to wait with patience the event, unless we are determined to take the alternative. How far passion, and disappointment, and private resentment, may influence any to hurry their neighbours into such mad and desperate measures, we don't know, but pray God prevent. Suffer us to observe, that in our opinion the measures the town of Boston are pursuing, and proposing to us and the people of this province to unite in, are unconstitutional, illegal, and wholly unjustifiable, and what will give the enemies of our constitution the greatest joy, subversive of government, destructive of that peace and good order which is the cement of society, and have a direct tendency to rivet our chains, and deprive us of our rights and privileges, which we the inhabitants of this town desire may be secured to us, and perpetuated to our latest posterity.

Thus we have freely expressed our sentiments, having an equal right with others, though a lesser part of the community, and take this first opportunity to protest against the proposed convention—and hereby declare our loyalty to

to his present majesty, and fidelity to our country; and that it is our firm resolution, to the utmost of our power, to maintain and defend our rights in every prudent and reasonable way, as far as is consistent with our duty to God and the king.

Attest,

Oliver Partridge, town-clerk.

Boston, Sept. 26.

On Thursday last, the 22d instant, a number of gentlemen, upwards of seventy, from the different parts of this province, assembled at Faneuil-hall in this town; these gentlemen, by the appointment of the several towns to which they belong, to the number of sixty-six towns, besides districts, then and there convened, to consult and advise the most effectual measures for promoting the peace and good order of his majesty's subjects in the province, as far as they lawfully might, under the present very dark and threatening aspect of the public affairs. The debates and proceedings are open: their first step was to prepare an humble petition to the governor of the province, praying that his excellency would be pleased to convene the constitutional assembly of the province; and three of their number were appointed to present the same.

The petition is as follows, viz.

May it please your excellency,

THE committee chosen by the several towns in this province, and now convened in Boston, to consult and advise such measures as may most effectually promote the peace and good order of his

majesty's subjects in this government, at this very dark and distressing time, take the earliest opportunity, openly to disclaim all pretence to any authoritative or governmental acts: nevertheless as we freely and voluntarily come from the different parts of the province, at the earnest desire of the inhabitants, and must be supposed to be well acquainted with their prevailing temper, inclination, and sentiments, under the present threatening aspect of our public affairs, we think ourselves indispensably obliged, from a sense of duty to his majesty, to whom we, and the people of this province, bear the firmest allegiance, and from the tenderest concern for the welfare of his subjects, with all due respect to your excellency, to declare our apprehensions of the absolute necessity of a general assembly.

If ever this people needed the direction, the care, and the support of such an assembly, we are humbly of opinion that their present circumstances immediately require it.

Your excellency cannot be insensible of their universal uneasiness, arising from their grievances occasioned by the late acts of parliament for an American revenue: from an authentic information that the dutiful and loyal petition of the late house of representatives has not been allowed to reach the presence of our gracious king: from the dissolution of the late general assembly: from undoubted advice that the enemies of Britain, and the colonies, are still unwearied in the most gross misrepresentations of the people of the province to his majesty's ministers,

ministers, as being on the eve of a general insurrection: and from the alarming intelligence that the nation by means of such misrepresentations is incensed to a high degree, so that it is generally apprehended that a standing army is immediately to be introduced among the people, contrary, as we apprehend, to the bill of rights—a force represented to be sufficient to overawe and controul the whole civil power of the province; which must render every right and possession dreadfully precarious.

From these weighty considerations, and also that the people may not be thrown into a total despair; that they may have a fresh opportunity, at the next meeting of the parliament, of taking off the impression from the mind of the nation, made by such misrepresentations as is before mentioned, and by that means preventing the most unhappy consequences to the parent country, as well as ourselves; we beg leave most earnestly to pray, that your excellency would commiserate his majesty's truly loyal subjects of this province under their deplorable circumstances, and restore to them the full possession of their invaluable charter-right to a general assembly, and cause one to be immediately convened, that the most effectual measures may be taken, in the manner prescribed by our happy constitution, for the redress of grievances, for the preventing an unconstitutional encroachment of military power on the civil establishment, for the promoting the prosperity of his majesty's government, and the peace, good order, and due sub-

mission of his subjects in the province, and making the necessary provision for the support of government, and, finally, for the restoration of that harmony, union and affection, between the nation and the colonies, which appear to us to be in the utmost danger of being totally and irrecoverably lost.—As in duty bound, the committee shall ever pray.

In the name and behalf of the committee,

Thomas Cushing, chairman.

His excellency was pleased to decline receiving the petition; but delivered to the gentlemen the following writing, viz.

Gentlemen,

'YOU must excuse me from receiving a message from that assembly which is called a committee of convention; for that would be to admit it to be a legal assembly, which I can by no means allow.'

The said writing not being signed by the governor, the gentlemen, at the request of the committee, declared in writing, under their hands, that his excellency delivered the same to them, in consequence of their offering to him the petition.

The day following, the chairman acquainted the committee, that he had received of the secretary of the province a writing signed by the governor, dated yesterday, which was publicly read, and is as follows:

By his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, esq; captain-general and governor in chief of the province of Massachusetts-bay, and vice-admiral of the same.

To

To the gentlemen assembled at Faneuil-hall under the name of a committee of convention.

AS I have lately received from his majesty strict orders to support his constitutional authority within this government, I cannot sit still, and see so notorious a violation of it, as the calling an assembly of the people by private persons only. For a meeting of the deputies of the towns is an assembly of the representatives of the people to all intents and purposes; and it is not the calling it a committee of convention that will alter the nature of the thing.

I am willing to believe that the gentlemen who so hastily issued the summons for this meeting were not aware of the high nature of the offence they were committing; and they who have obeyed them have not well considered of the penalties which they will incur if they should persist in continuing their session and doing business therein. At present, ignorance of law may excuse what is past: a step farther will take away that plea.

It is therefore my duty to interpose, at this instant, before it is too late. I do therefore earnestly admonish you, that instantly, and before you do any business, you break up this assembly, and separate yourselves. I speak to you now as a friend to the province, and a well-wisher to the individuals of it.

But if you should pay no regard to this admonition, I must as a governor assert the prerogative of the crown in a more public manner. For assure yourselves (I speak from instruction), the king is

determined to maintain his entire sovereignty over this province; and whoever shall persist in usurping any of the rights of it, will repent of his rashness.

FRA. BERNARD.

Province-House,

Sept. 22, 1768.

On the 24th, five gentlemen were appointed to wait on his excellency governor Bernard with the following message:

Message to the GOVERNOR.

May it please your excellency,

THE committee from a number of towns in this province, now convened at Faneuil-hall, having received from your excellency a message, containing a remonstrance against our thus meeting, and an admonition to break up and separate ourselves instantly, and before we do any business, have taken the same into our serious and attentive consideration; and we assure your excellency, that though, according to the best of our abilities, we have considered the matters that are hinted by your excellency as the foundation of your message, yet we are not able to collect sufficient information therefrom to place our present meeting and proceedings in the same light in which they seem to lie in your excellency's mind. We do assure your excellency most freely, that neither the views of our constituents in sending us, nor the design of any of us in this meeting, was to do, propose, or consent to, any thing oppugnant to, or inconsistent with, the regular execution of government in this his majesty's province; and that though the letters from the select-men of the town of Boston, to the respective towns from which we

we came, might first give rise to our being chosen and sent; yet that neither the said letter from the select-men of the town of Boston, nor any votes of the said town accompanying the same, were considered by our respective towns in the choosing, nor by us in our assembling, as the foundation and warrant of our convening. But may it please your excellency, being assured that our constituents, as well as ourselves, have the most loyal and affectionate attachment to the person and government of our rightful sovereign king GEORGE the third, we beg leave to explain to your excellency the real cause and intention of our thus convening.

Your excellency cannot be unacquainted with the many difficulties under which his majesty's subjects on the whole continent of America apprehend themselves to labour, and of the uneasiness which the subjects in this province have repeatedly expressed on the same account. The minds of the people who have sent us are greatly disturbed, that the humble and dutiful petition of their representatives for the removal of those difficulties has not been permitted to reach the royal ear; and they are greatly agitated with the expectation of a standing army being posted among us, and of the full exertion of a military government. Alarmed with these apprehensions, and deprived of a house of representatives, their attention is too much taken off from their daily occupations; their morals and industry are in danger of being damaged, and their peaceable behaviour disturbed, for want of such persons as they can confide in, to

advise them in these matters, and to make application for their redress.

Your excellency will further naturally conceive that those of his majesty's subjects who live remote from Boston, the center of their intelligence, and whose occupations do not admit of much knowledge of public affairs, are subjected to many misrepresentations of their public concerns, and those generally of a most aggravated kind; nor is it in the power of the most knowing persons amongst us to wipe off the pernicious effects of such rumours without the appearance of a public enquiry.

Induced by these motives, and others of the same kind, our constituents thought it no ways inconsistent with good order and regular government, to send committee-men to meet with such committees as might be sent from the several towns in the province, to confer upon these matters, and learn the certainty of those rumours prevailing amongst us; and to consult and advise, as far as comes legally within their power, to such measures as would have the greatest tendency to preserve the peace and good order among his majesty's subjects, and promote their due submission; and at the same time to consult the most regular and dutiful manner of laying our grievances before our most gracious sovereign, and obtaining a redress of the same. This, we assure your excellency, is the only cause and intention of our thus convening; and we are exceeding sorry it should be viewed by your excellency in an obnoxious light.



Your excellency may be assured, that had our constituents conceived, or did their committee thus convened conceive, this proceeding to be illegal, they had never sent us, nor should we pretend to continue our convention: but as your excellency, in the message with which you have been pleased to favour us, has not been so explicit in pointing out the criminality of our present proceeding as we could have wished, but has left us to our own judgment and understanding, to search it out, we would, with all duty to your excellency, as the representative of our rightful sovereign, request of your excellency to point out to us wherein the criminality of our proceedings consists, being assured we cautiously mean to avoid every thing that has the least appearance of usurpation of government in any of its branches, or any of the rights of his majesty's sovereignty, or that is in the least incentive to rebellion, or even a mental disaffection to the government by law established and exercised.

Your excellency will be pleased, in your well-known knowledge of human nature, and the delicacy of British privileges, to be sparing in your frowns on our present proceeding; we being at present inclined to think, till better informed, that if criminality be imputed to us, it will be applied only to our doings, and not to the professed manner and design of our meeting; but if your excellency has a different apprehension of the matter, we entreat an explanation of the same, and assure your excellency we shall deliberately attend to it. Nothing could

give us more uneasiness than a suggestion that our proceedings are criminal; not so much from a fear of personal punishment, as from a fixed aversion we have to any thing inconsistent with the dignity of our sovereign, and the happiness of his extended dominion; and we flatter ourselves, that when the real design of this convention is understood, it will prove an argument to evince the entire loyalty of his majesty's subjects in this province, and their disposition to peace and good order.

In the name and behalf of the committee of a number of towns in this province, convened in Boston, Sept. 24, 1768.

THO. CUSHING, Chairman.
These gentlemen reported also in writing, that they had accordingly waited on his excellency, and that he was pleased to say he could not receive the message.

The committees then appointed nine gentlemen of their number, to consider and report the most effectual measures, consistent with the express design of their convening, to promote the peace and good order of his majesty's subjects in the province.

This committee having made their report on the 26th, a letter, with a representation of their transactions, and grievances, in which was inclosed a petition to his majesty, to be delivered in person, was forwarded to their agent Denys de Bert, esq. in London, and on the 29th the convention dispersed. At this convention, committees from 98 towns, and eight districts, were present.

An address of the subscribers, members of his majesty's council of the province of the Massachusetts Bay.

To his excellency general Gage, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in America.

S I R,

A General council being held yesterday, gives the distant members of it, together with members in the town and neighbourhood, the pleasure of addressing you. We take the first opportunity of doing it, and, at the same time, of paying our compliments to your excellency.

In this time of public distress, when the general court of the province is in a state of dissolution, when the metropolis is possessed with troops, and surrounded by ships of war, and when more troops are daily expected, it affords a general satisfaction, that your excellency has visited the province, and has now an opportunity of knowing the state of it by your own observation and inquiry.

Your own observation will give you the fullest evidence that the town and province are in a peaceful state. Your own inquiry will satisfy you, that, though there have been disorders in the town of Boston, some of them did not merit notice; and that such as did, have been magnified beyond the truth.

Those of the 18th of March, and 10th of June, are said to have occasioned the above-mentioned armament to be ordered hither. The first was trivial, and could not have been noticed to the disadvantage of the town, but by persons inimical to it; especially, as it happened in the evening of a day of recreation: the other was

criminal, and the actors in it were guilty of a riot; but we are obliged to say, it had its rise from those persons who are loudest in their complaints about it, and who, by their overcharged representations of it, have been the occasion of so great an armament being ordered hither; we cannot persuade ourselves to believe they have sufficient evidence to support such representations, which have most unjustly brought into question the loyalty of as loyal a people as any in his majesty's dominions.

This misfortune has arisen from the accusation of interested men, whose avarice, having smothered in their breasts every sentiment of humanity towards this province, has impelled them to oppress it to the utmost of their power, and, by the consequence of that oppression, essentially to injure Great Britain.

From the candour of your excellency's sentiments, we assure ourselves you will not entertain any apprehension that we mean to justify the disorders and riotous proceedings that have taken place in the town of Boston; we detest them, and have repeatedly and publicly expressed that detestation, and, in council, have advised governor Bernard to order the attorney-general to prosecute the perpetrators of them; but, at the same time, we are obliged to declare, in justice to the town, that the disorders of the 10th of June last, occasioned by a seizure made by the officers of the customs, appear to have originated with those who ordered the seizure to be made. The hour of making the seizure, at or near sun-set, the threats and armed force used in

it, the forcibly carrying the vessel away, and all in a manner unprecedented, and calculated to irritate justly the apprehension, that the seizure was accompanied with those extraordinary circumstances, in order to excite a riot; and furnish plausible pretences for requiring troops a day or two after the riot; and, as if in prosecution of the last-mentioned purpose, notwithstanding there was not the least insult offered to the commissioners of the customs, either in their persons or property, they thought fit to retire, on the pretence of security to themselves, on board the Romney man of war, and afterwards to Castle William; and when there, to keep up the idea of their being still in great hazard, procured the Romney, and several other vessels of war, to be stationed as if to prevent an attack upon the castle, which they affected to be afraid of.

These proceedings have doubtless taken place, to induce a belief among the officers of the navy and army, as they occasionally came hither, that the commissioners were in danger of being attacked, and procure from those officers representations coincident with their own, that they really were so; but their frequent landing on the main, and making incursions into the country, where it would have been easy to seize them if any injury had been intended, demonstrates the insincerity of the declarations, that they immured themselves at the castle for safety. This is rather to be accounted for, as being an essential part of the concerted plan for procuring troops to be quartered here, in which they and their co-

adjutors have succeeded to their wish, but, unhappily, to the mutual detriment and uneasiness of both countries.

We thought it absolutely necessary, and our duty to the town and province require us, to give your excellency this detail, that you might know the sentiments of this people; and that they think themselves injured, and injured by men to whom they have done no injury. From the justness of your excellency, we assure ourselves, your mind will not admit impressions to their disadvantage, from persons who have done the injury.

Your excellency, in your letter to governor Bernard of the 12th of September, gave notice, that one of the regiments from Halifax was ordered for the present to Castle William, and the other to the town; but you was pleased afterwards to order them into the town.

If your excellency, when you know the true state of the town, which we can assure you is quite peaceable, should think his majesty's service does not require those regiments to continue in the town, it will be a great ease and satisfaction to the inhabitants, if you will please to order them to Castle William, where commodious barracks are provided for their reception; or to Point Shirley, in the neighbourhood of it; in either of which, or in both, they can be well accommodated.

As to the two regiments expected here from Ireland, it appears from lord Hillsborough, of the 30th of July, they were intended for a different part of North America.

If your excellency should think it not inconsistent with his majesty's service, that they should be sent to the place of their first destination, it will contribute to the ease and happiness of the town and province, if they might be ordered thither.

As we are true and faithful subjects of his majesty, have an affectionate regard for the mother country, and a tender feeling for our own, our duty to each of them makes us wish, and we earnestly beg your excellency, to make a full inquiry into the disorders above mentioned, into the causes of them, and the representations that have been made about them; in doing which, your excellency will easily discover who are the persons, that, from lucrative views, have combined against the peace of the town and province, some of whom, it is probable, have discovered themselves already by their own letter to your excellency.

In making the inquiry, though many imprudences, and some criminal proceedings, may be found to have taken place, we are persuaded, from the candour, generosity, and justice which distinguish your character, your excellency will not charge the doings of a few, and those of an inferior sort, upon the town and province; and, with regard to these individuals, if any circumstances shall appear justly to extenuate the criminality of their proceedings, your excellency will let them have their effect: and on the same candour and generosity we can rely, that your excellency's representations of this affair to his majesty's ministers will be such as even the

criminals themselves will allow to be just.

Boston, October 27.

(Signed)

J. DANFORTH, &c.

To the foregoing address, the general gave the following answer.

Gentlemen,

I return you thanks for the honour you do me in this address, and am greatly obliged to you for the good opinion you are pleased to conceive of me.

Whatever may have been the particular cause of the disturbances and riots which have happened in the town of Boston, these riots, and the resolves which were published, have induced his majesty to order four regiments to this town, to protect his loyal subjects in their persons and properties, and to assist the civil magistrate in the execution of the laws.

The discipline and order which will be preserved among the troops, I trust, will render their stay in no shape disrespectful to his majesty's dutiful subjects in this town; and that the future behaviour of the people will justify the best construction of their past actions, which I flatter myself will be such as to afford me a sufficient foundation to represent to his majesty the propriety of withdrawing most part of the troops.

Boston, October 27th.

(Signed)

THOMAS GAGE.

The two following pieces, taken from Boston news-papers, are so uncommonly curious, and bear such peculiar marks of originality in
[R] 3 *their*

their style, manner, and sentiments, that we make no doubt but they will be entertaining to many of our readers.

Boston, Sept. 5.

By letters from Rhode-island we learn, that John Robinson, esq. one of the commissioners, after his late elopement, travelled very privately in bye-ways till he got to Newport, where, on Wednesday last, he made his public entry, as much to the surprize of most of the inhabitants, as if he had dropped from the clouds. It was even imagined by some of the credulous and timid, that he had been killed at Boston, and that the pale and trembling figure presenting itself to view, was indeed but the ghost of their old friend Jack Robinson. However, the next morning was found posted up at the Swing-bridge, on the Long-wharf, an advertisement to the following purport, viz. 'This is to desire all the true sons of Liberty, and none else, to appear under Liberty-tree in Newport, at eight o'clock this evening, to consult what measures are necessary to be taken with the —infamous John Robinson, who had the impudence to make his public appearance in our streets yesterday; having, before he made his elopement, boasted among his brother commissioners, that he could be well supported in the execution of his office at Rhode-island, and be fully protected from the least insult.' At the time and place appointed, some hundreds, not to say thousands, assembled, and went in quest of master commissioner to the tavern where it was said he lodged, the night before. But after a very diligent search (not by virtue of a writ of

assistance, but by candle-light) of the house, outhouses, bales, barrels, meal-tubs, trunks, boxes, packs and packages, packed and unpacked, and in short of every hole and corner sufficient to conceal a ram cat, or a commissioner, they could find neither. On this, they returned peaceably to their respective habitations, without the least injury to the person or property of any man. What is become of master Jacky, we cannot (says our correspondent) yet learn. Some think he is gone to Virginia, to enquire if they will now give 10,000 l. sterling for the beatitudes attendant more immediately on the colony where the American board is fixed, as it was given out last fall that their agent had offered it; others think he is on his return to Massachusetts,

Where once more pent in William's castle,
Be he shut up as if in Bastile.

Last night lodged at Dorchester John Robinson, esq. and this morning proceeded to the castle.

Boston, Sept. 26.

Petersham, Sept. 24. On the 19th instant the sons of Liberty here (after chusing a committeeman to attend the convention at Boston) appointed the next day to meet and dedicate a tree to that most amiable goddess, at 45 minutes past two o'clock, P. M. Accordingly they met at the time appointed; and having made choice of a beautiful young elm, they cut off 17 useless branches (leaving 92 thereon) and one of them taking hold of the tree, uttered the following words: 'O Liberty! thou divine goddess! may those that love thee flourish as the branches of this tree! but those that hate thee be

be cut off and perish as these 17, which we are now about to commit to the flames.' And a pile of condemned shingles being instantly set on fire, the amputated branches, together with the effigies of the 17 strong asses, were cast thereon and consumed, while the well-known song of Liberty was sung; and having scattered their ashes towards the four winds of heaven, they gave three cheers, and then walked back in procession, where a dish of barley coffee was prepared for them: after which the following constitutional toasts were drank.

1. The KING.
2. The Queen and Royal Family.
3. May we always be under his Majesty's protection; may he always

hear our grievances, and send us speedy relief.

4. The downfall of Tyranny of all kinds.

5. Lord Chatham, Wilkes, and all our Friends at home.

6. The brave Corsicans.

7. Those who had rather die than submit to the iron yoke of Slavery.

8. To the memory of our glorious intrepid Ancestors.

9. The generous Farmer.

10. The famous Ninety-two.

11. The Town of Boston.

12. James Otis, esq.

13. A speedy Repeal of all unconstitutional acts.

The whole was conducted with the greatest decency and order.

Copy of an inscription on a monument, about 35 or 36 feet high, erected by sir JEFFERY AMHERST, knt. of the Bath, &c. on a pleasant eminence almost opposite to his house, now building, called Montreal, near Riverhead, in Kent.

First side, facing almost South-east.

DEDICATED

To that most able statesman,
During whose administration
Cape Breton and Canada were conquered;
And from whose influence
The British arms derived
A degree of lustre
Unparalleled in past ages.

Second side. North-east.

To commemorate
The providential and happy meeting
Of the three brothers,
On this their paternal ground,
On the 25th of January, 1764,
After a six years glorious war:
In which the three were successfully engaged
In various climes, seasons, and services.

Third side. North-west.

Louisbourg surrendered,
And six French battalions

Prisoners of war, the 26th of July, 1758.

Fort du Quesne taken possession of, the 24th of November, 1758.

Niagara surrendered, the 25th of July, 1759.

Ticonderago taken possession of, the 26th of July, 1759.

Crown-point taken possession of, the 4th of August, 1759.

Quebec capitulated, the 18th of September, 1759.

Fourth side. South-west.

Fort Levi surrendered, the 25th of August, 1760.

Isle au Noix abandoned, the 28th of August, 1760.

Montreal surrendered,

And with it all Canada, and

Ten French battalions laid

Down their arms, the 8th of September, 1760.

St. John's, Newfoundland,

Retaken, the 18th of September, 1762.

In a small shaw, on an eminence that overlooks some part of Holmsdale, is erected a fort of shed, in a rustic taste, looking towards the opposite hills; on the walls whereof are the following lines, said to be wrote by Mrs. T———, sir Jeffery's sister.

While neighb'ring heights assume the name
Of conquer'd lands, well known to fame;
Here mark the valley's winding way,
And list to what old records say.
' This winding vale of Holmsdale
' Was never won, or ever shale.'
The prophecy ne'er yet has fail'd,
No human pow'r has yet prevail'd
To rob this valley of its rights,
Supported by its valorous wights.
When foreign conquest claim'd our land,
Then rose our sturdy Holmsdale band
With each a brother oak in hand;
An armed grove the conq'ror meet,
And for their ancient charters treat;

Resolv'd to die e'er they resign'd
Their liberties in gavel-kind.
Hence freedom's sons inhabit here,
And hence the world their deeds revere.
In war, in ev'ry virtuous fray,
A man of Kent shall win the day.
Thus may our queen of vallies reign,
While Darent glides into the main;
Darent, whose infant reed is seen
Uprearing on yon bosom'd green.
Along his wid'ning banks may peace
And joyful plenty never cease.
Where'er his waters roll their tide,
May heaven-born Liberty abide.

N. B. The Darent is a small river running from Sundrish to Cheapstead, and crosses the London road to Tunbridge-wells, at a mill called Longford, 21 miles and an half from London; and so runs to Otford, an ancient village remarkable for the ruins of Thomas Becket's palace; the park being now turned into farms. From thence it goes to Shoreham, Eynsford, Fanningham, &c. and falls into the Thames about Dartford. Holmsdale is the valley, a mile or two north of this place, through which the river runs; and is remarkable for a battle fought here, as I remember, between the Britons and Saxons. (See the octavo edition of Rapin's history, vol. I.)

A mag-

A magnificent Cenotaph is erecting by sir WILLIAM DRAPER, in his garden at Clifton, in honour of the late 79th regiment, of which he was colonel during the last war, with the following inscription.

This Cenotaph is sacred
 To the virtues and memories
 Of those departed warriors
 Of his majesty's 79th regiment,
 By whose excellent conduct,
 Cool deliberate valour,
 Steady discipline, and perseverance,
 The formidable and impetuous efforts
 Of the French land forces in India
 Were first withstood and repulsed,
 Our own settlements rescued from impending destruction,
 Those of our enemies finally reduced.
 The ever memorable defence of Madras,
 The decisive battle of Wandewash,
 Twelve strong and important fortresses,
 Three superb capitals,
 Arcot, Pondicherry, Manilla,
 And the Philippine islands,
 Are witnesses of their irresistible bravery,
 Consummate abilities, unexampled humanity:
 Such were the men of this victorious regiment;
 And by such as these, their surviving companions,
 The conquests and glory of our sovereign,
 The renown and majesty of the British empire,
 Were extended to the remotest parts of Asia:
 Such were their exploits,
 That would have done honour even to the Greek or Roman name,
 In the most favourite times of antiquity;
 And well deserve to be transmitted down to the latest posterity,
 And held in esteem and admiration
 As long as true fortitude,
 Valour, discipline, and humanity,
 Shall have any place
 In Britain.

* * Three field officers, ten captains, thirteen lieutenants, five ensigns, three surgeons, and 1000 private men, belonging to this regiment, fell in the course of the late war.

A list of original pictures at the Royal Society house. Communicated by a connoisseur.

In the museum.

MR. Daniel Collwall, treasurer and founder of the museum; it was done at the society's desire, and was presented by him before 1670.

In the parlour.

Sir Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, an original, painted on board, presented by Martin Folkes, esq. P. R. S.

In the Arundel library.

The earl of Arundel, given with the library, by the duke of Norfolk.—Also a glass painting of John Howard, first duke of Norfolk, given by the said duke.

On the stair-case.

Tycho Brahé, the Danish astronomer. Dr. Halley, left as a legacy, 1764, by his daughter. Rev. Dr. Birch, left as a legacy, 1767, by himself. Dr. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood. Dr. Christopher Sturm. Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury.

In the anti-chamber.

Francis Aston, esq. S. R. S. and a benefactor. Another picture of Malmesbury. Rev. Mr. Thomas Paget, a benefactor. Hon. Robert Boyle, esq. an original, left as a legacy in 1765. Rev. Mr. Flamsteed, first astronomer royal. Mr. Theodore Haak, one of the first F. R. S. Rev. Thomas Gale. Another picture of Dr. Halley. John Evelyn, esq. author of *Sylva*, *Pomona*, &c. one of the first

F. R. S. Henry More, D. D. Samuel Pepys, esq. P. R. S. Dr. John Wallis, the famous geometrician, and one of the first F. R. S. Sir Henry Spelman, the famous lawyer and antiquary. Signior Malphigi, the famous Italian naturalist. Bishop Wilkins, Sec. R. S. famous for his *Universal Character*, and other works. Lord Somers, P. R. S. Rev. Mr. Burroughs.

In the meeting room.

Two pictures of sir Isaac Newton, P. R. S. in two different ages. Martin Folkes, esq. P. R. S. by Hogarth, given by Mrs. Folkes. Sir Hans Sloane, bart. president. Another picture of Dr. Harvey. Earl of Macclesfield, P. R. S. presented by his lordship. Sir Christopher Wren, P. R. S. and dean Wren, presented by Christopher Wren, esq. about twenty years ago. Sir Robert Moray, P. R. S. Lord viscount Brouncker, first president of the royal society, appointed by the charter. Sir Joseph Williamson, P. R. S. Hon. Robert Boyle, another picture. The Scotch historian, Buchanan. — Waller, esq. Sec. R. S. Peter Gassendi, the famous French philosopher.

BUSTS.

Charles II. carved on wood, the gift of sir Hans Sloane. Sir Isaac Newton, of marble, the gift of W. Freeman, esq. F. R. S.

PRINTS.

Charles II. full length, but sitting under a canopy. Mr. George Graham, F. R. S. the famous watchmaker.

An Account of all the Public Debts, at the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, standing out the 5th Day of January, 1768 (being Old Christmas Day), with the annual Interest, or other Charges, payable for the same.

E X C H E Q U E R.										For the Y E A R 1768.			[259			
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea Company										Principal Debt.		Annual Interest or other charges payable for the same.				
										l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed										1,836,275	17	10 ³ / ₄	136,453	12	8	
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths										108,100	—	—	7,567	—	—	
Exchequer bills made out for the interest of old bills										72,105	14	10 ³ / ₄	8,777	12	—	
Annuities for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, granted by an act of 2 Geo. III. being the original sum contributed										2,200	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Note</i> , The land-taxes and duties on malt, &c. being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> charged on the deduction of 6 <i>d.</i> per pound on pensions, nor the 1,800,000 <i>l.</i> borrowed <i>anno</i> 1767, and charged on the supplies <i>anno</i> 1768.										18,000	—	—	540	—	—	
E A S T - I N D I A Company.																
By two acts of parliament of 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3 per cent. per ann.										3,200,000	—	—	97,285	14	4	
Annuities at 3 l. per cent. per ann. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters										1,000,000	—	—	30,401	15	8	
B A N K of E N G L A N D.																
On their original fund at 3 l. per cent. per ann. from August 1, 1743										3,200,000	—	—	100,000	—	—	
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 George I.										500,000	—	—	15,000	—	—	
Purchased of the South-Sea Company										4,000,000	—	—	121,898	3	5 ¹ / ₂	
Annuities at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714										1,250,000	—	—	37,500	—	—	
Ditto at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the duties on coals since Lady-day, 1719										1,750,000	—	—	52,500	—	—	
Ditto at 3 per cent. per ann. anno 1746, charged on the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day 1746																
Ditto at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the sinking fund by acts 25, 28, 29, 32, and 33 George II. 4 and 6 George III.										986,800	—	—	29,604	—	—	
Ditto at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the duties on offices and pensions, &c. granted by the act of 31 George II. and duty on houses and windows, by the act of 6 George III.										35,127,821	5	1 ¹ / ₄	1,073,432	—	8	
										500,000	—	—				

	Principal Debt.	Annual Interest.
Ditto at 3 <i>per cent. per ann.</i> charged on the Sinking Fund, and added to the Consolidated Annuities by act 7 Geo. III.	1,500,000 — —	45,000 — —
Ditto at 3 <i>per cent. per ann.</i> on lottery tickets charged on the said Fund by the said act	— — — —	— — — —
Ditto at 3 <i>per cent. per ann.</i> charged on the said Fund by acts 25 Geo. II. and 2 Geo. III.	19,183,323 16 4	586,260 6 6
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>per cent. per ann.</i> charged on the said Fund by act 29 George II.	1,500,000 — —	53,343 15 —
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>per cent. per ann.</i> charged on the duties on offices and pensions, and granted by act 31 George II. duty on houses and windows, by act 6 George III.	4,500,000 — —	160,031 5 —
Ditto at 4 <i>per cent. per ann.</i> charged on the Sinking Fund, by act 2 Geo. III.	20,240,000 — —	820,985 — —
Ditto at 4 <i>per cent. per ann.</i> in respect of 2,625,000 l. remaining unredeemed of 3,500,000 l. charged on the additional duties on wines and cyder, &c. by act 3 Geo. III.	2,625,000 — —	106,476 11 3
<p><i>Memorandum.</i> The subscribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1745 were allowed an annuity of one life of 9 s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500 l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 16,983 l. 5 s. and the subscribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18 s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000 l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 33,580 l. and the subscribers of 100 l. for 3 l. <i>per cent.</i> annuities, anno 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. which amounted to 33,750 l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 31,128 l. 17 s. 6 d. and the subscribers of for 3 <i>per cent.</i> annuities, anno 1761, were allowed an annuity for 99 years of 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. amounting, with the charges of management, to the bank of England, to 130,053 l. 10 s. 3 d. and the contributors to 12,000,000 l. for the service of the year 1762, were entitled to annuities for 98 years of 1 l. <i>per cent. per annum</i>, which, with the charges of management to the Bank of England, amount to the sum of 121,687 l. 10 s. which annuities for 99 years and 98 years, were consolidated by the act 4 Geo. III. all which annuities are an increase of the annual interest, but cannot be added to the public debt, as no money was advanced for the same</p>		
SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.		
On their capital stock and annuities 9 George I.	25,025,309 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	765,326 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities at 3 l. <i>per cent.</i> anno 1751, charged on the sinking fund	2,100,000 — —	64,181 5 —
	129,724,936 8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,646,027 7 5
		SUPPLIES

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for
the Year 1768.

DECEMBER 3, 1768.

1. **T**HAT 16000 men be employed for the sea service for 1768, including 4287 marines.

2. That a sum not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining them, including ordnance for sea service — — —

£. s. d.

832000 0 7

DECEMBER 8.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea and marine officers, for 1768 —

416403 0 11

2. That a number of land forces, including 2460 invalids, amounting to 17253 effective men; commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for 1768.

3. For defraying the charge of the said number of land forces for 1768 — — —

606221 12 10 $\frac{7}{8}$

4. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations and Africa, including those in garrison at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the ceded islands, and Africa, for 1768 — — —

396590 4 6 $\frac{7}{8}$

5. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the British and Irish establishment of six regiments of foot, serving in the Isle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the ceded islands, for 1768

7226 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

6. For the pay of the general and staff officers in Great Britain, for 1768 — — —

12237 7 3

7. For defraying the charge of full pay for 366 days, for 1768, to officers reduced, with the tenth company of several battalions reduced from ten to nine companies, and who remained on half pay at the 24th of December, 1765 — — —

5227 14 0

8. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land service, for 1768 — — —

159328 11 6

9. For defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance, for land service, and not provided for by parliament, in 1767 — — —

68944 12 11

1672540 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

DECEMBER

DECEMBER 15.

£. s. d.

1. That one third part of the capital stock of annuities after the rate of 4l. per cent. established by an act made in the third year of his majesty's reign, which shall remain after the 5th day of January next, be redeemed and paid off on the 5th of July next, after discharging the interest then payable in respect of the same — — —

875000 0 0

2. To enable his majesty to redeem and pay off the said one third part. — — —

DECEMBER 21.

1. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of ships of war in his majesty's yards, and other extra-works, over and above what are proposed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for 1768 — — —

277954 0 0

2. To enable the trustees of the British Museum to carry on the execution of the trust reposed in them by parliament — — —

2000 0 0

 279954 0 0

JANUARY 26, 1768.

1. For paying the pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December 1716, for 1768 — — —

1536 0 0

2. Upon account of the reduced officers and marines, for 1768 — — —

132431 0 0

3. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen, of the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of horse reduced; and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1768 — — —

1715 13 0

4. Towards defraying the charge of out pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, for 1768 — — —

108949 17 9

5. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred to the 25th of December 1767, and not provided for by parliament — — —

199988 4 2

 444620 14 8

JANUARY 28.

1. Upon account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of Nova Scotia, for 1768 — — —

3895 1 11

2. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and the incidental

expences

For the Y E A R 1768.

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expences attending the same, from the 24th of June 1767, to the 24th of June 1768 — —

£. s. d.
3986 0 0

3. Upon account for defraying the charge of the civil establishment of East Florida, and the incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June 1767, to the 24th of June 1768 —

4750 0 0

4. Upon account, for defraying the expence of the civil establishment of West Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June 1767, to the 24th of June 1768 —

4400 0 0

5. Upon account, for defraying the expences of general surveys of his majesty's dominions in North America, for 1768 — —

2036 14 0

6. Upon account; for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Senegambia, for 1768 —

5550 0 0

24657 15 11

FEBRUARY 1.

For paying off and discharging the exchequer bills made out by virtue of an act passed in the last session of parliament for raising a certain sum of money by loans or exchequer bills, and charged upon the first aids to be granted this session — —

1800000 0 0

FEBRUARY 4.

1. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum issued thereout, to make good the deficiency on Oct. 10, 1767, of the fund established for paying annuities in respect of 3,500,000 l. borrowed by virtue of an act of the third of his present majesty, towards the supply granted for the service of 1763 —

59322 16 10

2. To replace to ditto the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on July 5, 1767, of the fund established for paying annuities in respect of five millions, borrowed by virtue of an act made in the 31st of his late Majesty, towards the supply granted for the service of 1758 — —

53480 17 8½

3. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, under the direction of the committee of merchants trading to Africa — — — —

13000 0 0

4. That provision be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for their subsistence during the time they shall be absent from home on account of the annual exercise, for 1768.

5. Upon account, to enable the Foundling-hospital to maintain and educate such children as were received into the same on or before the 25th of March 1760, from the 31st of December, 1767, exclusive, to

the

the 31st of December, 1768, inclusive, and the said sum to be issued without any deduction —

£. s. d.
29000 0 0

6. Upon account, for enabling the said hospital to put out apprentice the said children, so as that the said hospital do not give with one child more than 7l.

2000 0 0

156803 14 6 $\frac{3}{4}$

FEBRUARY 8.

1. To make good to his majesty the like sum issued by his majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of this house —

10500 0 0

2. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of 1767 —

392484 4 5 $\frac{3}{8}$

3. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to discharge for one year and a quarter, ended the 25th of December 1767, the annuities after the rate of 4l. per cent. attending the remainder of the joint stock, established by an act of the third of his present majesty, in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and debentures, that have been redeemed, in pursuance of an act made in the last session, and the charges of management during the said term of the annuities —

88435 19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

4. To replace to ditto the like sum issued thereout, to discharge from the 10th of October 1767, to the 5th of January following, the annuities attending such part of the joint stock established by an act made in the third of his present majesty, for granting several additional duties on wines imported, and certain duties on cyder and perry, and for raising the sum of 3,500,000l. by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties, as hath been redeemed in pursuance of an act made in the last session —

8750 0 0

5. To redeem and pay off the remaining parts of the said capital stock of annuities —

1750000 0 0

2250170 3 11 $\frac{7}{8}$

Sum total of the supplies granted this session —

8335746 11 2 $\frac{7}{8}$

Ways and means for raising the above supply granted to his majesty, agreed to on the following days, viz.

DEC. 7, 1767.

That the duties upon malt, mum, cyder and perry, be continued from the 24th of June 1768, to the 24th of June 1769, and charged upon all the malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which shall be made for sale, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, 700,000 l.

DECEMBER 10.

That the sum of 3s. in the pound, and no more, be raised within the space of one year, from the 25th of March 1768, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, pensions, and personal estates, in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cefs, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great Britain called Scotland,

1,528,568 l. 11s. 11d. $\frac{3}{4}$.

FEBRUARY 9, 1768.

1. That the sum of 1,900,000 l. be raised in the manner following; that is to say, the sum of 1,300,000 l. by annuities, after the rate of 3 l. per centum, to commence from the 5th day of January last, and the sum of 600,000 l. by a lottery, to consist of 60,000 tickets, the whole of such sum to be divided into prizes, which are to be attended with the like 3 l. per cent. annuities, to commence from the 5th of January 1769; and that all the said annuities be transferable at the Bank of England, paid half yearly, on the 5th of July, and the 5th of January, in every year, out of the sink-

ing fund, and added to, and made part of, the joint stock of 3 l. per cent. annuities, which were consolidated at the bank of England, by certain acts made in the 25th and 28th years of the reign of his late majesty, and several subsequent acts, and subject to redemption by parliament; that every contributor towards the said sum of 1,300,000 l. shall, in respect of every 65 l. agreed by him to be contributed for raising such a sum, be entitled to receive three tickets in the said lottery, upon payment of 10 l. for each ticket; and that every contributor shall, on or before the 18th of this instant February, make a deposit with the cashiers of the bank of England of 15 l. per centum, in part of the monies so to be contributed towards the said sum of 1,300,000 l. and also a deposit of 5 l. per centum, in part of the monies so to be contributed in respect of the said lottery, as a security for making the respective future payments, to the said cashiers, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to say, on the 1,300,000 l. 10 l. per cent. on, or before, the 9th of April next; 10 l. per cent. on, or before, the 7th of June next; 15 l. per cent. on, or before, the 19th of July next; 15 l. per cent. on, or before, the 20th of August next; 15 l. per cent. on, or before, the 21st of October next; 20 l. per cent. on, or before, the 25th of November next. On the lottery for 600,000 l. 25 l. per cent. on, or before, the 17th of May next; 30 l. per cent. on, or before, the 28th of June next;

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next;

next; 40l. per cent. on, or before, the 8th of September next. And that all the monies so received by the said cashiers be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house, in this session of parliament; and that every contributor who shall pay in the whole of his contribution towards the said sum of 1,300,000l. at any time, on, or before, the 17th of October next, or towards the said lottery, on, or before, the 25th of June next, shall be allowed an interest by way of discount, after the rate of 3l. per centum per annum, on the sums so completing his contribution respectively, to be computed from the day of completing the same, to the 25th of November next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the said 1,300,000l. and to the 8th of September next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the said lottery.

2. That, from and after the 5th of April next, the annuities, after the rate of 4l. per centum, attending the remainder of the capital stock, established by an act made in the third year of his majesty's reign, intituled, 'An act for granting to his majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of 3,500,000l. by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties,' be charged upon, and made payable out of, the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called

the sinking fund, until the redemption of the said capital stock, which is to be compleated on the 5th of January 1769.

3. That the duties, revenues, and incomes, which now stand appropriated to the payment of the said annuities, be continued, and be, from and after the said 5th of April, carried to, and made part of, the said fund, commonly called the sinking fund, towards making good the payment of the said annuities, and of the annuities after the rate of 3l. per cent. intended to be granted in respect of the said 1,900,000l.

4. That, towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 1,800,000l. be raised, by loans, or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament; and such exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereupon, on, or before, the 5th of April 1769, to be exchanged, and received in payment, in such manner as exchequer bills have usually been exchanged, and received in payment.

5. That, towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be applied the sum of 2,250,000l. out of such monies as shall, or may, arise out of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called the sinking fund.

6. That a sum, not exceeding 70,000l. out of such monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 2d of February 1768, and on, or before, the 5th of April 1769, of the produce of all, or any of, the duties and revenues, which, by any act

or acts of parliament, have been directed to be reserved for the disposition of parliament towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good such part of the supply as hath been granted to his majesty, for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the ceded islands, for the year 1768.

7. That such of the monies, as shall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 2d of February 1768, and on, or before, the 5th of April 1769, of the produce of the duties charged, by an act of parliament made in the 5th of his present majesty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of gum senega, and gum arabic, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

8. That the sum of 400,000l. which is to be paid within the present year, into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, 'An act for establishing an agreement for the payment of the annual sum of 400,000l. for a limited time, by the East India company, in respect of the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained in the East Indies,' be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

9. That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in

that part of Great Britain called England, for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1768, be defrayed out of the monies arising by the land-tax, granted for the service of the year 1768.

FEBRUARY 22.

That a sum not exceeding 106,358l. 17s. 8d. out of the sums received for provisions delivered to the troops serving in North America, and of certain sums charged on the pay of the forces serving at Minorca, the Floridas, and in Africa, and out of the balance of the 12d. in the pound deduction from the pay of the out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, from the 25th of June 1757, to the 4th of December 1767, and also out of the monies remaining in the hands of the earl of Kinnoul, and the executors of the late earl of Darlington, and of the late Thomas Potter, esq. being part of the balances of the said earls of Darlington and Kinnoul, and Thomas Potter, as paymasters general of his majesty's forces, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred to the 25th of December 1767, and not provided for by parliament.

FEBRUARY 23.

1. That grew or crow-salt, salt-scale, sand-scale, crustings, or other foul-salt, be allowed to be taken from the salt-works in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, to be sold as manure, upon payment of a duty of four-pence per bushel only.

2. That all policies, by which the property of one person, or of

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a particular number of persons in one general partnership, or of one body politic or corporate, in any ship or cargo, or both, shall be assured to the amount of more than 1000 l. be stamped with two 3 s. stamps.

3. That so much of an act, made in the thirty-third year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, intituled. 'An act for encouraging the exportation of rum and spirits, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the British sugar plantations from this kingdom, and of British spirits, made from molasses,' as directs that the rum, or spirits, of the growth, produce, and manufactures of the British sugar plantations in America, which should

be intituled to the allowance of the duty of custom, and freed from the duty of excise, on exportation thereof, should be proof spirits, be repealed.

4. That upon the exportation of such rum, or spirits, there be an allowance, or drawback, of all the duties of customs payable upon the importation thereof; and that such rum, or spirits, be freed and discharged from all the duties of excise, though the same shall not be proof spirits.

These were the only resolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed to by the house; and with respect to the sums thereby provided for, that can at present be ascertained, they stand as follows:

			l.	s.	d.
By the resolution of December 7	—	—	700,000	0	0
By that of December 10	—	—	1,528,568	0	0
By the first of February 9	—	—	1,900,000	0	0
By the fourth article of ditto	—	—	1,800,000	0	0
By the fifth of ditto	—	—	2,250,000	0	0
By the sixth of ditto	—	—	70,000	0	0
By the eighth of ditto	—	—	400,000	0	0
By the resolution of Feb. 22	—	—	106,358	17	0
Sum total of such provisions as can be ascertained			8,754,626	17	0
Excess of the provisions	—	—	419,180	6	6

Thus it appears that the sum total of the provisions made by this short session considerably exceed the grants; but then it ought to be considered, that as in the preceding year no money was granted for the pay and cloathing of the militia, the whole of that expence was to be paid out of the

land tax, without any sum of money being granted for replacing it; so that if we deduct 150,000 l. which had been in former sessions granted for the militia, with the usual deficiencies of the land and malt taxes, this excess will be much less considerable than it appears at first sight.

STATE PAPERS.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Thursday the 10th day of March, 1768.

My lords, and gentlemen,

THE readiness with which you entered into the views I recommended to you at the opening of this session, and the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the dispatch of the public business, give me great satisfaction. At the same time, the affectionate concern you have shewn for the welfare of your fellow subjects, by the salutary laws passed for their relief in respect to the high price of provisions, cannot fail of securing to you their most grateful regard.

I have nothing new to communicate to you in relation to foreign affairs. The apparent interests of the several powers in Europe, as well as the express assurances I have received from them, leave me no room to doubt of their disposition to preserve the general tranquillity. And, on my part, you may rest assured, that every measure that is consistent with the honour of my crown, and the rights of my subjects, shall be steadily directed to that most salutary purpose.

Gentlemen of the house of commons.

Your cheerfulness in granting the necessary supplies, and your

attention to the ease of my good subjects in the manner of raising them, equally demand my acknowledgments. I see, with pleasure, that you have been able to prosecute your plan for the diminution of the national debt without laying any additional burthen upon my people.

My lords and gentlemen,

As the time limited by law for the expiration of this parliament now draws near, I have resolved forthwith to issue my proclamation for dissolving it, and for calling a new parliament. But I cannot do this, without having first returned you my thanks, for the many signal proofs you have given, of the most affectionate attachment to my person, family, and government, the most faithful attention to the public service, and the most earnest zeal for the preservation of our excellent constitution. When, by the vigorous support which you gave me during the war, I had been enabled, under the Divine Providence, to restore to my people the blessings of peace, you continued to exert yourselves, with equal alacrity and steadiness, in pursuing every measure that could contribute to the maintenance of the public safety and tranquillity; which you well understood could no otherwise be preserved, than by establishing on a respectable foundation, the strength, the credit, and the com-

merce of the nation. The large supplies you have from time to time granted, and the wise regulations you have made for these important purposes, will, I am persuaded, be found to have been productive of the most beneficial consequences.

In the approaching election of representatives, I doubt not but my people will give me fresh proofs of their attachment to the true interest of their country; which I shall ever receive as the most acceptable mark of their affection to me. The welfare of all my subjects is my first object. Nothing therefore has ever given me more real concern, than to see any of them, in any part of my dominions, attempting to loosen those bonds of constitutional subordination, so essential to the welfare of the whole. but it is with much satisfaction that I now see them returning to a more just sense of what their own interest, no less than their duty, indispensably requires of them; and thereby giving me the prospect of continuing to reign over an happy, because an united people.

A proclamation for dissolving this present parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve this present parliament, which now stands prorogued to Thursday the 31st day of this instant March: We do for that end publish this our royal proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly; and the lords

spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgessees, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the house of commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Thursday the said 31st day of this instant March. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure to call a new parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have this day given order to our chancellor of Great Britain to issue out writs in due form, for calling a new parliament; which writs are to bear teste on Saturday the 12th day of this instant March, and to be returnable on Tuesday the 10th day of May next.

Given at our court at St. James's, the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, in the eighth year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

The lord chancellor's speech to both houses of parliament, at the opening of the session on Wednesday the 11th of May, 1768, when the commons presented their speaker, for the approbation of the lords commissioners appointed by his majesty.

My lords, and gentlemen,

IN pursuance of the authority given us by his majesty's commission under the great seal, amongst other things, to declare the causes of your present meeting, we are, by the king's command, to acquaint you, that his majesty has not called you together at
this

this unusual season of the year, in order to lay before you any matters of general business, but merely to give you an opportunity of dispatching certain parliamentary proceedings, which his majesty's desire of providing, at all events, for the welfare and security of his good subjects, makes him wish to see completed as soon as possible, and with that dispatch which the public convenience, as well as your own, require.

His majesty, at the same time, has commanded us to assure you of his perfect confidence in this parliament; and that he has the strongest reason to expect every thing from their advice and assistance, that loyalty, wisdom, and zeal for the public good, can dictate or suggest.

An address of both houses of parliament, on Friday the 13th of May.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our most hearty thanks for that gracious and paternal attention to the welfare of your people, which has induced your majesty, at this time to interpose your own more immediate authority for putting an end to that dangerous disturbance of the public peace, those outrageous acts of violence to the prosperity of your majesty's subjects, and that most audacious defiance of the authority of the civil magistrates, which have of late prevailed to so alarming a degree in and near this great metropolis.

Your majesty's express command, signified by your royal proclamations, that all the laws, for preventing, suppressing, and punishing, all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies, be put into immediate execution, will, we hope, effectually prevent the continuance or repetition of these disorders.

But should any of your majesty's subjects continue so lost to all sense of their own true interest, as well as duty, as to go on to interrupt, by their lawless and desperate practices, that quiet and peaceable enjoyment of every right and privilege allotted to each individual among us by our excellent constitution, which it has ever been your majesty's first object and chief glory to secure and perpetuate to us all; permit us, your majesty's truly dutiful and grateful subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, to assure your majesty of our ready concurrence in every measure that may contribute to enable your majesty most effectually to maintain the public authority, and carry the laws into due execution; and of our determined resolution, most cheerfully and vigorously to support your majesty against every attempt to create difficulty or disturbance to your majesty's government.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My lords, and gentlemen,

I receive with great satisfaction this loyal, dutiful, and reasonable address of both houses of parliament. It is with the utmost concern, that I see this spirit of outrage and violence prevailing among different classes of my subjects.

jects. I am, however, convinced, that the vigorous exertion of lawful authority, which I will continue to enforce, joined to your support and assistance, will have the desired effect of restoring quiet and good order among my subjects.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Tuesday the eighth day of November, 1768.

My lords, and gentlemen,

THE opportunity which the late general election gives me of knowing, from their representatives in parliament, the more immediate sense of my people, has made me desirous of meeting you as early as could be, consistent with your own convenience. The shortness of the last session of the late parliament prevented their prosecuting the consideration of those great commercial interests, which had been entered upon in the preceding session. You will, I am persuaded agree with me in opinion, that your deliberations on those very important objects ought to be resumed without loss of time; and I trust that they will terminate in such measures, as may be productive of the most considerable and essential benefits to this nation.

It would have given me great satisfaction to have been able to acquaint you, that all the other powers of Europe had been as careful, as I have ever been, to avoid taking any step that might endanger the general tranquillity. I have constantly received, and do still receive from them, the strong-

est assurances of their pacific dispositions towards this country. No assurances, however, shall divert my constant resolution, steadfastly to attend to the general interests of Europe; nor shall any consideration prevail upon me to suffer any attempt that may be made, derogatory to the honour and dignity of my crown, or injurious to the rights of my people.

At the close of the last parliament, I expressed my satisfaction at the appearances which then induced me to believe, that such of my subjects as had been misled in some part of my dominions, were returning to a just sense of their duty. But it is with equal concern that I have since seen that spirit of faction, which I had hoped was well nigh extinguished, breaking out afresh in some of my colonies in North America; and, in one of them, proceeding even to acts of violence, and of resistance to the execution of the law; the capital town of which colony appears, by late advices, to be in a state of disobedience to all law and government; and has proceeded to measures subversive of the constitution, and attended with circumstances that manifest a disposition to throw off their dependence on Great Britain. On my part, I have pursued every measure that appeared to be necessary for supporting the constitution, and inducing a due obedience to the authority of the legislature. You may rely upon my steady perseverance in these purposes; and I doubt not but that, with your concurrence and support, I shall be able to defeat the mischievous designs of those turbulent

bulent and seditious persons, who, under false pretences, have but too successfully deluded numbers of my subjects in America; and whose practices, if suffered to prevail, cannot fail to produce the most fatal consequences to my colonies immediately, and, in the end, to all the dominions of my crown.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

The proper estimates for the service of the ensuing year I have ordered to be laid before you; fully relying on your readiness to grant me the necessary supplies. Indeed I cannot have a doubt of finding, in this house of commons, the same affectionate attachment to my person and government, as I have always hitherto experienced from my faithful commons.

My lords, and gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I now find myself enabled to rejoice with you upon the relief, which the poorer sort of my people are now enjoying, from the distress which they had so long laboured under from the high price of corn. At the same time that we are bound devoutly to acknowledge, in this instance, the gracious interposition of Providence, it will become us to apply the best precautions that human wisdom can suggest, for guarding against the return of the late calamity. In the choice, however, of proper means for that purpose, you cannot proceed with too great circumspection.

I have nothing further to commend to you, than that in all your deliberations you keep up a

spirit of harmony among yourselves. Whatever differences of opinion may prevail in other points, let it appear, that wherever the interest of your country is immediately concerned, you are all ready to unite. Such an example from you cannot fail of having the best effects upon the temper of my people in every part of my dominions; and can alone produce that general union among ourselves, which will render us properly respected abroad, and happy at home.

The address of the house of lords.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We desire, with hearts full of gratitude, to acknowledge that royal goodness, so evidently manifest to all your people, by your majesty's constant attention to the great commercial interests of this country. We should be wanting on our part, if we did not apply to the consideration of them with that alacrity, which objects so very important, and capable of producing the most essential benefits to the nation, demand of us.

The resolution, which your majesty is pleased to express, that you will not suffer any attempt to be made derogatory to the honour and dignity of your crown, or injurious to the rights of your people, does, and ever will, call from us the assurances of our most cheerful support; nor do we conceive

ceive that any conduct can contribute more than this will, to render all the other powers of Europe as careful, as your majesty has ever been, to avoid taking any step that may endanger the general tranquillity.

We feel the most sincere concern, that any of our fellow subjects in North America should be misled, by factious and designing men, into acts of violence and of resistance to the execution of the law, attended with circumstances that manifest a disposition to throw off their dependence upon Great Britain. At the same time that we shall be always ready to contribute to the relief of any real grievance of your majesty's American subjects, we most unfeignedly give your majesty the strongest assurances, that we shall ever zealously concur in support of such just and necessary measures, as may best enable your majesty to repress that daring spirit of disobedience, and to enforce a due submission to the laws: always considering, that it is one of our most essential duties, to maintain inviolate the supreme authority of the legislature of Great Britain over every part of the dominions of your majesty's crown.

We thankfully adore the merciful interposition of Providence, in the relief which the poorer sort of your majesty's subjects have received, from the distress they had so long laboured under from the high price of corn. We shall apply our utmost attention to prevent, as far as in human prudence lies, the return of such a calamity; and shall give so important a subject that full consideration, which

the nature of it necessarily requires.

Engaged in the deliberation of so many important matters, we beg leave to assure your majesty, that we shall studiously endeavour that our proceedings may testify our readiness to unite, wherever the interest of our country, and our attachment to your majesty, is concerned. Happy, if by such an example the deluded part of your majesty's subjects may be induced to return to their duty, and gratefully feel the blessings of the mildest government, and most perfect constitution.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My lords,

I receive with great satisfaction the assurances you give of your resolution to pursue the commercial interests of this country; and your readiness to support the honour of my crown, and the rights of my people.

Your zealous concurrence in every measure that can bring relief to my people is well known to me; nor do I doubt of the attention that you will always give to any real grievances of my American subjects. The strong assurances I receive from you at the same time, of your determination to vindicate the just legislative authority of parliament over all the dominions of my crown, deserve my warmest approbation.

The address of the house of commons.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, return your majesty

jeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

And beg leave to congratulate your majeſty upon the ſafe delivery of the queen, and the birth of another princeſs: an event which muſt afford the greateſt comfort to all your majeſty's ſubjects, as it is an increaſe of your own domeſtic felicity, and an additional ſecurity, that the bleſſings we enjoy under your majeſty's auſpicious government will be continued to our lateſt poſterity.

We aſſure your majeſty, that, duly ſenſible of the importance of thoſe great commercial intereſts pointed out to us by your majeſty, we will with all convenient diſpatch enter upon the conſideration of them, and will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to adjust and regulate them in ſuch a manner as may be productive of ſolid and laſting advantages to the public.

We moſt gratefully acknowledge your majeſty's paternal regard for the eaſe and welfare of your people, which has made you ever deſirous of continuing to them the bleſſings of peace; at the ſame time, we entirely rely on your majeſty's conſtant and watchful attention to the general intereſts of Europe; and feel the higheſt ſatisfaction from your gracious declaration, that no conſideration ſhall prevail on your majeſty to ſuffer any attempt which may be made, derogatory to the honour of your crown, or injurious to the rights of your people.

We ſincerely lament, that the arts of wicked and deſigning men ſhould have been able to re-kindle that flame of ſedition in ſome of

your majeſty's colonies in North America, which at the cloſe of the late parliament, your majeſty ſaw reaſon to hope was well nigh extinguished.

We ſhall be ever ready to hear and redreſs any real grievance of your majeſty's American ſubjects; but we ſhould betray the truſt re-poſed in us, if we did not withſtand every attempt to infringe or weaken our juſt rights; and we ſhall always conſider it as one of our moſt important duties, to maintain entire and inviolate the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature of Great Britain over every part of the Britiſh empire.

We beg leave to preſent our moſt dutiful thanks to your majeſty, for having taken ſuch ſteps as you judged neceſſary for ſupporting the conſtitution, and for reſpreſſing that ſpirit of faction and diſobedience, which, in the chief town of one of your majeſty's colonies, appears to have proceeded even to acts of violence, in direct defiance of all legal authority; and we will, by every means in our power, chearfully and zealouſly ſupport your majeſty in all ſuch future meaſures as ſhall be found requiſite to enforce a due obedience to the laws, to reſtore order and good government where they have been diſturbed, and to eſtabliſh the conſtitutional dependence of the colonies on Great Britain, ſo eſſential to the intereſt and proſperity of both.

With hearts full of gratitude to the divine goodneſs, we partake of the joy which fills your majeſty's royal breaſt, on ſeeing the poorer ſort of your people relieved from the diſtreſs which they have lately

lately suffered by the high price of corn; and we will, by every prudent measure, endeavour to guard as far as in us lies, against the return of that calamity.

Your faithful commons will with the utmost zeal and alacrity grant to your majesty every necessary supply; and study to manifest in all their proceedings that uniform attachment to the public good, which your majesty is graciously pleased to recommend to them, and of which your majesty's own conduct furnishes an illustrious example.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my hearty thanks for your very dutiful and affectionate address.

The attachment which you manifest to me, and my family, in your congratulations upon the safe delivery of the queen, and the birth of another princess, is extremely acceptable to me. Nothing can afford me greater satisfaction than the assurances you give me of applying your earnest attention to the relief of my people; and your resolution to maintain the authority of the legislature over all the dominions of my crown.

St. James's, Jan. 9.

The following address of the manufacturers and traders of the cities of London and Westminster, as also those of Spital-fields and parts adjacent, has been presented to his majesty: which address his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

May it please your majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, manufacturers and traders of your cities of London and Westminster, as also those of Spital-fields and parts adjacent, humbly offer our most grateful thanks, for the late instance of your majesty's paternal tenderness and compassionate regard, expressed in your royal declaration, that all future court mournings shall be shortened.

We have the deeper sense of this mark of your majesty's gracious condescension, as it was unsolicited; a resolution which at once promotes trade, invigorates industry, and can never be forgotten in the annals of your majesty's reign.

The example so replete with love to your subjects in general, and compassion to the poor manufacturers in particular, inspires us with the warmest and most respectful gratitude; and will ever engage our prayers to Divine Providence, that your majesty may long continue to reign in the hearts of your grateful people; to share the blessings of domestic felicity with your illustrious consort, and royal issue; and to experience the happy reward your majesty's distinguished virtues so eminently merit.

The

The following address of the bailiffs, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the trade, art, and mystery of weavers, London, has been presented to his majesty; which address his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the KING's most excellent majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the bailiffs, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the trade, art, and mystery of weavers, London, in behalf of ourselves, and the silk manufacturers in and about Spital-fields;

Most humbly beg leave to embrace the first opportunity, as in duty bound, to return our most grateful thanks to your majesty, for your majesty's late most gracious declaration, that, in compassion to the number of manufacturers and traders, who have been great sufferers by the length of court-mourning, your majesty hath been pleased to give directions for shortening them in future. Such tender feelings for the subjects of a state could only inspire the royal breast of a prince, whose virtues loudly proclaim the good of his people to be the first objects of his thoughts, and the ultimate end of all his actions.

We beg leave most humbly to assure your majesty, that this your majesty's benevolent resolution will greatly promote the silk manufactures of this kingdom, give great spirit to the trade, tend to the improvement of it in many branches, and be the means of giving constant employment to our workmen; ma-

ny of whom, owing to the late mourning, have been out of employ, and in want of bread.

At the same time that we offer up our tribute of thanks to your majesty, we should think ourselves very ungrateful to your majesty's royal consort, if we did not humbly express our sense of the great obligations we lay under to her majesty, for her generous patronage and encouragement of our silk manufacture; and we are bound to make the same acknowledgment to the rest of the royal family, for the distinguished preference they give to the wrought silks of this kingdom.

That your majesty's reign may be happy, long, and glorious, will be the constant prayer of us your majesty's most faithful subjects.

Weaver's-hall, Jan. 4, 1768.

EB. BRIGGS, clerk.

A proclamation against riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies, &c.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it has been represented unto us, that divers dissolute and disorderly persons have, of late, frequently assembled themselves together in a riotous and unlawful manner, to the disturbance of the public peace; and, particularly, that large bodies of seamen, consisting of several thousands, have assembled tumultuously upon the river Thames; and, under a pretence of the insufficiency of the wages allowed by the merchants and others, have, in the most daring manner, taken possession, by violence, of several outward-bound ships

ships ready to sail, and by unbending the sails, and striking the yards and topmasts, have stopped them in the prosecution of their voyages; and that these acts of violence have been accompanied with threats of still greater outrages; which have spread terror and alarm among those the most likely to be affected thereby: and it has been further represented to us, that some of the said dissolute and disorderly persons have audaciously attempted to deter and intimidate the civil magistrates from doing their duty: We having taken the same into our serious consideration, and being duly sensible of the mischievous consequences that may ensue from the continuance or repetition of such disorders, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation; hereby strictly requiring and commanding the lord-mayor, and other the justices of the peace of our city of London, and also the justices of the peace of our city and liberties of Westminster and borough of Southwark, and of our counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, and all other our peace officers, that they do severally use their utmost endeavours, by every legal means in their power, effectually to prevent and suppress all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies, and to that end to put in due execution the laws and statutes now in force for preventing, suppressing, and punishing, the same; and that all our loving subjects be aiding and assisting therein: and we do further graciously declare, That the said magistrates, and all others acting in obedience to this our com-

mand, may rely on our royal protection and support for so doing.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 11th day of May, 1768, in the eighth year of our reign.

His excellency George lord viscount Townshend, lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, his speech to both houses of parliament at Dublin, on Friday the 27th day of May, 1768, with the proclamation for dissolving the parliament.

My lords, and gentlemen,

THE advanced season of the year, and the extraordinary length of your attendance, make it necessary for you to return to your several counties as soon as possible.

Amongst the many good laws which have been passed, it was with particular satisfaction that I gave the royal assent to that for limiting the duration of parliaments: his majesty's gracious condescension to his subjects, in that instance, call for the warmest returns of gratitude and affection; and I trust it will be productive of the most substantial and permanent advantages to the kingdom in general.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I am commanded to thank you, in his majesty's name, for the supplies which have been granted to support the present establishment; and, you may be assured, they shall be applied, with the utmost frugality, to the purposes for which they were intended.

My

My lords and gentlemen,

That the inconveniences which unavoidably attend a general election may be as little felt as possible, his majesty, in his paternal goodness, hath commanded me, with all convenient speed, to dissolve the present parliament, and to issue writs for calling a new one, as soon as the usual and constitutional course of proceedings in like cases will permit.

But his majesty will not put an end to this parliament, without having first thanked you for the many eminent proofs which you have given him of your inviolable fidelity and attachment to his person, family, and government: nor can his majesty in the least doubt of receiving fresh marks of the same affection, loyalty, and zeal, in the choice of representatives at the next general election.

I recommend it to you, most earnestly, that by your example and authority you do, in your several stations, preserve that good order, and due execution of the laws, so peculiarly necessary at this time.

And that you do, by your firmness and prudence discountenance the repeated attempts, which have been made, by false representations, to alienate the affections of the people; to fill their minds with groundless jealousies; and stir up unjust complaints.

I return you my warmest acknowledgments for the very honourable and obliging manner in which you have expressed your approbation of my conduct; and I desire you will be assured that my best endeavours shall, upon every occasion, be uniformly and strenuously exerted to promote the interest and prosperity of Ireland.

And then the lord-chancellor declared, that it was his excellency the lord lieutenant's pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to the 14th day of June next; and the parliament was accordingly prorogued to the 14th day of June next.

Dublin-Castle.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

Townshend.

WHEREAS his majesty hath signified unto us his royal pleasure, that the present parliament of this kingdom, which now stands prorogued to the 14th day of June next, be forthwith dissolved.

WE the lord lieutenant of Ireland, in obedience to his majesty's commands, do publish and declare, that the said parliament be, and accordingly the said parliament is hereby, dissolved. And the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens and burgeses of the house of commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said 14th day of June next.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 28th day of May, 1768.

By his excellency's command,
Frederick Campbell.
God save the KING.

The addresses of both houses of parliament to his excellency the lord lieutenant.

The humble address of the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled.

May it please your excellency,
WE, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, cannot look back upon what has passed during the present session of parlia-

parliament, which now seems to be drawing near to its conclusion, without observing, with gratitude and pleasure, how eminently it is distinguished by the many useful bills which have received your excellency's kind countenance and assistance, and most eminently by the bill for limiting the duration of parliaments, which, having passed into a law, will for ever reflect the highest glory and honour upon your excellency's administration.

Your excellency's many public and private virtues have most deservedly acquired our greatest esteem; and it is but just that we should express it, as we now beg leave to do. But this expression would be inadequate, did we not add to it, as we most sincerely do, our grateful and hearty thanks to your excellency for your faithful and most disinterested conduct, for your vigilant and unwearied attention to, and your zealous endeavours to promote and preserve the trade, manufactures, the peace, and prosperity of this kingdom.

We cannot but have remarked, and we must honour and admire the amiable humanity, charity, condescension, and goodness, by which your excellency has rendered your government honourable and respectable in itself, and highly satisfactory and agreeable to us.

To this permit us, with all humble submission and duty to his majesty, to subjoin our wishes and our hopes, that, as far as may consist with his majesty's affairs, your excellency, so acceptable to us as our chief governor, may not soon be taken from us.

His excellency's answer.

My lords,

Your approbation of my endeavours for the public service gives me the most sensible satisfaction, and deserves my sincerest acknowledgments. Your lordships may be assured, that the interest and prosperity of this kingdom shall be the constant object of my care and attention.

The humble address of the knights, citizens, and burgeses in parliament assembled.

May it please your excellency, **W**E, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland in parliament assembled, think it our duty to return your excellency our most sincere thanks for your mild, just, and prudent administration.

Happy in having devoted our own existence to the liberties of our country, we find ourselves under an indispensable obligation, at our approaching dissolution, to express the warmest acknowledgments to a chief governor, in whose administration, and with whose assistance, we have been gratified with the noble opportunity of distinguishing ourselves from our predecessors, by leaving to posterity a monument of our disinterested love for the people we have the honour to represent; and an example, that the happiness of our constituents has in our own breasts taken place of every other consideration.

The many good laws obtained during this session of parliament, particularly those for the encouragement of tillage, and the support of our manufactures, and the fund which has so happily been established for the reduction of our national debt, by the tax on absentees, will

will ever remain the most lasting and honourable memorials of your excellency's administration, and will, in as eminent a degree, distinguish your public, as the most amiable manners adorn your excellency's private character.

We cheerfully embrace this opportunity of assuring your excellency we have the firmest reliance, founded on his majesty's paternal regard for his people, and your excellency's affectionate wishes for the prosperity of this kingdom, that all such laws, as may be necessary for the further improvement of our constitution, will be obtained at such time as his majesty in his royal wisdom shall think most seasonable.

Impressed with the deepest sentiments of gratitude to the best of kings, we have, during the whole course of his majesty's reign, supported his majesty's government with dignity and honour; and from your excellency's known justice and candour, we have the fullest confidence, that your excellency will make the most favourable representation to his majesty of the inviolable attachment of the commons of Ireland to his majesty's sacred person, and illustrious family.

His excellency's answer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my sincerest thanks for this very kind address: I receive with particular satisfaction this honourable approbation of my conduct.—It was my duty, and it will always be my inclination, to promote the true interest and prosperity of this kingdom to the utmost of my power.—I will most faithfully represent to his majesty your constant and affectionate zeal for his person, family, and government.

VOL. XI.

Manifesto of the grand seignior, concerning the war declared by his highness against the empress of Russia, delivered the 30th of October last, to the foreign ministers residing at Constantinople.

IT may clearly be seen by what follows, that the sublime porte has strictly observed the articles of the peace, established between his empire and the court of Russia, who, on the contrary, has infringed them in many instances.

The court of Russia, against the faith of treaties, has not desisted from building various fortresses on the frontiers of the two states, and has provided them with troops and ammunition.

In the year 1177 (or 1763), on the death of Augustus the third, king of Poland, the republic of Poland intending, according to the system of the Polish liberty, to proceed to the election of a king, the court of Russia set up for king a private Polish officer, in whose family there had never been any king, and to whom loyalty was not becoming; and has, by siding with this king, intruded on and traversed, against the will of the republic, all the affairs of the Poles. The Porte having given notice of this to the Russian resident, he declared that the republic of Poland having required a certain number of troops to protect its own liberty, six thousand horse and a thousand cossacks were granted for that purpose, who had neither cannon nor ammunition with them, and were to be under the command of the republic, and that there was not a single Russian soldier above that number in Poland. Yet, when he was asked, some time after, why the court of Russia had sent more

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troops

troops into Poland; and why violence had been used on the election of Poniatowsky, son of one of the grandees of Poland, the said resident assured, by a writing signed with his hand, that his court had not declared for any person, nor had ever made use of violent means for the election of any one whatsoever. Notwithstanding this assurance and declaration, the court of Russia has been continually sending troops, cannon, and ammunition, under the command of its own generals, who continued to attack the Polish liberty, and put to death those who refused to submit to the person that themselves had not elected for their king, and who was not the son of a king; stripping them, with clamour and violence, of their goods and estates. Such a conduct being productive of confusion in the good order of the sublime Porte, he was given to understand, that, according to the tenor of the articles of the old and new imperial capitulations, the court of Russia must order her troops to evacuate Poland: this, the said resident promised by several memorials signed; but this promise has not been fulfilled. In the mean time the sublime Porte received advice that some Russian troops had been sent to Balta (one of the muselman frontiers), with some artillery, and had, unexpectedly, attacked the muselmans, and massacred upwards of a thousand persons, men, women, and children.

The sublime Porte having again demanded satisfaction from the court of Russia for this outrage, which, against the tenor of treaties, had been committed with artillery; and the khan of Crimea having also demanded satisfaction for the same, the said court denied the fact, alledging

that the Haydamacks had done some damage, but that care would be taken to punish them; although it is notorious that the Haydamacks never make use of cannon nor bombs in their irruptions. The sublime Porte, notwithstanding, still persisted in requiring satisfaction for such a conduct, and still demanded the reason why the court of Russia would not, these three years past, withdraw its troops from Poland, since the articles of the treaty, concluded in 1133 (1719), and that of 1152 (1738), stipulate, ‘That as often as any event shall happen, capable of disturbing the perpetual peace of the two empires, they should proceed *ipso facto*, to the means of terminating them in an amicable manner;’ nevertheless, the outrages and devastations at Balta have been denied, and the punishment of those who had the boldness to be guilty of them, has been postponed and even neglected. The silence itself of the Russian resident, who having been invited to come to the Porte to answer for this proceeding, and to declare what his court meant by still keeping its troops in Poland, proves the infraction of the treaty. At last he was asked definitively, whether, according to the ancient and new treaties, which subsist between the two empires, the court of Russia would desist from meddling with the affairs of Poland, under pretence of guaranty and promise; he replied, that his full power was limited, and that he could not answer thereupon, since that article was known to his court only. Such a behaviour plainly demonstrates that the abovementioned power thinks proper to take upon itself the infraction of treaties; therefore it is, that the illustrious doctors of the law have given by

fetras

setras (or legal sentences) their answers that, 'according to the exigency of justice, it was necessary to make war against the Muscovites:' an opinion that has been unanimously confirmed. Thus the arrest of the said resident being become necessary, we give by these presents, notice to all the powers of Europe, that the said resident shall be guarded in the castle of the Seven Towers; and that, during the whole time that this transaction has lasted, the sublime porte has done nothing that might break the friendship, nor any thing contrary to the articles of the treaties concluded between the two empires, &c.

The declaration of the imperial court of Russia to the courts of Europe, upon the arrest of its minister, resident at Constantinople.

HER imperial majesty, in taking a part in the transactions of the republic of Poland, as humanity on one side, and the obligations of her crown on the other, had prompted her, was no less careful to conduct herself in such a manner as not to give any umbrage to a jealous and powerful neighbour: every part of her conduct was public; and she had likewise a particular attention to communicate in confidence to the Ottoman porte her resolutions upon every step she took, and the conduct she intended to observe, till the peace and tranquillity of that kingdom was entirely re-established. But the enemies to the peace of these two empires were not wanting to blacken at the porte all the actions of her imperial majesty, and to sow there the seeds of discord by the most false imputations. The porte, restrained by the upright conduct the court of Russia continued to maintain

towards them, listened, but it was with caution, to the calumny that was spread. Some attention to the affairs of Poland, and an impartial examination of what Russia had done, compared with the overtures made by that court at the porte, had dispelled all suspicion, and the public tranquillity seemed to be no more threatened. The common enemies, however, repeated their insinuations with more rage and audacity than ever, to impose upon the credulity of the Turkish nation, and infused a spirit of discontent among them, which called for the notice of government, for it had forced its way even into the seraglio. The change in the ministry brought about by these events, soon produced a revolution in the system of peace, equally dear to both nations. The new vizir, upon his advancement, immediately sent for Mr. Obreskow, her imperial majesty's resident at the porte, and, after having caused to be read in his presence a declaration full of heavy charges against his court, part of which already have been invalidated by the most fair and candid explanations, and others that had never existed, or were ever thought of, the vizir pressed him to sign immediately, under the guaranty of the allies of his sovereign, some very offensive conditions, in regard to which there never had been made the least proposal during the whole course of the operations in Poland. These conditions, very derogatory to the honour and glory of an empress accustomed to receive no law, proposed in a tone and form repugnant to the freedom of negotiation adopted by every power, were attended with the alternative of an immediate rupture of the perpetual peace between the two empires. The

Russian minister, confident of the upright intentions of his court, and conscious of the probity of his own conduct, as having fulfilled the duties of a long ministry, was incapable of unworthily degrading his court and his own character by a humiliating engagement, and which would have exceeded the power and commission of any minister, let them be ever so extensive; he gave therefore a positive refusal, as became his honour and his duty:—and the resolution of the divan, which followed immediately after, was to arrest him, and part of his retinue, and carry him to the castle of the Seven Towers.—It would be needless for the imperial court of Russia, to dwell any longer upon this event, or to enter here into an examination of it. The fact speaks for itself, The honour and glory of her imperial majesty—the regard to her empire, point out the part it is right for her to take. Confiding in the justice of her cause, she appeals to all christian courts on the situation she finds herself in with regard to the common enemy of christianity, certain as she is, that her conduct will meet with equal approbation from each of them, and that she shall have the advantage to join to the divine protection the just assistance of her friends, and the good wishes of all christendom.

Treaty concluded between the French king and the republic of Genoa, for the cession of the island of Corsica.

I. **T**HE republic of Genoa cedes the kingdom of Corsica,

together with its fortresses, to France, the latter paying in money for the artillery and warlike stores, according to a valuation which shall be made of them.

II. The sovereignty of that island shall always remain vested in the republic.

III. Every person shall be preserved in his effects, on proving the right he has to them.

IV. The Corsicans shall be deemed subjects of France, so long as the latter continues in possession of that isle.

V. France shall be obliged to maintain there sixteen battalions.

VI. France shall guaranty the Genoese commerce against the Corsican and Barbary cruisers.

VII. In case the republic should be desirous of resuming again the possession of that kingdom, it shall repay to France all the charges that crown shall have been at by that time; for which purpose an exact account shall be kept of all that the latter shall have advanced, and likewise of the revenues it shall have collected.

VIII. The king shall bestow in property on the republic the sovereignty of the Isle of Capræa. This treaty contains besides three secret articles.

Declaration made by the French king on sending his troops to take possession of the island of Corsica.

LOUIS, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

The serene republic of Genoa having entrusted in our hands, by a voluntary cession, the rights of sove-

sovereignty which she possessed over the kingdom of Corsica, and having delivered to our troops the places which the Genoese occupied in that island, we have taken charge of the government and independent sovereignty of the kingdom of Corsica; and that the more willingly, as we hope to exercise it merely for the good of the people of that island, our new subjects.

Our intention is, to grant to the Corsican nation all the advantages they can desire, if they submit to our sovereign rights. We will preserve them from all future apprehensions with respect to the continuation of the disturbances by which they have been distressed for so many years past. We will watch over the prosperity, the glory and happiness, of our dear people of Corsica in general, and of every individual in particular, with the sentiments of a paternal heart. We will maintain, upon

our royal word, the conditions we have promised, in regard to the form of government, to the nation, and to those who shall shew themselves most zealous and most ready to submit to our obedience; and we hope that nation, enjoying this advantage and our royal protection by such precious ties, will not put us upon treating them as rebels, and perpetuate in the island of Corsica disturbances which cannot but prove destructive to a people whom we have adopted with complacency among the number of our subjects. And in order that our intentions upon this head might be fully known, we have caused our seal to be put to these presents.

Given at Compeigne, the 5th day of August, 1768, and in the 53d year of our reign.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

And underneath,

The Duke de CHOISEUL.

CHARACTERS.



CHARACTERS.

*Of the English; from Voltaire's
princess of Babylon.*

AM A Z A N had heard so much among the Batavians, in praise of a certain island called Albion, that he was led by curiosity to embark with his unicorns on board a ship, which, with a favourable easterly wind, carried him in four hours to that celebrated country, more famous than Tyre, or the Atlantic island.

In a little time Amazan was on the road to the capital of Albion, in his coach and six unicorns, all his thoughts employed on his dear princess: at a small distance he perceived a carriage overturned in a ditch; the servants had gone different ways in quest of assistance, but the owner kept his seat, smocking his pipe with great tranquillity, without testifying the smallest impatience: his name was My Lord What-then, in the language from which I translate these memoirs.

Amazan made all the haste possible to help him, and with his single arm set the carriage to rights; so much was his strength superior to that of other men. My Lord What-then took no other notice of him, than saying, A stout fellow, by G—d! In the mean time, the country people being come up, flew into a great passion at being called out to no purpose, and fell upon the stranger. They abused him,

called him outlandish dog, and challenged him to strip and box.

Amazan seized a brace of them in each hand, and threw them twenty paces from him; the rest seeing this, pulled off their hats, and bowing with great respect, asked his honour for something to drink. His honour gave them more money than they had ever seen in their lives before. My Lord What-then now expressed great esteem for him, and asked him to dinner at his country-house, about three miles off. His invitation being accepted, he went into Amazan's coach, his own being out of order by the accident.

After a quarter of an hour's silence, My Lord What-then looking upon Amazan for a moment, said, How d'ye do? which, by the way, is a phrase without any meaning; adding, You have got six fine unicorns there. After which he fell a smocking as usual.

The traveller told him his unicorns were at his service, and that he had brought them from the country of the Gangarids: from thence he took occasion to inform him of his affair with the princess of Babylon, and the unlucky kiss she had given the king of Egypt; to which the other made no reply, being very indifferent whether there were any such people in the world, as a king of Egypt, or a princess of Babylon. He remained dumb for another quarter of an hour; after which he

asked his companion a second time, how he did, and whether they had any good roast beef among the Gangarids. Amazan answered with his wonted politeness, that they did not eat their brethren on the banks of the Ganges; he then explained to him that system which many ages afterwards was surnamed the Pythagorean philosophy. But My Lord fell asleep in the mean time, and made but one nap of it till he came to his own house.

He was married to a young and charming woman, on whom nature had bestowed a soul as lively and sensible, as her husband's was dull and stupid. Several gentlemen of Albion had that day come to dine with her; among whom there were characters of all sorts; for that country having been almost always under the government of foreigners, the families that had come over with these princes had imported their different manners. There were in this company some persons of a very amiable disposition, others of a superior genius, and a few of very profound learning.

The mistress of the house had none of that awkward affected stiffness, that false modesty, with which the young Albion ladies were then reproached; she did not conceal, by a scornful look, and an affected taciturnity, her deficiency of ideas, and the embarrassing humility of having nothing to say. Never was a woman more engaging. She received Amazan with a grace and politeness that were quite natural to her. The extreme beauty of this young stranger, and the sudden comparison she could not help making between him and her husband, immediately struck her in a most sensible manner.

Dinner being served, she placed Amazan at her side, and helped him to all sorts of puddings, having learned from himself, that the Gangarids never fed upon any thing which had received from the gods the celestial gift of life. His beauty and strength, the manners of the Gangarids, the progress of arts, religion, and government, were the subjects of a conversation equally agreeable and instructive all the time of the entertainment, which lasted till night: during which, My Lord What-then did nothing but push the bottle about, and call for the toast.

After dinner, while my lady was pouring out the tea, still feeding her eyes on the young stranger, he entered into a long conversation with a member of parliament; for every one knows that there was, even then, a parliament called Wittenagemote, or the assembly of wise men. Amazan enquired into the constitution, laws, manners, customs, forces, and arts, which made this country so respectable; and the member answered him in the following manner:

For a long time we went stark naked, though our climate is none of the hottest. We were likewise for a long time enslaved by a people come from the ancient country of Saturn, watered by the Tiber. But the mischiefs we have done one another, have greatly exceeded all that we ever suffered from our first conquerors. One of our princes carried his dastardliness to such a pitch, as to declare himself the subject of a priest, who dwells also on the banks of the Tiber, and is called the Old Man of the Seven Mountains; it has been the fate of these seven mountains, to domineer over
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the greatest part of Europe, then inhabited by brutes in human shape.

To those times of infamy and debasement, succeeded the ages of barbarity and confusion. Our country, more tempestuous than the surrounding ocean, has been ravaged and drenched in blood by our civil discords; many of our crowned heads have perished by a violent death: above a hundred princes of the royal blood have ended their days on the scaffold, whilst the hearts of their adherents have been torn from their breasts, and thrown in their faces. In short, it is the province of the hangman to write the history of our island, seeing this personage has finally determined all our affairs of moment.

But to crown these horrors, it is not very long since some fellows, wearing black mantles, and others who cast white shirts over their jackets, having been bitten by mad dogs, communicated their madness to the whole nation. Our country was then divided into two parties, the murderers and the murdered, the executioners and the sufferers, plunderers and slaves; and all in the name of God, and whilst they were seeking the Lord.

Who would have imagined that from this horrible abyss, this chaos of dissension, cruelty, ignorance, and fanaticism, a government should at last spring up, the most perfect, it may be said, now in the world? yet such has been the event. A prince, honoured and wealthy, all powerful to do good, without any power to do evil, is at the head of a free, warlike, commercial, and enlightened nation. The nobles on one hand, and the representatives of the people on the other, share the legislature with the monarch.

We have seen, by a singular fatality of events, disorder, civil wars, anarchy and wretchedness, lay waste the country, when our kings aimed at arbitrary power: whereas tranquillity, riches, and universal happiness, have only reigned among us, when the prince has remained satisfied with a limited authority. All order has been subverted whilst we were disputing about mysteries; but was re-established the moment we grew wise enough to despise them. Our victorious fleets carry our glory over all the ocean; our laws place our lives and fortunes in security; no judge can explain them in an arbitrary manner, and no decision is ever given without the reasons assigned for it. We should punish a judge as an assassin, who should condemn a citizen to death without declaring the evidence which accused him, and the law upon which he was convicted.

It is true, there are always two parties among us, who are continually writing and intriguing against each other; but they constantly reunite, whenever it is needful to arm in defence of liberty and our country. These two parties watch over one another, and mutually prevent the violation of the sacred *deposit* of the laws: they hate one another, but they love the state; they are like those jealous lovers, who pay court to the same mistress with a spirit of emulation.

From the same fund of genius by which we discovered and supported the natural rights of mankind, we have carried the sciences to the highest pitch to which they can attain among men. Your Egyptians, who pass for such great mechanics; your Indians, who are believed to be such great philosophers; your

Babylonians, who boast of having observed the stars for the course of four hundred and thirty thousand years; the Greeks, who have written so much, and said so little; know in reality nothing, in comparison of our shallowest scholars, who have studied the discoveries of our great masters. We have ravished more secrets from Nature, in the space of an hundred years, than the human species has been able to discover in as many ages.

This is a true account of our present state. I have concealed from you neither the good nor the bad; neither our shame nor our glory; and I have exaggerated nothing.

At this discourse Amazan felt a strong desire to be instructed in those sublime sciences his friend spoke of; and if his passion for the princess of Babylon; his filial duty to his mother, whom he had quitted; and his love for his native country, had not made strong remonstrances to his distempered heart, he would willingly have spent the remainder of his life in Albion. But that unfortunate kiss his princess had given the king of Egypt, did not leave his mind at sufficient ease to study the abstruse sciences.

I confess, said he, having made a solemn vow to roam about the world, and to escape from myself, I have a curiosity to see that ancient land of Saturn, that people of the Tiber, and of the Seven Mountains, who have been heretofore their masters; they must undoubtedly be the first people on earth. I advise you by all means, answered the member, to take that journey, if you have the smallest taste for music or painting. Even we ourselves frequently carry our spleen and melancholy to the Seven Mountains.

But you will be greatly surprized when you see the descendants of our conquerors.

Of the Modern Italians; from the same.

AMAZAN was already sailing upon the sea, possessed of a geographical chart, with which he had been presented by the learned Albion he had conversed with at Lord What-then's. He was extremely astonished to find the greatest part of the earth upon a single sheet of paper.

His eyes and imagination wandered over this little space; he observed the Rhine, the Danube, the Alps of Tyrol, there specified under different names, and all the countries through which he was to pass before he arrived at the city of the Seven Mountains; but he more particularly fixed his eyes upon the country of the Gangarids, upon Babylon, where he had seen his dear princess, and upon the fatal country of Bassora, where she had given a fatal kiss to the king of Egypt. He sighed, and tears streamed from his eyes; but he agreed with the Albion who had presented him with the universe in epitome, when he averred, that the inhabitants of the banks of the Thames were a thousand times better instructed than those upon the banks of the Nile, the Euphrates, and the Ganges.

As he returned into Batavia, Formosanta flew towards Albion with her two ships that went at full sail. Amazan's ship, and the princess's, crossed one another, and almost touched; the two lovers were close to each other, which they could not doubt of. Ah! had they but

but known it! but tyrannic destiny would not allow it.

No sooner had Amazan landed on the flat muddy shore of Batavia, than he flew like lightning towards the city of the Seven Mountains. He was obliged to traverse the southern part of Germany. At every four miles he met with a prince and princess, maids of honour and beggars. He was astonished every where at the coquetries of these ladies and maids of honour, which they displayed with German good faith; and he only answered with modest refusals. After having cleared the Alps, he embarked upon the sea of Dalmatia, and landed in a city that had no resemblance to any thing he had heretofore seen. The sea formed the streets, and the houses were erected in the water. The few public places with which this city was ornamented, were filled with men and women with double faces; that which nature had bestowed upon them, and a pasteboard one, ill painted, with which they covered their natural visage; so that this people seemed composed of spectres. Upon the arrival of strangers in this country, they immediately purchase these visages, in the same manner as people elsewhere furnish themselves with hats and shoes. Amazan despised a fashion so contrary to nature; he appeared just as he was. There were in the city twelve thousand girls, registered in the great book of the Republic; these girls were useful to the state, being appointed to carry on the most advantageous and agreeable trade that ever enriched a nation. Common traders usually send, at great risk and expence, merchandizes of various kinds to the East; but these beau-

tiful merchants carried on a constant traffic without risk, which constantly sprung from their charms. They all came to present themselves to the handsome Amazan, and offer him his choice. He fled with the utmost precipitancy, in uttering the name of the incomparable princess of Babylon, and swearing by the immortal gods, that she was far handsomer than all the twelve thousand Venetian girls. Sublime traitress, he cried in his transports, I will teach you to be faithful!

Now the yellow surges of the Tiber, pestiferous fens, a few pale emaciated inhabitants, clothed in tatters, which displayed their dry tanned hides, appeared to his sight, and bespoke his arrival at the gate of the city of the Seven Mountains, that city of heroes and legislators, who conquered and polished a great part of the globe.

He expected to have seen at the triumphal gate, five hundred battalions commanded by heroes, and in the senate, an assembly of demigods, giving laws to the earth; but the only army he found consisted of about 30 tatterdemalions, mounting guard with umbrellas for fear of the sun. Being arrived at a temple, which appeared to him very fine, but not so magnificent as that of Babylon, he was greatly astonished to hear a concert performed by men with female voices.

This, said he, is a mighty pleasant country, which was formerly the land of Saturn. I have been in a city where no one shewed his own face; here is another where men have neither their own voices nor beards. He was told that these singers were no longer men; that they had been divested of their virility, that they might sing the more

agreeably the praises of a great number of persons of merit. Amazan could not comprehend the meaning of this. These gentlemen desired him to sing; he sung a Gangaridian air with his usual grace. His voice was a fine *counter-tenor*. Ah! Signior, said they, what a delightful *soprano* you would have, if—If what, said he; what do you mean?—Ah! Signior, if you were—If I were what?—If—you were—without a beard! They then explained to him very pleasantly, and with the most comic gesticulations, according to the custom of their country, the point in question. Amazan was quite confounded. I have travelled a great way, said he, but I never before heard of such a whim.

After they had sung a good while, the Old Man of the Seven Mountains went with great ceremony to the gate of the temple; he cut the air in four parts with his thumb raised, two fingers extended and two bent, in uttering these words in a language no longer spoken: *To the city and to the universe* *. The Gangarid could not comprehend how two fingers could extend so far.

He presently saw the whole court of the master of the world file off. This court consisted of grave personages, some in scarlet and others in violet robes: they almost all eyed the handsome Amazan with a tender look; they bowed to him, and said to one another, *San Martino, che bel' ragazzo!* *San Pancratio, che bel' fanciullo!*

The zealots, whose vocation was to shew the curiosities of the city to strangers, very eagerly offered to conduct him to several ruins, in which a muleteer would not chuse

to pass a night, but which were formerly worthy monuments of the grandeur of a royal people. He moreover saw pictures of two hundred years standing, and statues that had remained twenty ages, which appeared to him master-pieces in their kind. Can you still produce such works? No, your Excellency, replied one of the zealots; but we despise the rest of the earth, because we preserve their rarities. We are a kind of old-cloaths-men, who derive our glory from the cast-off garbs in our warehouses.

Amazan was willing to see the prince's palace, and he was accordingly conducted thither. He saw men dressed in violet-coloured robes, who were reckoning the money of the revenues of the domains of lands, situated some upon the Danube, some upon the Loire, others upon the Guadalquivir, or the Vistula. Oh! oh! said Amazan, after having consulted his geographical map, your master, then, possesses all Europe, like those ancient heroes of the Seven Mountains? He should possess the whole universe by divine right, replied a violet livery-man; and there was even a time when his predecessors nearly compassed universal monarchy; but their successors are so good as to content themselves at present with some monies, which the kings their subjects, pay to them in the form of a tribute.

Your master is, then, in fact, the king of kings; is that his title? said Amazan. No, your Excellency, his title is *the servant of servants*; he was originally a fisherman and porter, wherefore the emblems of his dignity consist of keys and nets; but he at present issues orders to every

* Urbi & Orbi.

every king in Christendom. It is not a long while since he sent one hundred and one mandates to a king of the Celtes, and the king obeyed.

Your fisherman must, then, have sent five or six hundred thousand men to put these orders in execution?

Not at all, your Excellency; our holy master is not rich enough to keep ten thousand soldiers on foot; but he has five or six hundred thousand divine prophets dispersed in other countries. Those prophets of various colours, are, as they ought to be, supported at the expence of the people: they proclaim from heaven, that my master may with his keys, open and shut all locks, and particularly those of strong boxes. A Norman priest, who held the post of confidant of this king's thoughts, convinced him he ought to obey, without replying, the hundred and one thoughts of my master; for you must know that one of the prerogatives of the Old Man of the Seven Mountains is, never to err, whether he deigns to speak, or deigns to write.

In faith, said Amazan, this is a very singular man; I should be curious to dine with him. Were your Excellency even a king, you could not eat at his table; all that he could do for you, would be to allow you to have one served by the side of his, but smaller and lower. But if you are inclined to the honour of speaking to him, I will ask an audience for you, on condition of the *buona mancia* which you will be kind enough to give me. Very readily, said the Gangarid. The violet livery-man bowed. I will introduce you to-morrow, said he; you must make three very low bows,

and you must kiss the Old Man of the Seven Mountains feet. At this information Amazan burst into so violent a fit of laughing, that he was almost choaked; which, however, he surmounted, holding his sides, whilst the violent emotions of the risible muscles forced the tears down his cheeks, till he reached the inn, where the fit still continued upon him.

At dinner, twenty beardless men and twenty violins produced a concert. He received the compliments of the greatest lords of the city during the remainder of the day; these made him proposals still more extravagant than that of kissing the Old Man of the Seven Mountains feet. As he was extremely polite, he at first imagined that these gentlemen took him for a lady, and informed them of their mistake with great decency and circumspection. But being somewhat closely pressed by two or three of the violet-coloured gentry, who were the most forward, he threw them out of the window, without fancying he had made any great sacrifice to the beautiful Formosanta. He left, with the greatest precipitation, this city of the masters of the world, where he found himself necessitated to kiss an old man's toe, as if his cheek were at the end of his foot; and where young men were accosted in a still more whimsical manner.

Of the French; from the same.

IN all the provinces through which he passed, having constantly repulsed every amorous overture of every species, being ever faithful to the princess of Babylon, though

though incessantly enraged at the king of Egypt; this model of constancy at length arrived at the new capital of the Gauls. This city, like many others, had alternately submitted to barbarity, ignorance, folly, and misery. The first name it bore was Dirt and Mire; it then took that of Isis, from the worship of Isis, which had reached even here. Its first senate consisted of a company of watermen. It had long been in bondage, and submitted to the ravages of the Heroes of the Seven Mountains; and some ages after, some other heroic thieves, who came from the farther banks of the Rhine, had seized upon its little lands.

Time, which changes all things, had formed it into a city, half of which was very noble and very agreeable, the other half somewhat barbarous and ridiculous: this was the emblem of its inhabitants. There were within its walls at least a hundred thousand people, who had no other employment than play and diversion. These Idlers were the judges of those arts which the others cultivated. They were ignorant of all that passed at court; though they were only four short miles distant from it:—but it seemed to be at least six hundred thousand miles off. Agreeableness in company, gaiety and frivolity, formed the important and sole considerations of their lives: they were governed like children, who are extravagantly supplied with gewgaws to prevent their crying. If the horrors, which had two centuries before laid waste their country, or those dreadful periods, when one half of the nation massacred the other for sophisms, came upon the carpet, they indeed said, This was

not well done; then they fell a laughing, or singing of catches.

In proportion as the Idlers were polished, agreeable, and amiable, it was observed, there was a greater and more shocking contrast between them and those who were engaged in business.

Among the latter, or such as pretended so to be, there was a gang of melancholy fanatics, whose absurdity and knavery divided their character, whose appearance alone diffused misery, and who would have overturned the world, had they been able, to gain a little credit. But the nation of Idlers, by dancing and singing, forced them into obscurity in their caverns, as the warbling birds drive the creaking bats back to their holes and ruins.

A smaller number of those who were occupied, were the preservers of ancient barbarous customs, against which, nature terrified, loudly exclaimed; they consulted nothing but their worm-eaten registers. If they there discovered a foolish horrid custom, they considered it as a sacred law. It was from this vile practice of not daring to think for themselves, but extracting their ideas from the ruins of those times when no one thought at all, that in the metropolis of pleasure there still remained some shocking manners. Hence it was, that there was no proportion between crimes and punishments. A thousand deaths were sometimes inflicted upon an innocent victim, to make him acknowledge a crime he had not committed.

The extravagancies of youth were punished with the same severity as murder or parricide. The Idlers screamed loudly at these exhibitions,
and

and the next day thought no more about them, but were buried in the contemplation of some new fashion.

This people saw a whole age elapse, in which the fine arts attained a degree of perfection that far surpassed the most sanguine hopes: foreigners then repaired thither, as they did to Babylon, to admire the great monuments of architecture, the wonders of gardening, the sublime efforts of sculpture and painting. They were charmed with a species of music that reached the heart without astonishing the ears.

True poetry, that is to say, such as is natural and harmonious, that which addresses the heart as well as the mind, was unknown to this nation before this happy period. New kinds of eloquence displayed sublime beauties. The theatres in particular re-echoed with master-pieces that no other nation ever approached. In a word, a good taste prevailed in every profession to that degree, that there were even good writers among the Druids.

So many laurels, that had branched even to the skies, soon withered in an exhausted soil. There remained but a very small number, whose leaves were of a pale dying verdure. This decay was occasioned by the facility of producing, laziness preventing good productions, and by a satiety of the brilliant, and a taste for the whimsical. Vanity protected arts that brought back times of barbarity; and this same vanity, in persecuting real talents, forced them to quit their country; the hornets banished the bees.

There were scarce any real arts; scarce any more genius: merit now consisted in reasoning right or wrong upon the merit of the last age. The dauber of a sign-post criticised with

an air of sagacity the works of the greatest painters; and the blotters of paper disfigured the works of the greatest writers. Ignorance and a bad taste had other daubers in their pay; the same things were repeated in a hundred volumes, under different titles. Every work was either a dictionary or a pamphlet. A Druid gazetteer wrote twice a week the obscure annals of some unknown people possessed with the devil, and of celestial prodigies operated in garrets by little beggars of both sexes; other Ex-Druids, dressed in black, ready to die with rage and hunger, set forth their complaints, in a hundred different writings, that they were no longer allowed to cheat mankind, this privilege being conferred on some goats clad in grey; and some Arch-Druids were employed in printing defamatory libels.

Amazan was quite ignorant of all this; and even if he had been acquainted with it, he would have given himself very little concern about it, having his head filled with nothing but the princess of Babylon, the king of Egypt, and the inviolable vow he had made to despise all female coquetry, in whatever country his despair should drive him.

The gaping ignorant mob, whose curiosity exceeds all the bounds of nature and reason, for a long time thronged about his unicorns; the more sensible women forced open the doors of his *hotel* to contemplate his person.

He at first testified some desire of visiting the court; but some of the Idlers who constituted good company, and casually went thither, informed him that it was quite out of fashion, that times were greatly changed, and that all amusements

were

were confined to the city. He was invited that very night to sup with a lady, whose sense and talents had reached foreign climes, and who had travelled in some countries through which Amazan had passed. This lady gave him great pleasure, as well as the society he met at her house. Here reigned a decent liberty, gaiety without tumult, silence without pedantry, and wit without asperity. He found that *good company* was not quite ideal, though the title was frequently usurped by pretenders. The next day he dined in a society far less amiable, but much more voluptuous. The more he was satisfied with the guests, the more they were pleased with him. He found his soul soften and dissolve, like the aromatics of his country, which gradually melt in a moderate heat, and exhale in delicious perfumes.

After dinner he was conducted to a place of public entertainment which was enchanting, condemned, however, by the Druids, because it deprived them of their auditors, which the most excited their jealousy. The representation here consisted of agreeable verses, delightful songs, dances which expressed the movements of the soul, and perspectives that charmed the eye in deceiving it. This kind of pastime, which included so many kinds, was known only under a foreign name; it was called an *Opera*, which formerly signified, in the language of the Seven Mountains, work, care, occupation, industry, enterprize, business. This business enchanted him. A female singer, in particular, charmed him by her melodious voice, and the graces that accompanied her: this girl of *business*, after the performance, was introduced to

him by his new friends. He presented her with a handful of diamonds; for which she was so grateful, that she could not leave him all the rest of the day. He supped with her, and during the repast he forgot his sobriety; and after the repast he also forgot his vow of being ever insensible to beauty, and all the blandishments of coquetry. What an instance of human frailty!

The beautiful princess of Babylon, who had been so long in pursuit of her wandering lover, happened to arrive at this very critical juncture, and found him and the opera-girl fast asleep in each other's arms. The princess, who felt all the emotions natural to her situation, quitted Paris immediately without awakening him. Our hero, being informed of his misfortune, followed her; but some delays intervening, gave his French companions an opportunity to endeavour to mitigate his grief: the following closes the scene.

The report of this adventure drew together his festive companions, who all remonstrated to him, that he had much better stay with them; that nothing could equal the pleasant life they led in the center of arts, and peaceable delicate voluptuousness; that many strangers, and even kings, had preferred such an agreeable enchanting repose, to their country and their thrones; moreover, his vehicle was broke, and that another was making for him according to the newest fashion; that the best taylor of the whole city had already cut out for him a dozen suits in the last taste; that the most vivacious and most amiable ladies in the whole city, at whose houses dramatic performances were represented, had each appointed
a day

a day to give him a regale. The girl of *business* was in the mean while drinking her chocolate at her toilet, laughing, singing, and ogling the beautiful Amazan, who by this time perceived she had no more sense than a goose.

As sincerity, cordiality, and frankness, as well as magnanimity and courage, constituted the character of this great prince, he related his travels and misfortunes to his friends. They knew that he was cousin-german to the princess; they were informed of the fatal kiss she had given the king of Egypt. Such little tricks, said they, are forgiven between relations, otherwise one's whole life would pass in perpetual uneasiness. Nothing could shake his design of pursuing Formosanta; but his carriage was not ready, and he was compelled to remain three days among the Idlers, in feasting and pastimes: he, at length, took his leave of them, in embracing them, and making them accept of the diamonds of his country that were the best mounted, and recommending to them a constant pursuit of frivolity and pleasure, since they were thereby more agreeable and happy. The Germans, said he, are the grey-heads of Europe; the people of Albion are men formed; the inhabitants of Gaul are the children, and I love to play with children.

Some account of the inhabitants of Lombardy, particularly the Milanese; from Barretti's Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy.

FROM the Genoese and Piedmontese territories we enter Lombardy, under which denomination a large tract of western Italy

is comprehended, whose metropolis is Milan.

The inhabitants of Lombardy, and the Milanese especially, value themselves upon their being *de bon cœur*: a phrase which in the spelling appears to be French, though it be somewhat different in the meaning, as well as in the pronunciation, answering with much exactness to the English adjective *good-natured*. Nor do the Milanese boast unjustly of this good quality, which is so incontrovertibly granted to them by all other Italians, that they are perhaps the only nation in the world not hated by their neighbours. The Piedmontese, as I said, hate the Genoese; the Genoese detest the Piedmontese, and have no great kindness for the Tuscans: the Tuscans are not very fond of the Venetians or the Romans; the Romans are far from abounding in good-will to the Neapolitans; and so round. This foolish world is so formed, that almost every nation is actuated by some ridiculous antipathy towards another, generally without knowing why. But the Milanese are, much to their honour, an exception to the general rule, and enjoy the privilege of being loved by all their neighbours, or at least looked upon without any kind of aversion: and this noble privilege they certainly owe to their universal candour and cordiality.

They are commonly compared to the Germans for their plain honesty, and to the French for their fondness of pomp and elegance in equipages and household furniture: and I have a mind to add, that they resemble likewise the English in their love of good eating, as well as in their talking rather too long and too often about it; which has procured them

them the ludicrous appellation of *Lupi Lombardi*, that is, *Devourers of meat*.

Not only the generality of the Milanese nobles, but a great number of their gentry and merchants, keep open tables, at which plenty and facetiousness preside. Mr. Sharp has observed, that the Neapolitans keep more coaches in proportion than even the English and the French. The same remark he might have made with regard to the Milanese, had he known any thing of their town: and their great number of coaches is not merely the effect of their love of pomp and show, as Mr. Sharp observes, with his usual flyness, but the natural consequence of the riches of both countries, both fertile to a proverb.

The Milanese are likewise remarkable amongst the Italians for their love of rural amusements. They generally pass the greatest part of the summer, and the whole autumn, in the country; and they have good reasons for so doing; as that hilly province of theirs, called *Monte di Brianza*, where their country-houses chiefly lie, is in my opinion the most delightful in all Italy, for the variety of its landscapes, the gentleness of its rivers, and the multitude of its lakes*. There they retire as soon as the season begins to grow hot, and pass the time in a perpetual round of merriment, eating, drinking, dancing, and visiting; and contributing small sums towards giving portions to the pretty wenches in their neighbourhood, in order to marry them instantly to their sweethearts. There the richest people have their cappuccinas;

that is, a part of their country-houses built after the manner of a capuchin convent, distributed into many small bed-rooms, like cells, for the reception of their visitors, who are always welcome, provided they come fully resolved to eat plentifully, to talk loud, and to be verily merry.

Of the Mantuans, whose country forms another part of Austrian Lombardy, I have little to say, but that they resemble the Milanese as little things resemble great things. The same may be said with regard to the inhabitants of the small states of Parma and Modena. Little nations have no very remarkable character of their own, but borrow it from their more considerable neighbours.

Some account of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the Marian, or Ladrone islands. Translated from the French.

WE here present the reader with a very curious extract from Father Gobien's History of the Ladrone or Marian Islands. His work was printed at Paris, 1700, in 12mo; and contains, for the most part, uninteresting accounts of the endeavours of the missionaries to plant the Catholic faith in these islands, some details relating to the Spaniards residing there, besides many relations of miracles said to be performed by the priests among these Indians, which, being now treated in Europe with the contempt those pious frauds merit, are quite unnecessary in a work destined only to convey useful instructions, and not to perpetuate

* From a small town called Galbiate, in this province, seven of those lakes are seen.

fabulous legends. As Gobien's work is very little known, and rare to be met with, it has escaped all our other collectors of voyages to this part of the globe; and this account from an eye-witness, of what he relates, appears in English for the first time.

“ The Marian or Ladrone Islands have Japan to the north, and New Guinea to the south. They are situated at the extremity of the Pacific Ocean, betwixt the line and the tropic of Cancer, near four hundred leagues from the Philippines. The distance from Guam or Guaham, the most southerly of these isles, to Vrack, the most northerly, is about one hundred and fifty leagues. Though situated within the Torrid Zone, yet the sky here is always serene, the air pure and healthy, and the heat is never excessive. The trees covering the mountains are always green, and the vallies, every where intersected by crystal streams, render those islands a perfect paradise.

Before the Spaniards discovered these islands, the natives lived in the most perfect freedom and independence, subjected to no laws, but every man lived as it best pleased himself. Separated from every other nation by immense tracts of ocean, and confined to their own limits, they concluded that no other lands existed, and looked upon themselves as the only inhabitants on this globe. As they retained no traditionary accounts of their own origin, they followed the method of several ancient nations, and asserted that the author of their race was formed of a piece of the rock of Funa, a small island, lying west of Guam, and therefore looked upon this rock with a sacred dread, as the birth-place of the human race.

Many things looked upon by us

as absolutely necessary to our existence, were utterly unknown to these Indians. They had no animals of any sort, and would not have had even the least idea of them, had it not been for the birds, of which they had but one species, somewhat like the turtle-dove, which they never killed for eating, but only tamed them, and taught them to speak. They were very much astonished on seeing a horse, which a Spanish captain left among them in the year 1673. They were never tired of viewing and admiring him; and the force, beauty, and spirit of this extraordinary animal brought them from all the different islands to see him. They could not understand how he could eat and digest iron, for they thought that the metal of the bit was his food. His long tail was the subject of universal admiration, and, in order to obtain some hairs from it, which they highly valued, they caressed him, made him presents of cocoa-nuts, to gain his friendship, and prevail on him to suffer them to pull out some hairs, without kicking them, which sometimes happened. The Uritaos (so are their young men called, who keep mistresses without engaging in the marriage-tie) made use of those hairs to adorn the hollow sticks they carry, instead of the pieces of bark they commonly wove round them, and accounted these their greatest ornament.

What is most surprising in their history, and must appear quite incredible, is, that fire, an element of such universal use, was utterly unknown to them, till Magellan, provoked by their repeated thefts, burned one of their villages. When they saw their wooden houses blazing, they first thought the fire a
beast

beast which fed upon the wood ; and some of them, who came too near, being burnt, the rest stood afar off, lest they should be devoured, or poisoned, by the violent breathings of this terrible animal.

We neither know when, or from whence, these islands were first peopled. Japan lying within six or seven days sail, has induced some to believe that the Marian islands were thence peopled. To support this opinion, they observe that the nobles here are haughty and proud, like the Japanese. But this conjecture has but little in it, and it would seem much more probable, that they came from the Philippine Islands, as their colour, language, and manners, much resemble those of the Tagales, who inhabited the Philippines at the arrival of the Spaniards ; and they are certainly the surest evidences of the original of nations. It is therefore probable that these people are the descendants of some Tagales, who, at some uncertain period, were driven on these isles.

Be this as it may, the Ladrones are very populous. Guam, though only forty leagues in circuit, contains thirty thousand inhabitants, Saypan nearly as many, and the others in proportion to their size. They are all full of villages, both on the mountains and the plains, and some of these are composed of one hundred, and one hundred and fifty houses.

The natives are olive-coloured, but not of so deep a dye as those of the Philippines. Their stature is advantageous, and their limbs well-proportioned. Though their food consists entirely of fish, fruits, and roots, yet they were so fat, that, to strangers, they appear swelled ; but this does not render them less nim-

ble and active. They often live to an hundred years or more, yet retain the health and vigour of men of fifty. Many are the concurrent causes of this longevity. Habituated from their early infancy to the changes of the atmosphere, their nourishment is quite simple and uniform, nor do they know any of those despicable arts used by us to quicken a depraved appetite, and incite them to overload their stomachs. Their exercises, though regular, are always moderate, in fishing, cultivating the ground, and caring for their cocoa-trees. Above all, their easy and careless manner of life, exempt from cares and solicitude for the future, leaves their minds and bodies in full vigour, even to the extreme of old age. Diseases are rarely known among them ; but if they are attacked by sickness, they generally deliver themselves from it, by the use of a few simples.

The men go stark naked, but the women are covered. They are not ill-looking, and take great care of their beauty, though their ideas on this subject are very different from ours. They love black teeth, and white hair. Hence one of their principal occupations is to keep their teeth black, by the help of certain herbs, and to whiten their hair, sprinkling on it a water prepared for this purpose. The women have their hair very long ; but the men generally shave it close, except a single lock on the crown of the head, after the manner of the Japanese.

Their language resembles much that of the Tagales in the Philippine Islands. It is agreeable to the ear, with a soft and easy pronunciation. One of its chief graces consists in the facility of transposing words, and even all the syllables of one word, and

and thus furnishing a variety of double meanings, which these people are greatly pleased with.

Though plunged in the deepest ignorance, and destitute of every thing valued by the rest of mankind, no nation ever showed more presumption, or a more over-weening conceit of themselves, looking on their own nation as the only sensible, polished, and wise in the world, and beholding every other people with the greatest contempt. Though they are ignorant of the arts and sciences, yet, like every other nation, they have their fables, which serve them for history, and some poems which they greatly admire. A poet is, with them, a character of the first eminence, and greatly respected *. We have a specimen of their manner of speaking and reasoning in the following harangue, which our historian puts into the mouth of one of their chiefs who attempted to persuade his countrymen to shake off the Spanish yoke, in the year 1670.

“ These Europeans, (says this Indian) would have done better, had they continued quiet at home. We had no need of their assistance to live happily. Content with what our islands afford, we wanted nor wished for any thing more; and the knowledge they have brought us, serves only to inflame our appetites, and increase the number of our wants. They find fault with us for going naked. Had a contrary fashion been necessary nature would not have omitted it. Why load ourselves with

cloaths, things in themselves quite superfluous, and impede the free action of our limbs, under the pretext of modest covering? They call us unlettered and barbarous. But are we to take this on their assertion? Do not we daily see, that under the specious pretence of instruction, they corrupt our manners, abolish our ancient simplicity, and deprive us of liberty, the first blessing of this world? They try to persuade us, that they come to make us happy; and, alas! there are among us many foolish enough to believe them. But how can we fall into this error, when we reflect, that it is only since the arrival of these strangers that we are afflicted with a variety of diseases, formerly unknown, and that our quiet and repose are gone! In short, they seem to have arrived here only to afflict and torment us. Their priests murder our children with their poisoned water, and our sick with their oils, while their attendants massacre our people with impunity, by the superiority of their destructive weapons. Before their coming we knew nothing of these insect tribes that now cruelly disturb us. We had neither rats, flies, mice, or musquitos, which seem sent into the world to be the scourge of mankind. Such are the goodly presents they brought us in their large canoes. Till now, when did we hear of rheums, fluxes, and fevers? Some slight ailments we had, but they were easily removed; while they have brought us numberless

* We need scarce observe to the learned reader, that in this they resemble the antient Jews, Greeks, and Arabs, among whom a poet was greatly revered, his name honoured, and his works transmitted with the utmost regard to his posterity. The cause of this was the same in these different nations, poets being generally their oracles in theology, history, physic, and legislation; and this, added to the charms of song, procured them high honours among their countrymen.

maladies to infect our people, which all their boasted science is utterly unable to cure. And is this the price at which we purchase iron and a thousand other trifles, the value of which is only imaginary? These Christians upbraid us with our poverty. What then do they seek among us, and what can incite them to make such long and hazardous voyages to get at our islands? Believe me, they would not come so far if they had not need of us? To what purpose serve the doctrines they profess to teach us? To bring us under subjection to their laws, to oblige us to adopt their customs, and thus to deprive us of that liberty our ancestors transmitted to their descendants: In one word, to make us unhappy during our whole lives, in expectation of a chimerical felicity, which is to take place when we no longer exist. They call our history a heap of fables. But have we not the same right to call theirs a collection of absurdities? Their whole art lies in taking advantage of our candour and simplicity; and thus they abuse our good-nature, and render us miserable. We are blind and ignorant, say they; and true it is, we have been blind in not sooner discovering their pernicious designs, and hindering their establishment amongst us. But let us yet apply the remedy before it be too late. They are but a handful of men, whom we can easily master. Though we have none of their destructive weapons, yet we can overpower them by numbers, and, by one blow, regain our liberty, and deliver ourselves from the insults of those intruders."

An authentic account of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

DR. Secker, late Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at a small village called Sibthorpe, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, in the year 1693. His father was a protestant dissenter, and having a small patrimony of his own, followed no profession. He was sent to school first at Chesterfield in Derbyshire, under the care of Mr. Brown, whom he left about the year 1708, and went to a dissenting academy at Attercliffe, near Sheffield in Yorkshire. Here he studied about a year, and went from thence to London, and after a short stay there, to an academy at Gloucester, kept by one Mr. Jones. In this place he continued about three years, and contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Butler, afterwards bishop of Durham. From Gloucester Mr. Jones removed to Tewksbury, where Mr. Secker accompanied him, and lent him money to pay the expences of removing. When he had acquired under Mr. Jones what learning he thought sufficient, in the year 1714, he went into Nottinghamshire, and lived partly with his half-brother at Chesterfield, partly with his sister at Nottingham, and sometimes in London, where he attended Mr. Eames's lectures in mathematics and natural philosophy. Besides making a considerable progress in these and other branches of useful knowledge, he applied himself very early to critical and theological studies, especially to the controversy betwixt the church of England and the dissenters. About the year 1716, he turned his thoughts to the study of physic. This he pursued in London till 1719, when he went to Paris, and there attended

tended lectures on all the various branches of the medical art, yet never wholly discontinued his application to divinity. Here he first became acquainted with Mr. Martin Benson, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester. Foreseeing at this time many obstacles in his way to the practice of physic, and having an unexpected offer made to him by Mr. Edward Talbot (through Mr. Butler) of being provided for by his father, the bishop of Durham, if he chose to take orders in the church of England; he took some months to consider of it. After mature deliberation, he resolved to embrace the proposal; and came over to England in the year 1720, when he was introduced by Mr. Butler to Mr. Edward Talbot, to whom he was before unknown. To facilitate his obtaining a degree at Oxford, he went in January 1721 to Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor of physic, and published his exercise, a Dissertation *de Medicina Statica*. He left Leyden after about three months residence, and entered himself a gentleman commoner in Exeter College, Oxford, and was soon after admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts. He was ordained deacon in St. James's church, Westminster, by bishop Talbot, Dec. 23, 1721, and priest in the same church by the same bishop, March 10, 1722, and immediately became his lordship's domestic chaplain. On Feb. 12, 1723-4, he was instituted to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, and in the same year was admitted to the degree of master of arts. In October 1725, he married the sister of his friend Dr. Martin Benson; and on account of her health principally, he exchanged Houghton for the third

prebend in the church of Durham, and the living of Ryton near Newcastle, to both which he was instituted June 3, 1727. His degrees of bachelor and doctor of the civil law he took at the regular times. In July 1732 he was made chaplain to the king; in May 1733 he resigned the living of Ryton for that of St. James's Westminster, and on the fifth of July in the same year, he preached his celebrated sermon before the university of Oxford at the public act. His eminent abilities as a preacher and a divine, and his exemplary discharge of all his parochial duties, quickly recommended him to a more elevated station. He was consecrated bishop of Bristol, Jan. 19, 1734-5, and translated to Oxford May 14, 1737. His incessant labours in the care of his parish growing rather too great for his health and strength, he accepted, in Dec. 1750, the deanery of St. Paul's, for which he resigned his prebend of Durham, and the rectory of St. James's. On the death of Abp. Hutton in 1758, the great talents he had displayed, and the high reputation for piety and beneficence, which he had acquired in the several stations through which he had passed, plainly pointed him out as a person every way worthy to be raised to the supreme dignity of the church. He was accordingly without his knowledge recommended to the king by the duke of Newcastle for the see of Canterbury, and was confirmed archbishop at Bow-church in April 1758.

His Grace was for many years much afflicted with the gout; but it increased greatly upon him towards the latter part of his life. The last winter he felt very troublesome, and sometimes violent pains in his shoulder,

der, which were thought to be rheumatic. About the beginning of the present year, they moved from his shoulder to his thigh, and there continued with extreme and almost unremitting severity to his last illness. On Saturday the 30th of July, he was seized with a sickness at his stomach as he sat at dinner. In the evening of the next day, as he was turning himself on the couch, he broke his thigh-bone. It was immediately set, but it soon appeared that there were no hopes of his recovery; he fell into a slight kind of delirium, in which he lay without any pain till about five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, August the 3d, when he expired with great tranquillity, in the 75th year of his age. After his death it was found that the thigh bone was quite carious, and that the excruciating pains he so long felt, and which he bore with wonderful patience and forti-

tude, were owing to the gradual corrosion of this bone by some acrimonious humour.

He was buried, pursuant to his own directions, in the passage from the garden door of his palace to the north door of the parish church at Lambeth, and has forbidden any monument or epitaph to be placed for him any where.

By his will, he has appointed Dr. Daniel Burton, and Mrs. Catharine Talbot, (daughter of the Rev. Mr. Edw. Talbot) his executors; and has left thirteen thousand pounds in the three per cent. annuities to Dr. Porteus and Dr. Stinton his chaplains, in trust, to pay the interest thereof to Mrs. Talbot and her daughter during their joint lives, or the life of the survivor, and after the decease of both those ladies, then eleven thousand of the said thirteen thousand are to be transferred to the following charitable purposes, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
To the society for propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, for the general uses of the society	—	—	1000 0 0
To the same society, towards the establishment of a bishop or bishops in the king's dominions in America	—	—	1000 0 0
To the society for promoting christian knowledge	—	—	500 0 0
To the Irish protestant working schools	—	—	500 0 0
To the corporation of the widows and children of the poor clergy	—	—	500 0 0
To the society of the stewards of the said charity	—	—	200 0 0
To Bromley college in Kent	—	—	500 0 0
To the hospitals of the archbishop of Canterbury, at Croydon, St. John at Canterbury, and St. Nicholas Harbledown, 500l. each	—	—	1500 0 0
To St. George's and London hospitals, and the lying-in hospital in Brownlow-street, 500l. each	—	—	1500 0 0
To the Asylum in the parish of Lambeth	—	—	400 0 0
To the Magdalen hospital, the Lock-hospital, the Small-pox and Inoculation-hospital, to each of which his Grace was a subscriber, 300l. each	—	—	900 0 0
To the incurables at St. Luke's hospital	—	—	500 0 0
Towards the repairing, or rebuilding the houses belonging to the poor livings in the diocese of Canterbury	—	—	2000 0 0

11000 0 0
Besides

Besides these donations, he left 1000l. to be distributed amongst his servants; 200l. to such poor persons as he had assisted in his life time; 5000l. to the two daughters of his nephew Mr. Frost; 500l. to Mrs. Secker, and 200l. to Dr. Daniel Burton. After the payment of those, and some other smaller legacies, he has left his real, and the residue of his personal estate to Mr. Thomas Frost of Nottingham.

The greatest part of his very noble collection of books he has bequeathed to the Archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, the rest betwixt his two chaplains and two other friends.

To the manuscript library in the same palace, he has left a large number of very learned and valuable MSS. written by himself on a great variety of subjects, critical and theological.

His well known catechetical lectures, and his manuscript sermons, he has left to be revised and published by his two chaplains, Dr. Stinton and Dr. Porteus.

His options he has given to the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, and the bishop of Winchester for the time being, in trust, to be disposed of by them, (as they become vacant) to such persons as they shall in their consciences think it would have been most reasonable for him to have given them had he been living.

His grace's person was tall and majestic; his countenance open and benevolent; his conversation chearful, entertaining, and instructive; his temper even and humane. He was kind and steady to his friends, liberal to his dependants, a generous protector of virtue and learning, and unboundedly chari-

table to the poor, many of whom he not only relieved by occasional donations, but, in a great measure, supported by yearly pensions. He performed all the sacred functions of his calling with a dignity and devotion that affected all who heard him. He was a most laborious and useful parish priest, a vigilant and active bishop, and presided over the church in a manner that did equal honour to his abilities and his heart. He was particularly eminent as a plain, pathetic, practical preacher; and well knowing the great utility of so excellent a talent, he was not sparing in the exercise of it, but continued preaching and catechising, whenever his health would permit him, to the latest period of his life.

One of the last sermons he preached, was at Stockwell chapel, in the parish of Lambeth, to which he had been a very great benefactor, having begun a subscription towards building it with the sum of 500l. besides a present of the communion plate, and furniture for the pulpit, reading desk, and communion table.

Some extracts, taken from the history of the great Prince of Condé, wrote by Mr. Deformaux, and lately published at Paris; in which are contained some well drawn characters, particularly those of Anne of Austria, and the famous Cardinal Mazarin.

L E W I S de Bourbon, the second of that name, was born at Paris, Sept. 7, 1621. He was styled duke d'Enguien, till he succeeded to the title of Prince of Condé, by his father's death, in
C 2 1646.

1646. As he was of a tender and delicate constitution, the prince sent him to the castle of Montrond in Berry, that he might breathe a more pure and salutary air. Instead of intrusting his first education to women of quality, he chose some citizens wives, experienced, prudent, and attentive: The success was answerable to his hopes, and the young duke by degrees gained strength. When he was of a proper age, the prince reserved to himself the arduous task of governor: He only appointed for his assistant, not a man of quality, but M. de la Bouffieres, a private gentleman, a man of honour, fidelity, and great good nature, and who made it a rule to observe inviolably the orders that were given him. He also gave him for preceptors two jesuits who were distinguished by their genius and their knowledge. He formed him a household of 15 or 20 officers or domestics, all men of the greatest virtue and discretion, because he would have every thing that approached the duke, instead of flattering and corrupting him, inspire him with the love of virtue and of glory. And in order to excite his son's emulation, some young gentlemen were educated with him, on whom the same attention was bestowed, and who were to yield to him in nothing. With these attendants, the duke d'Enguien went to settle at Bourges, where he frequented the college of jesuits. But his studies were not confined to the course that is usually pursued there. He was taught ancient and modern history, the mathematics, geography, declamations: He was inured to bodily exercises, to riding and dancing, in which he excelled. He made such a surprizing progress, that, before the age of 13, he de-

fended in public some questions in philosophy with an incredible applause. At his return from Montrond, the young duke had for his tutor M. de Merille, a man deeply versed in the knowledge of the common law, of ancient and modern laws, of the holy scriptures, and of the mathematics. Under his direction, the duke went through that new course with prodigious success. He acquired a critical taste in the arts and sciences, which he retained all his life; he never suffered a day to pass without dedicating two or three hours at least to reading; his thirst for knowledge was universal, and he endeavoured to search every thing to the bottom.

As soon as the Prince, his father, thought proper to bring him to court, he was immediately the object of general attention. He distinguished himself at the hotel de Rambouillet, which was then the school of the French nobility, and his reputation was so increased in that literary democracy, that he was esteemed the arbiter of taste.

But whatever pleasure he tasted in his connection with the muses, his courage called him away; he devoured such books as treated on the art military, and he incessantly interrogated officers in order to avail himself of their knowledge. He earnestly solicited, and obtained at the age of 18, permission to make his first campaign as a volunteer in the army commanded by Marshal de la Meilleraye. This campaign was unfortunate, and the duke d'Enguien was only a witness of the marshal's imprudence and disgrace. Nevertheless, in this campaign he laid the foundation of that renown, which made him afterwards considered as the greatest general of his age.

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The duke at his return to Paris, went to visit Cardinal Richlieu, at Ruel. That minister, who was curious to know from his own mouth, whether fame had not exaggerated in her account of this young prince, conversed with him for two hours on the most abstruse and difficult subjects, and could not forbear saying to M. de Chavigni, as soon as the duke was gone, “*I have just had a two hours conversation with the duke on religion, war, politics, the interest of princes, the government of a state; he will certainly be the greatest general in Europe, and the first man of his age, and perhaps of future ages, in all things.*”

Richlieu, full of ambition, made overtures to unite his blood with that of this prince, whom he admired. The duke acquiesced in this project, out of obedience to the prince his father; and he espoused in 1641, though with reluctance, Claire Clemence de Maillé Brezé, the Cardinal's niece. The force that he put upon himself in order to consent to this marriage, threw him into a severe fit of illness; it was long before he was out of danger, but at length he recovered, and his constitution grew so strong, as afterwards to support with ease the greatest fatigues.

He made two more campaigns as a volunteer, the one under Marshal de la Meilleraye, the other in the army of Lewis XIII. which conquered Roussillon. But in 1643, at the age of 22, he obtained from the king, at the persuasion of Cardinal Mazarin, the command of the army destined to cover Champagne and Picardy; a command that was confirmed to him after the king's death by the queen regent, Anne of Austria, to whose interest he was strongly devoted.

Without following this hero in all his campaigns, and describing all his exploits, his sieges, and his battles, it may be sufficient to say, that the duke d'Enguien, who had never yet been present at any battle, gave a specimen of his abilities, by an attempt that crowned him with glory. The Spaniards, who threatened France with an invasion, were defeated by him at Rocroi, and this signal victory made him from that time considered as the guardian genius of his country. This defeat of the Spaniards had exhausted all their strength, and enabled the duke to undertake whatever he pleased. He formed the project, bold as it was, of besieging Theonville, and proposed it to the council of regency, who were amazed at it, as they saw it attended with too many obstacles, and they consented to it not without fear and distrust; but he carried it into execution with such skill, activity, and courage, that he was justly the subject of general admiration. After two months siege, Theonville capitulated and surrendered. At length, after having covered Alsace and Lorraine from the enterprises of the Imperialists, he came to Paris to receive the rewards of his triumphs, and obtained the government of Champagne, and of the city of Stenai.

The three following years were little more than a series of military operations. The three battles of Fribourg, in which the duke d'Enguien triumphed over Velt Marshal count de Mercy, the greatest general in all Germany, the taking of Philippsbourg, and a great number of other places, which rendered him master of the palatinate, and of the whole course of the Rhine; the victory of Nortlingue, by which he

revenged the viscount du Turenne's defeat at Mariendal; the siege and conquest of Dunkirk; the good and bad success of his arms in Catalonia, where, though he was forced to raise the siege of Lerida, he kept the Spaniards in awe, and cut to pieces their rear-guard: these are the principal events which distinguish the campaigns of 1644, 1645, and 1646.

The victories of the duke d'Enguien, his great reputation, and his esteem with the people, began to give umbrage to Mazarin. Hitherto, full of respect for the princes of the blood, and of regard for the nobility, indefatigable in business, attentive only to the glory and the happiness of the state; condemning, by his moderation, the pride, arrogance, and cruelty of his predecessor, whose memory the parliament were desirous to brand, this minister had shewn himself worthy of the high station that he filled. He displayed only his virtues, his talents, and his accomplishments; unknown were his insatiable avarice; and his contempt for probity and virtue; unknown were his habitual ingratitude, his weakness, his constant propensity to deceive, and his profound ignorance of legislation, and of the constitution of the state. In proportion as his authority was established, his faults were seen. The death of the duke de Brezé, admiral of France, made him discover his ingratitude to the prince of Condé, and the duke d'Enguien. The prince earnestly demanded for his son the duke de Brezé's places. But Mazarin, afraid of increasing the wealth and power of a prince, whom his victories, and the love and confidence of the people and the army, had already

rendered too formidable to him, had the address to elude a compliance with his request, by persuading the queen to take the admiralty herself. The prince was the more incensed at the cardinal, as by this device he appropriated to himself the duties and revenues of that important office. Mazarin only gave him promises, which he soon saw were frivolous and deceitful.

The minister's dislike to the duke d'Enguien, now, by his father's death, become prince of Condé, was still much more apparent, when, by Mazarin's persuasion, he had accepted the command of the army in Catalonia. On his arrival at Barcelona, the prince found there neither troops, nor money, nor artillery, nor ammunition, nor provisions. Grieving to see himself so grossly deceived by the minister, who had promised him mountains and wonders, he vented his resentment in bitter complaints, and severe threats; but he was by no means wanting to himself, and by the resources that he found, he added a new lustre to his glory.

When the prince made his public entry into Barcelona, the negligence of his dress formed a striking contrast to the splendor that was displayed by the principal officers of his army, who accompanied him, and who were all magnificently dressed and mounted. He was still in deep mourning for his father. A suit of black, his long lank hair, and his extreme youth, amazed some of the citizens, who said aloud, that a student was sent them for their viceroy. These words did not escape the prince; convinced that the eyes of the multitude must sometimes be dazzled by an outward pomp, he ordered a superb carousal,

rousal, where he appeared in a habit covered with pearls, and mounted on a horse most sumptuously accoutered. The Catalonians immediately owned, that, “if Condé had the soul and the genius, no one also had more the air and the countenance of a hero.”

The love of glory was not the only passion of which this hero was susceptible. He was scarce married, when he was struck with the charms of Mademoiselle du Vigean, who with great beauty, had the most alluring accomplishments, and an improved and polished mind. His passion carried him to such lengths, that he formed a scheme, of having his marriage with Mademoiselle de Brezé dissolved, under a pretence that it was contracted by compulsion. The princess, his mother, readily came into this project, either from her hatred to the memory of Richlieu, or in order to preserve her credit with her son. But the prince, to whom this secret was discovered by the duchess de Longueville, baffled their scheme. Nevertheless, the duke d’Enguien retained his passion for his mistress, till the disorder under which he languished after the battle of Nortlingue. Then his love immediately vanished; with the prodigious quantity of blood that was taken from him: this revolution was so complete, that, after his recovery, he scarce retained a slight remembrance of the object that he had loved to excess. Mademoiselle du Vigean was so sensible of this alteration in the prince, that it was thought she would have died of grief, and she went and shut herself up among the Carmelites. This hero suffered himself again to be ensnared by the charms of Mademoiselle de

Toucy; but this was no more than a transient amour, and soon passed over.

France had never attained such a height of glory, power, and grandeur, since the time of Charlemagne. A long series of triumphs had made her respected by her allies, and formidable to the emperor Ferdinand III. who begged a peace, and enabled her to give law to conquered Spain. But amidst this torrent of posterity, the kingdom was threatened with the most dangerous revolutions; its misery was equal to its glory. Henry IV. a model for kings, was wholly engrossed by the public felicity; the wise administration which he had introduced, had delivered the state from an abyss of misfortunes, and promised her the happiest days; but these hopes soon vanished under a weak regency, which gave an inlet to boldness, factions, civil wars, which it knew not how to suppress; and the distresses of the kingdom were carried to the utmost height by the ill use which Richlieu made of his power. This proud and cruel minister subverted all the forms of justice, and of the finances; he increased prodigiously the revenues of the crown, by loading the subjects with taxes; he did every thing for the king, and nothing for the nation, which groaned in servitude and misery. His despotic administration was so odious, that at his death there was a great party at court for condemning his memory as that of a public enemy. The queen-regent, Anne of Austria, prevented this. From that princess, then adored, the nation expected relief, and a reformation of abuses.

She had really all the good qualities necessary to render a people happy.

happy. To the charms of person, she added a noble, generous, elevated, magnanimous, and sensible mind; her constancy was equal to her firmness; invariable in her private conduct; unmoved both in prosperity and adversity; faithful to her promises; slow to believe evil, ready to pardon it; full of equity and humanity, no one had more dignity of manners, more candour, and frankness of character; she would have rendered the throne adorable, if she had had resolution enough to have governed herself. But indolence, which then seemed natural to every branch of Spanish Austria, a diffidence of her own strength, and an extravagant modesty, prevented her from incumbering herself with a burden, which her virtues, and the love of the people, would have rendered lighter to her. In consequence of this, she gave herself up, without reserve, to those who had gained her esteem and confidence. She adopted their passions, their prejudices, their interests, so as scarce to make any use of her power, but in their favour.

. . . She submitted to be so dependant on Mazarin, that she deprived herself of the only advantage which a great mind knows on a throne, that of making others happy. She provoked the hatred and contempt of the public, affronts, and civil wars, to support the choice she had made of that minister, disclaimed and reproached as he was by the nation. This extreme warmth was a long time prejudicial to her reputation; some pretended to entertain suspicions of her virtue.

. . . But she had the happiness before she died to unite all voices in her favour. To this queen the nation owes the glory of being thought the most polite, and the

most sociable in the world. She introduced at court, where she acted with as much majesty as grace, that noble, true, easy, delicate, gallant *ton*, which constitutes the soul and delight of society; and which, being communicated to the capital, and to the great cities in the provinces, makes France the most agreeable residence in the universe.

To this portrait of Anne of Austria, so true and so well drawn, we cannot help adding that of cardinal Mazarin, as a clue to all the events is found, by knowing the characters of the principal persons that appear on the stage. "Julius Mazarini, had a noble and majestic figure, an open and insinuating manner, a gracefulness and sweetness in his temper, supple, sly, cunning, full of gaiety and intrigue, with a quick sensibility of pleasure; no one possessed more than he the happy art of pleasing; but he only employed it to deceive. The most oblique and indirect methods were those that he preferred for the accomplishment of his designs, and were most suitable to his faithless and hypocritical character. Alike insensible of injuries and of favours, he knew not how to punish or to reward, or to encourage genius and talents; favours the best deserved, were only forced from him by threats, or by working on his fears. The characteristics of his administration were cunning, distrust, patience, timidity, and forecast; however, this same man, who seemed almost always to wait for a happy turn of affairs, from time and circumstances, some times displayed resolution, intrepidity, and a contempt of death. If the qualities of his heart had been answerable to those of his mind; if he had more studied the genius, the manners, and the laws of the nation

nation he was to govern ; if he had had more respect for religion, virtue, talents, good faith ; if he had not endeavoured to corrupt the great by the allurements of pleasure ; to soften, subdue, and ruin them by luxury ; if at length, after innumerable troubles and dangers, arrived at the utmost height of power and grandeur, he had thought that he had other duties to discharge, besides those of accumulating treasures upon treasures, he would now have been deemed as great as he was fortunate."

Mazarin, who had not the least knowledge of interior administration, gave himself intirely to Particelli d'Hemeri, an Italian, like himself, and the most corrupt man in Europe. He made him superintendant of the finances ; and this wretch, who, it is said, had in his youth been condemned to be hanged at Lyons, answered the designs of the minister, with as much address as wickedness. He not only gratified his own debaucheries, and his luxury, which he carried to the most enormous excess ; he not only satisfied the insatiable avarice of Mazarin, but farther, the revenues of the state, which amounted, at the death of Richlieu, to about eighty millions, d'Hemeri raised to a hundred and forty-three. Add to this the considerable loans for which the king paid exorbitant interest, the rigorous exactions that reduced a multitude of citizens to the utmost misery ; the cruelty, in short, of the superintendant, who neither paid the expences of the king's household, nor the rents of the town house, nor the pensions, nor the troops ; and it is no wonder that bitter complaints against the minister, and the odious instrument of his wickedness, were

sent to court from all parts. The public indignation was chiefly inflamed by the reports that were spread, that Mazarin had refused to make peace with the Spaniards, who offered to cede to France all her conquests ; these reports were well founded, and nothing more was wanting, to plunge in despair all those who no longer saw an end of their misfortunes. The nobles, the parliament of Paris, the clergy themselves, the capital, and the provinces, exclaimed all at once. Mazarin, sure of the duke of Orleans, and the prince of Condé, despised these murmurs, considering them as impotent ; but scarce had the parliament pronounced the two celebrated arrets of union with all the parliaments, and the other supreme tribunals of the kingdom, than the fortitude of Mazarin forsook him. He applauded the parliament, and above all, he sacrificed his hateful favourite, the superintendant, who was stripped of his employments, banished, and confined to his estate.

So much weakness excited contempt and suspicion. The parliament engaged to reform all abuses, and took the power into their own hands. The queen and the minister opposed such extravagant pretensions ; a general confusion ensued. The prince, in concert with the duke of Orleans, did all that could be expected from his zeal to stop the evil at its source ; but men's minds were too much exasperated to concur in pacific measures. However, the campaign drew nigh ; we must therefore leave these affairs in a certain crisis.

The campaign of 1648 was as glorious to Condé, as those which preceded it. To disconcert at once
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the projects of the archduke Leopold, he resolved to attack him even in the heart of the low countries; and notwithstanding the considerable difficulties which he had to surmount, or to avoid, in order to arrive at Ypres, and to invest it in spite of the archduke, who was at hand to relieve it, he besieged that important place, and took it in sight of all the enemy's forces.

Notwithstanding this success, Condé saw himself at the point of experiencing the greatest reverse of fortune. His army was a prey to scarcity, to contagious distempers, to nakedness, and to desertion. For eight months it received no supplies from the minister, but half a muster. But the prince himself supplied every thing; he lavished his money, and he borrowed more, to preserve his troops. When it was represented to him that he was in danger of ruining himself by such an enormous expence, he replied, that "since he every day ventured his life for the service of his country, he could very well sacrifice his fortune to it; let but the government exist," added he, "and I shall want nothing."

The French army having been reinforced by 4000 of the troops of Weimar, Condé attacked the Spaniards advantageously encamped near Lens, and gained a complete victory over them, which disabled them from attempting any thing more, and even from supporting themselves.

Afterwards, he besieged Furnes, the garrison of which, 500 men, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. But the prince was wounded there in the trenches, by a musket-shot above the right hip, and the contusion that he received was so great, that it was necessary to have

recourse to considerable incisions.

The court, animated by the victory of Lens, thought that it was now time to execute its vengeance against the faction; and accordingly imprisoned Brouffell and Blancmenil, two of the principal leaders of the country party. It was mistaken: this vigorous proceeding, on the contrary, occasioned a general revolt. All Paris, 200,000 men, took arms, barricaded the streets, invested the Palais-Royal, and demanded the prisoners: it was necessary to release them; but from that time, the regal authority was annihilated; the queen was exposed to a thousand insults, and Mazarin dared no longer to venture out of the Palais-Royal, fearing to meet with the same fate as his countryman the marshal d'Ancre. In this embarrassment the queen recalled the prince of Condé, as the only one from whom she could hope for some support. He went to Ruel, whither the regent had retired with the young king and Mazarin. Anne of Austria proposed to him the reducing Paris by force of arms; but he calmed the resentment of that princess, and instead of being necessary to her vengeance, he directed all his views to pacify the kingdom, and he brought about an accommodation between the parties, who desired it with equal ardor. But new incidents soon rekindled the combustion. The treachery of Mazarin, and the artifices of the leaders of the country party, occasioned new cabals, and fresh troubles. Condé, hitherto impartial, and undetermined as to what party he should take, listened by turns to the proposals of the court and of the country; but at length, prevailed on by his favourite, the duke of Chatillon, by the tears of the queen,

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by the humiliation of the cardinal, and above all, enraged at the arrogance of the malecontents, who every day formed new pretensions, he took part openly with the court, though he thought it ungrateful, and protected the minister, though he esteemed him not.

The royal family, the duke of Orleans, Condé, and Mazarin, left Paris privately, in the night between the 5th and 6th of January, 1649, and went to St. Germain. The parliament sent deputies to learn from the queen herself, the reasons of her departure, and to beg her to name the citizens whom she suspected, that they might be tried: Mazarin had the imprudence to dismiss them without an answer. Nothing more was wanting to exasperate men's minds, and to hurry them to the last extremities. All took arms to defend themselves against the enterprizes of the court, who had determined to block up, and to starve the capital, in order to suppress the party of the malecontents. With 7 or 8000 men, the broken relicks of the last campaign, the prince of Condé formed the project of reducing above 500,000 intrenched behind walls. He had neither money nor magazines; he saw himself in the depth of a most severe winter; he had doubtless the utmost reason to believe that he should miscarry; nevertheless he triumphed over Paris; and this great success compleated his glory. It did him so much the more honour, as during the siege, he constantly defeated the troops of the malecontents; he prevailed on the army that marched to their assistance, under the command of Turenne, to abandon that general; he stopped the progress of the duke

of Longueville, who had caused an insurrection in Normandy; and got the start of the Spaniards, who were advancing to give them battle.

Condi de Retz, coadjutor of Paris, and afterwards cardinal, was the soul of the revolvers, and directed all its motions. As he acted a principal part, our author has taken care to draw his character. This extraordinary man had taken Catiline for his model, and was equally daring, intriguing, fruitful in expedients and in resources, intrepid, capable of the greatest actions, of an exalted genius, but governed by ambition. He distinguished his hatred to Mazarin, by arming the malecontents; and he himself raised, at his own expence, a regiment, which he called the regiment of Corinth; as soon as ever this corps took the field, during the blockade of Paris, it was defeated and dispersed. This check was called the first to the Corinthians.

The peace was signed at St. Germain; neither of the parties carried its point. The queen, who was desirous to crush the country party, had not the pleasure of being revenged on it; and that party, which took arms only to destroy Mazarin, could not accomplish his exclusion from the ministry. Scarce any one but Condé acquired glory and power in this war.

While the queen, guided by her resentment, went to Compeigne, and Mazarin dared not appear again at Paris, the prince of Condé repaired to that capital, and traversed all the streets in his coach alone. All persons of any consequence paid him their compliments, and the parliament sent him a solemn deputation to thank him for the peace,

peace, to which he had so powerfully contributed. Nevertheless, the people made loud complaints of the absence of the king and the court; and the malecontents gave reason to apprehend a new insurrection; the queen and Mazarin were afraid to face so many enemies. Condé encouraged them, and brought them to Paris, amidst the acclamations and blessings of the public.

The important service which Condé had just done the court, entitled him to the acknowledgments of the queen, and especially of Mazarin; but the dark soul of that cardinal only remembered it to punish a too fortunate and too powerful protector; he privately swore his destruction, at least that he should give the whole kingdom a pattern of submission and dependence on his will. However, not to excite the public indignation, he still kept up appearances with the prince, while he secretly spread about him disgusts, suspicions, snares of every kind, and the most heinous calumnies. Our author finely describes the intrigues, tricks, artifices, and strokes of malice, which distinguished the politics of Mazarin, in order to crush all parties one after the other, to destroy the prince, and to re-establish his own authority on the ruins of all the factions.

The ungrateful minister deceived the prince, by making him the most flattering proposals, and the most alluring promises, which afterwards he always found means to avoid the fulfilling.—The enraged prince despised the minister, and treated him with disdain. After this, they were reconciled again, only to be again at variance. Each of them, in turn, courted the country party, in order

to make it subservient to their designs. Mazarin, still cunning and deceitful, that he might render the prince and that party irreconcilable, thought of an expedient which answered his purpose too well. There was among the malecontents a Marquis de la Boulaie, a man of an infamous character, who had obtained the confidence of the party, by false appearances of hatred to the Cardinal, but who secretly kept up a correspondence with him. It is pretended, that he made him an offer of killing Condé, without its being known who gave the blow. Mazarin was charmed with this proposal; but, says our author, he only required Boulaie to exhibit all the proofs of an assassination, and to act in such a manner that every thing might concur to render the country party suspected of that crime. He was punctually obeyed; the coach was stopped; some pistols were fired at it, by which two of the footmen were dangerously wounded; and, after that shameful exploit, la Boulaie took refuge in the hotel of the duke of Beaufort, who was the hero of the party, in order, no doubt, to countenance the prince's suspicion of the malecontents. Luckily, Condé was not in his coach when it was stopped; the cardinal had spread the report of the projected assassination; and, in concert with the queen and the prince, he had prevailed to have the coach sent empty, to prove the reality of the attempt. Mazarin counterfeited a zeal for the prince's life; he furiously declaimed against the malecontents, who, he pretended, had made an attempt on a life so precious to the state; and he inflamed Condé's resentment against the duke of Beaufort, and the Coadjutor,

Coadjutor, whom he supposed to be the authors of this heinous outrage. The Prince, strongly prejudiced against them, refused to hear them, when they appeared before him to justify themselves. He demanded justice against them of the king, he formally accused them before the parliament, and remained inflexible, in spite of the pains which the leaders of the party took to demonstrate to him that he had been imposed on. However, the affair was brought before the parliament, the accused defended themselves, and the Coadjutor, who had discovered the Cardinal's secret, unmasked him so well, that the Prince agreed to a private negotiation with the malecontents, which Chavigny began; he required nothing more than the Coadjutor's leaving Paris; but with the rank of ambassador to Rome or Vienna. That prelate would have consented to it, to satisfy Condé, if Mazarin, some days after, had not given him the choice of any recompence, in order to engage his concurrence in the Prince's destruction. Affairs were *now* in such a dangerous confusion, that the Cardinal saw clearly that it was necessary to hasten to the winding up of the plot. Master of the Queen's soul, which he guided as he pleased; sure of having inflamed against Condé all the resentment of the malecontents, he sought and obtained, by means of the duchess of Chevreuse, the support of that powerful faction, which connected itself with him the more readily, in hopes that the Prince's fall would soon enable it to crush without difficulty the Cardinal, hated, weak, and despised as he was, and as he never failed to create himself new

enemies by his injustice and deceit. The Coadjutor had private conferences with the queen and the minister. Condé had notice of it; and, in order to discover if it were true, he endeavoured to surprise it from Mazarin's own mouth. "Cardinal (said he one day), it is publicly reported that you have nightly meetings with the Coadjutor, disguised like a trooper." He accompanied this speech with a quick and penetrating look; but Mazarin, the best actor in Europe, answered him without being disconcerted, "It would be a most whimsical masquerade, indeed, to see the Coadjutor, with his crooked person and bandy legs, in scarlet breeches, a hat covered with feathers, and a sword by his side: if he should ever have a fancy to disguise himself in this manner, I promise your highness I will procure you the sight of him." The Cardinal's free, artless, and pleasant look removed the Prince's apprehensions, and he slighted the information that he received of the plot that was forming against him.

Mazarin wanted nothing but the support of the duke of Orleans: he found means, by the duchess of Chevreuse, to inflame the jealousy of that fickle and inconstant Prince, the constant sport of the passions and the caprices of others, and to engage him to consent to the imprisonment of Condé. Having thus united all parties, and fearing no other obstacle, this ungrateful and perfidious minister made preparations for privately arresting the Prince; the order for it was signed January 18, 1650. Condé having that day repaired as usual to the *Palais-Royal*, to assist at council with the Prince of Conti and the Duke
of

of Longueville, the Queen gave orders to arrest them all three, and to convey them without noise to the castle of Vincennes. She was instantly obeyed, and the princes were strictly guarded in that prison.

If adversity displays men's characters in their true light, it must be owned that Condé appeared no less great at Vincennes than at the head of armies; no one ever supported such an unexpected and grievous reverse of fortune with more fortitude and greatness of mind. Confined with the two other princes at the tower of Vincennes, in a large chamber, where neither supper, nor furniture, nor beds were provided, to avoid raising suspicions and alarms, he contented himself with two new-laid eggs, and threw himself in his clothes on a truss of straw, where he slept twelve hours without waking. He still retained his cheerfulness; he dedicated the greatest part of his time to reading, the rest to conversation, to playing at battledoor and shuttlecock, to bodily exercises, and the cultivation of flowers; he consoled his companions in disgrace by the sallies with which his gaiety inspired him. One day, the Prince of Conti desiring to borrow of a gentleman, who came to comfort him, *the Imitation of Jesus Christ*, to beguile the tediousness of his prison, "For my part (says Condé), "I only desire the imitation of M. de Beaufort, to deliver me from "hence, as he did two years ago. "What shall we play at (whisper- "ed he to the son of M. de Bar, "his rough jailor)? Let us play at "the Baton of Marshal of France." The young officer understood not what these emphatical words meant,

The princes were removed to Marcau, and from thence to Havre de Grace*.

Mazarin triumphed at the disgrace of the princes. He proscribed all who were attached to Condé; he deprived that prince of all his revenues; he surveyed all the provinces and towns that belonged to him, or of which he had been governor, and subdued them by force, or by the weight of the royal authority. He also removed Conti and Longueville from their governments.—At his return to Paris, he derided the friends of Condé, to whom he had promised that prince's liberty, and the Coadjutor, whom he had promised to raise to the dignity of a Cardinal: Thinking himself superior to every storm, he threatened the malecontents with imprisonment; he despised the hatred and clamours of the public.

* On the road, Condé now and then desired his guards to fall back, that he might observe at his leisure the Count of Harcourt, who had orders to conduct him to Havre, and who was become the object of his jokes; he made this stanza upon him, which was sung all over France:

This fat and short hero,
So famous in story,
The great Count of Harcourt,
All cover'd with glory,
Who succour'd Casal, and who retook
Turin,
Is now the bum-bailiff of proud Ma-
zarin.

The Original.
*Cet homme gros & court,
Si connu dans l'histoire,
Le grand Comte d'Harcourt,
Tout couronné de gloire,
Qui secourut Casal, & qui reprit Turin,
Est maintenant Recors de Jales Ma-
zarin.*

How-

However, the friends of the Prince of Condé were not asleep. In spite of the Argus's, they found means to keep up a punctual correspondence with him: they made various attempts to release him; they raised troops, in particular the Dukes of Bouillon and Rochefoucault, and the Viscount de Turenne. The Princess of Condé engaged the province of Guienne to declare in his favour; she made war in order to force the court to release him: at length the partizans of the Prince signed a treaty with the Spaniards to labour in concert for his enlargement. But all these efforts would perhaps have been ineffectual, if other more powerful resources had not been employed.

In that gallant and warlike age, every thing was managed by the passions and intrigues of five or six women, who possessed the confidence of the leaders of the state, and of the various parties. The Princess of Mantua, wife to one of the sons of the Elector Palatine, K. of Bohemia, was the soul of the counsels in the party of the Princes. She united all the talents which the art of negotiation requires, and all the probity necessary to deserve an entire confidence. She undertook and she accomplished the reconciliation of the D. of Orleans, the Coadjutor, and the malecontents with the friends of the Prince, and united their efforts against the Cardinal. The parliament, on the other side, loudly demanded the release of the prisoners. All the orders of the state united in soliciting it, insomuch that the Queen was prevailed on to give her consent.

At this news, Mazarin, amazed, confounded, betrayed by the du-

chefs of Chevreuse, attacked on all sides, abandoned by almost all those on whom he had most depended, abandoned also himself; he made his escape for the fourth time disguised like a trooper, and arrived at the gates of Richlieu, where a body of horse waited for him.

The parliament, informed by the queen of the cardinal's flight, thundered forth an arret, by which he was enjoined to leave the kingdom, with his family and foreign servants, in the space of fifteen days, under the penalty of being exposed to a criminal prosecution. The queen desired to follow him with the king; but the nobles and the burghers invested the Palais-Royal, and prevented the execution of this project, which would have kindled a civil war.

Mazarin perceiving, therefore, that it was impossible for the queen to join him, determined to go himself to restore the princes their liberty, and to get the start of the deputies, who were coming to acquaint them with it. On his arrival at Havre, he informed the princes that they were free; he intreated Condé's friendship; he was so abject, as to prostrate himself at the feet of him whom he had so basely oppressed. Condé gave him a polite reception; he spoke to him in a free and chearful tone; but, tired with the mean submissions which the cardinal lavished upon him, he left him without making him any promise, and set out on his return to Paris, which he entered, as it were in triumph, amidst the acclamations of all the orders of the monarchy, and the demonstrations of a most sincere and general joy.

Character of Cardinal Richlieu, prime minister to Lewis XIII. King of France, from De Bury's life of that prince.

RICHLIEU has shared the fate of all those who are raised above others by their merit and their great actions. Envy, influenced by ambition and interest, was continually at work in forming cabals and plots against his power, and even against his life. The impotent malice of his enemies stooped so low, as to fill the kingdom with satires and libels upon his character and conduct, while foreigners beheld him with admiration. Beau-tru (the French ambassador at the court of Spain), complaining one day to the count-duke Olivarez, of the defamatory libels that were printed in Flanders against the king and his council, the count-duke replied: "I will do all in my power to prevent it, being equally concerned myself in my character as minister of state. But with regard to the cardinal-duke, I have often told the king of Spain, it was his greatest misfortune, that the king of France had the ablest minister that had appeared in Christendom for these thousand years. For my own part, I could be content to have whole libraries published every day against me, if my master's affairs were but as well managed as those of the most Christian king."

Never did minister meet with greater obstacles to the execution of his designs than Richlieu. Scarce a year passed, in which some cabal was not formed to ruin, or some plot to assassinate him. If he had lived under Henry IV. he would not have shed so much blood. The great

lords of the kingdom, whom he in a manner annihilated, would have been undoubtedly preserved, Henry would have known how to have kept them within those bounds of duty, to which by his gentleness, wisdom, and resolution, he had reduced them. The great will more willingly obey a prince who can maintain his authority, than a minister to whom he intrusts it, whom they usually consider as their equal, and often as their inferior. From hence arose all those plots and factions, which forced him to use severe methods, when mild and gentle means were insufficient. He gave a pretty just idea of his own character, when, speaking one day to the marquis of Vieuville, he said, "I never venture to undertake any thing till I have considered it thoroughly: but when I have once formed my resolution, I never lose sight of my object; I overturn, I mow down all before me, and then I throw my red cassock over it, and cover all."

He would willingly have kept in favour with the queen mother, and even with Monsieur (the duke of Orleans, the king's brother) without being wanting in what he thought was due to the service of the king and the good of the state. He used to say sometimes, "That he had three masters, the king, Mary of Medicis, and the duke of Orleans: that his honour and his duty obliged him to serve them all three, but in order, and each in their rank; and that he would never be reproached with having given to the third what was due only to the first." But he could not succeed in pleasing these three persons, who seldom had the same views or the same interests; and the king whom

whom he served with so much zeal and success, gave him more trouble than the other two.

He was indefatigable in his application to business, though he had a very delicate constitution, and was subject almost to continual attacks of illness. He generally went to bed at eleven, and when he had slept three or four hours, he had a light, and pen, ink, and paper brought him, to write himself, or to dictate to a secretary, who lodged in his chamber. He then went to sleep again at five or six, and rose between seven and eight.

His word might be depended upon; and if he had once promised a person a favour, he was sure of obtaining it. He was earnest in serving his friends, and all those who were attached to him. The officers of his household looked upon him as the best of masters: they received from him nothing but marks of kindness, and they thought themselves happy in his service. If at any time an angry or impatient expression escaped him, which happened very seldom, he made them abundant amends by the favours he bestowed upon them.

The expences of his household amounted to four millions (of livres) every year, including the maintenance of his guard. He had a hundred horse-guards, commanded by a captain, a lieutenant, two quarter-masters, and four brigadiers. This was the first guard the king granted him at the time of the plot formed against him by De Chalais. From 1632, the king added to these a company of two hundred musketeers, and after that a second of an hundred and twenty gendarmes, and a third of six score light horse. The number of his domes-

ticks was prodigious. He had never less than twenty-four or twenty-five pages; sometimes they amounted to thirty-six; whom he educated with great care, and at a great expence. He had every day four different tables, and all served magnificently. The first consisted of fourteen covers, to which usually none but the first nobility, his relations or particular friends, were admitted. There was a second in another hall, where his master of the household sat, consisting of thirty covers: a third for his pages and the principal officers of his household; and a fourth for the servants in livery, who were very numerous.

When he travelled, the vast number of carriages of all kinds in his train, resembled the march of a sovereign prince rather than that of a rich subject. His band of music, with which he was always attended, was composed of twelve musicians, chosen out of the greatest artists in France: and his household was better paid, and made a more splendid appearance, than the king's. His master was displeased at the state and magnificence his minister affected, and did not conceal his sentiments from the Cardinal himself, especially when he was out of humour at any bad news; and when he durst not take notice of it to him, he complained of it to those with whom he was intimate.

The Cardinal had for some time before his death been losing ground in the king's favour, and probably would have been entirely discarded, if he had lived much longer. When the king paid him a visit in his last illness, as he was sitting by his bedside, Richlieu, after thanking him for the honour he had done him,

addressed him in the following manner: "Sire, this is the last adieu. In taking leave of your majesty, I have the satisfaction to leave your kingdom in the highest degree of glory and reputation it has ever attained, and your enemies subdued and humbled. The only reward of my labours and services I presume to ask of your majesty is, that you would continue to honour my nephews and other relations with your protection and favour. I give them my blessing, only upon condition that they never swerve from that obedience and fidelity which they owe you, and which they have solemnly engaged always to maintain." The king gave him his promise, and they had a private conversation together, in which the Cardinal recommended to him the ministers who were already in place, assuring him that they were thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs, and strongly attached to his service. He added, that he knew of no person more capable of filling up his own place, than Cardinal Mazarin, whose zeal and fidelity he had experienced on many occasions. The king replied, that he should always follow the advice he had given him, having long been convinced of the wisdom of his counsels; and that he would employ Mazarin and the other ministers, who should be continued in their posts.

When the king was retired, the Cardinal asked the physicians how long they thought he could live: "Do not be afraid, says he, of telling me your real sentiments; you are speaking to one who is perfectly resigned to the will of God, either for life or death." They told him, they saw at present no immediate danger, and that they must wait till

the seventh day before they could absolutely pronounce upon the case. "That is well," replied the Cardinal: but towards evening his fever returned with so much violence, that they were obliged to bleed him twice. "M. Chicot, said he, addressing himself to one of the king's physicians, speak to me, I beseech you, not as a physician, but as a friend, without disguise." My Lord, replied Chicot, after having made some difficulty in giving his opinion, "I believe that in twenty-four hours you will be either dead or well." "That is speaking as you ought, replied the Cardinal, I understand you." After confession, he asked for the viaticum, which was brought him an hour after midnight. "Behold my Lord and my God, cries the Cardinal, which I am just going to receive: I protest before him, and call him to witness, that in the whole of my conduct during my ministry I have had nothing in view but the welfare of religion and of the state." Some hours after, he received extreme unction. "My lord, said the curate who attended him, do you forgive your enemies?" It is said he made him this answer: "I never had any but those of the state." Others affirm, that he only said, "Yes, with all my heart, and as I wish to be forgiven myself." For a day or two after, he seemed a little revived by a medicine which was given him by a quack, who undertook to cure him, when his physicians had given him up. While the effects of this lasted, he conversed with the secretaries of state upon business, and was well enough to receive the compliments that were sent him from the Duke of Orleans and the Queen; and gave his answers to them with a great deal of strength

strength and presence of mind. But he soon after became so weak, that he perceived he was near his end.

“Niece, said he to the Dutchess of Equillon, I am very ill!—leave me, I beseech you; your tears affect me: spare yourself the pain of seeing me die.” Father Leon coming up to the Cardinal, told him he was at the end of his life, of which he was going to give an account to God; at the same time he presented the crucifix to him to kiss, and pronounced the last absolution to him. The commendatory prayers were scarce begun, when he expired in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and the eighteenth of his ministry.—Soon after the king being informed that his minister was departed, said, very coldly, to some of his courtiers, “There is a great politician gone.”

The Cardinal’s most intimate friend and confident was father Joseph, a capuchin, who was reckoned the most able negotiator in Europe. He entered into all the Cardinal’s views; and being less embarrassed with the numberless intrigues of the court and cabinet, and not obliged like his friend to take any state upon him, he could think over at leisure in his cell the schemes they had formed together: so that our author thinks it exceeding probable that Richlieu would have been very much at a loss to have conducted so many great and successful negotiations, without his assistance. Upon some occasion the popular clamour being raised against the Cardinal, he kept himself shut up in his palace, and was afraid of being seen in the streets. But by Father Joseph’s advice he was persuaded to go through the city without his guards, and shew himself to the people; who instead of offering

him any insult, being pleased with this instance of his confidence, and with the affability and condescension he expressed to all he met, loaded him with their blessings. Upon his return, his friend said; “Did not I tell you, that you was only faint-hearted; and that with a little courage and firmness you would soon raise the spirits of the citizens, and restore your affairs?”

Character of Mrs. Pritchard, the celebrated actress; wrote upon her quitting the stage, some small time before her death.

THOUGH it is a common saying, and generally said in Latin, that we should not speak ill of the dead; yet, as it seems a maxim not founded upon reason, it will not be regarded in the following disquisition. How should we know what portion of esteem we ought to pay real or theatrical heroes and heroines, and how far we should set them up for imitation, if we did not fairly and critically (in the best sense of the word) examine into their good and bad qualities? I would therefore change the maxim, and say, “*De mortuis nil nisi verum*,” that nothing but what is true should be said of the dead. As the character under our present consideration is properly dead to the stage, I shall consider Mrs. Pritchard as an actress with the strictest justice, and for this reason, because, in so doing, nothing but good can be said of her.

Mrs. Pritchard has been near forty years upon the stage. Though for the last twenty she has been in figure more than what the French call “*embonpoint*,” yet she never lost either her ease or vivacity. When

she was young, she was of a slim make, and though not a beauty, she had a most agreeable face, with very expressive eyes. What has been often said of the famous Mrs. Bracegirdle, may be as justly applied to her; that though greatly flattered, surrounded by temptations, and upon the stage, she left it with an unblemished character.

Mrs. Pritchard performed a great variety of characters; and though she was well received, and justly applauded, in all, yet her chief excellence certainly lay in the natural, sprightly, and what are called the higher characters in comedy: they who have seen her in *Millamant*, *Clarinda*, *Estifania*, *Lady Brute*, *Mrs. Sullen*, *Rosalind*, *Beatrice*, &c. will bear testimony to what I say: in the last part particularly, and in *Clarinda*, I have seen her *Ranger* and *Benedict* hard put to it (and they were thought not to want spirit) to return the ball of repartee to her. She was equally excellent in the comic characters of passion, such as *Lady Touchwood*, *Lady Brumpton*, the *Jealous Wife*, &c. In short, where characters were naturally written, and animated with spirit, or passion, in comedy of the higher or middle life, Mrs. Pritchard was superior to herself, as Mrs. Clive is in those of strong humour, and more marked features.

It may perhaps be said, to the praise of Mrs. Pritchard, that she could not enter into the characters of affectation with the same degree of excellence as she did into those of genuine, sprightly, unaffected nature.

Though she could do nothing ill, yet there always seemed a kind of restraint on her genius, when she appeared in such parts as *Clarissa* in

the *Confederacy*, and *Lady Dainty* in the *Double Gallant*; in them, indeed, she shewed her great knowledge of her business; but in the others I have mentioned, her genius shone out in the greatest splendor. Mrs. Pritchard had such a happy, clear, spirited tone of voice, and such a natural facility in exerting it, that the most common things became of value by her manner: this in comedy was always attended with a most expressive look and smile, and which (when proper) would rise to the most natural laugh that ever shook the sides of an audience: add to all this, she had such a happy ease in her action, arising instantaneously from her feelings, that it proves, beyond a doubt, Mr. Addison's maxim (though often controverted) that when the conception of the speaker is just, the proper action will follow of course. I must now proceed to this lady's abilities in tragedy; and as my design is to be impartial, I will not scruple to declare, that though she was always deservedly applauded in tragedy, and has performed all the principal characters with great reputation, yet her merit there was not equal to herself in comedy: in this she never had, but in the other she might have, a superior. And yet in the last character she performed, *Lady Macbeth*, in the *Queen in Hamlet*, *Merope*, and many others, we may long wish before we shall see her outdone.

It was a saying, or reported to be one, of the President Heinault, the famous author of the *History of France*, that if there had been a succession of such ministers as the Duke of Sully, the friend and minister of Henry IV. that nothing could withstand the power of France: in imitation of which I will venture

to

to say, that if our stage could have a succession of such actresses as Mrs. Pritchard, the public would never want rational amusement, nor the stage worthy examples to contradict the slander, falsehood, and perverseness of some fanatical preachers and writers.

Some account of Father Finetti, a Dominican Friar; from Baretti's account of the manners and customs of Italy.

LET me only mention here one, who is the most astonishing linguist in my opinion that ever existed. I mean father Bonifacio Finetti, a Dominican friar, who in the year 1756 published ten dissertations on the Hebrew language and its derivatives; that is, the Rabbinical, the Chaldaic, the Syriac, the Samaritan, the Phenician or Punic, the literal Arabic, the vulgar Arabic, and the Amharic. These ten dissertations were given in a volume* by father Finetti as a specimen of a larger work, which he intended to write upon all languages both ancient and modern.

My learned reader will perhaps start to hear of a man, who intended to write a work *on all languages, both ancient and modern*; and I must say, that when I first cast my eye on the title page of Finetti's specimen, the first thought that occurred was, that its author could be no better than a literary quack or a madman. But the reading of his 'Ten Dissertations gave me reason to alter my hasty judgment; and I had then no

rest until I procured myself the honour of his personal acquaintance.

This friar is now near eighty years old, of which he has employed sixty at least in studying languages. As in the course of his life he scarcely ever stirred from his cell, he is not commonly known, not even in Venice, though it be the place of his birth and constant residence. However, he has found means, in his long solitude, to have from the missionaries sent *in partibus infidelium* by the college of the propaganda at Rome, and from all corners of the world, all sorts of books and manuscripts that could facilitate the study of the remotest tongues.

I have myself brought many English travellers acquainted with him, and they were as much pleased with the conversation of the reverend old man, as surprised at his odd library, which consists chiefly of grammars, dictionaries, bibles, catechisms, prayers, memorials, letters, treaties of peace or commerce, itineraries, and other things of this sort, written in the most obscure languages of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Being about seventy years of age, he formed the design of communicating some part of his immense knowledge to the world, and published his Ten Dissertations on the Hebrew language and its derivatives for a specimen, as I said, upon all languages, ancient and modern. This is a translation of part of his preface to that specimen.

“ The FIRST CHAPTER of my
“ work, says he, shall be this very

* This book is intitled *TRATTATO della lingua Ebraica e sue affini, del padre Bonifacio Finetti del ordine de' predicatori, offerto agli eruditi per SAGGIO, dell' opera da lui intrappresa sopra i linguaggi di tutto il mondo. In Venezia, 1756, appresso Antonio Zatta.*

“ specimen a little enlarged. We
 “ shall thus begin our great lan-
 “ guage-journey from the east,
 “ where the Hebrew transports us
 “ directly; and running over the
 “ eastern countries, we shall only
 “ step a while from Arabia into A-
 “ frica to pay a visit to the Ethiopic
 “ and Amharic languages, because
 “ these are both daughters of the
 “ Hebrew. From Africa we shall
 “ then return immediately to Asia,
 “ and even enter some parts of Eu-
 “ rope, that we may speak of other
 “ oriental tongues which have
 “ likewise some affinity with the
 “ Hebrew. Our SECOND CHAP-
 “ TER therefore shall give an ac-
 “ count of all those other eastern
 “ languages that reach from the
 “ eastern part of Europe to the ri-
 “ ver Indus, and owe some part of
 “ their origin to the Hebrew tongue;
 “ that is, the Greek, the Arme-
 “ nian, the Turkish, and the Per-
 “ sian. Then, without turning our
 “ back to the rising sun, we will
 “ run through the East Indies, and
 “ give an account in our THIRD
 “ CHAPTER of the East-Indian
 “ tongues; that is, the Indostanic,
 “ the Malaccan, the Malabarical,
 “ the Malejamic, the Tamulic, the
 “ Telugic, the Siamese, and some
 “ others. Continuing then our
 “ journey the same way, we shall
 “ speak in the FOURTH CHAPTER
 “ of the languages of the further-
 “ most east; that is, of the Anami-
 “ tic, which comprehends the Chi-
 “ nese, the Cochinchinese, the Ja-
 “ panese, the Formosan, and some
 “ others. Then we will turn our
 “ steps to the north, and entering
 “ the most eastern Tartary, we
 “ will go a journey retrograde to
 “ our first; that is, we will turn
 “ to the west, for to come back a-

“ gain to Europe, after having vi-
 “ sited those vast regions. There-
 “ fore the FIFTH CHAPTER shall
 “ be of the Tartar languages; and
 “ as far as our few books in them
 “ can lead us, we shall say some-
 “ thing of the Majuric tongue,
 “ which is spoke by the Chinese
 “ Tartars; and of the Mongulise,
 “ the Tibettan or Tanguttan, the
 “ Calmucic, the Crimean, and
 “ some others. From the Greater
 “ Tartary continuing our journey
 “ to the west, we enter into Mus-
 “ covy, and from the Lesser Tar-
 “ tary into Poland. Both in Mus-
 “ covy and Poland we meet with
 “ the tongue commonly called Scla-
 “ vonian, though it ought to be
 “ Slavonian or Slavish, which some
 “ call likewise Illyric. Our SIXTH
 “ CHAPTER shall then treat of the
 “ ancient Slavonian tongue, and of
 “ its derivatives; that is, the Mus-
 “ covite, the Polish, the Bohemi-
 “ an, the Vandalic, the Illyric or
 “ Dalmatian, the Carniolan, and
 “ others. To the west of the coun-
 “ tries where the Slavonian tongues
 “ are spoken, there is Germany and
 “ other countries, where we meet
 “ many languages of Germanic
 “ origin. The ancient language of
 “ Germany is by some called Old
 “ Gothic, by others Teutonic, and
 “ still by others Norrene, Norman,
 “ or Northern. The SEVENTH
 “ CHAPTER therefore shall treat
 “ of the ancient Germanic tongue,
 “ and of its several derivatives,
 “ both ancient and modern. The
 “ modern, beginning from the
 “ farther north, are the Icelan-
 “ dic, to which we will join the
 “ Greenlandish, as we shall have
 “ no properer place for it than this;
 “ then the Swedish, the Norvegian,
 “ the Danish, the English, the

“ Low-Dutch, and the High-
 “ Dutch: and this last will be the
 “ first of which we shall speak.
 “ Amongst the ancient Germanic
 “ tongues there are the Runic, the
 “ Anglo-Saxon, the Mesogothic,
 “ the Teotisk, and some others.
 “ From Germany, turning our
 “ steps to the west, we will enter
 “ France, and there find one of the
 “ prettiest daughters of the Latin
 “ tongue; then the Italian, the
 “ Spanish, and the Portuguese,
 “ with a few others of inferior
 “ rank. In the EIGHTH CHAP-
 “ TER therefore we shall dwell a
 “ while with them, after having
 “ paid our respectful compliments
 “ to their noble mother the Latin
 “ tongue. And, behold! we are
 “ here come to the utmost verge of
 “ Europe. However, before we
 “ set sail for Africa, we must needs
 “ speak of several languages in-
 “ closed in some narrow spaces,
 “ which having little or no offspring
 “ of their own, are by the linguists
 “ called SMALL TONGUES. Yet
 “ these too deserve our attention;
 “ and we shall therefore form our
 “ NINTH CHAPTER of the Small
 “ Tongues of Europe, in which are
 “ comprised the Hungarian, the
 “ Lithuanian, the Livonian, the
 “ Finlandish, the Welch, with the
 “ Cornwallian, Irish, Armoric,
 “ and other of its dialects; the
 “ Biscayan, which is thought to be
 “ the ancient Spanish; the Alba-
 “ nese, and some others. Then
 “ we will cross over to Africa. But
 “ in that country, though much
 “ larger than Europe, I fear we
 “ shall not be able to travel much,
 “ because of the dreariness of its
 “ desarts, and the barbarity of its
 “ nations: besides that we shall al-
 “ ready have visited the Barbary-

“ States upon occasion of the Ara-
 “ bic language commonly spoke
 “ there, and the empire of Abyssi-
 “ nia, where the Ethiopic and the
 “ Amharic tongues are predomi-
 “ nant. However Egypt will keep
 “ us a while with the Coptic tongue,
 “ or Old Egyptian. This tongue
 “ shall form the chief ornament of
 “ the TENTH CHAPTER; and in
 “ it we shall speak also of some
 “ others, especially of the ancient
 “ African, now called Tamagzet,
 “ and of the Congoyan, Angolian,
 “ Melindan, Ottentotic, Madaga-
 “ scaric, and some others. From
 “ Africa then we shall sail to Ame-
 “ rica, travel it all over, listen to
 “ the various speeches of those wild
 “ nations, and interpret them as
 “ far as we shall be assisted by our
 “ books. Of the American lan-
 “ guages, we shall make two chap-
 “ ters. The first, which will be
 “ the ELEVENTH in our work,
 “ shall treat of the languages of
 “ North-America; and the second,
 “ which will be the TWELFTH in
 “ order, shall comprehend those of
 “ South-America. In the first of
 “ these two chapters we will speak
 “ of the Mexican, the Pocomanic,
 “ the Virginian, the Algonkine,
 “ the Huronic, the Caribbean, and
 “ others; and in the second, of the
 “ Brasilian, the Chilese, the Peru-
 “ vian, and others. And with this
 “ chapter we shall put an end to
 “ our long and laborious peregrin-
 “ nation.”

Such was to be the work designed
 by my reverend friend father Finet-
 ti, a work grand in the design, and
 as far as it went complete in the
 execution; a work that would have
 reflected infinite honour upon his
 country, as it would have added
 immensely to that stock of philolo-
 gical

gical knowledge already possessed by the Europeans ; and, what is still of greater importance, would have apprised the studious part of mankind, by a striking example, of the vast and most incredible acquisitions the human mind can make, when long and incessantly employed upon the pursuit of knowledge. But, alas ! the noble specimen that he gave us of the intended work, which he printed at his own expence, for a long time did not sell ! The strangeness of its title, the obscurity of its author, the stupidity of his fellow-friars, the barbarous inattention of the Venetians, and some other causes, unfortunately concurred to make this grand performance be neglected : and as father Finetti, like the generality of our friars, had no money to spare for the printing of it, he did not care for the trouble of writing it. Thus the literary world has been for ever robbed of his other eleven volumes, to the everlasting sorrow of every cultivator of knowledge ! It is true that, eight years after the first edition of the first volume, all the copies of it were sold in a few weeks, upon the strong recommendation of a periodical writer, who happened by chance to read it ; but the heavy addition of eight years to the old age of the author had so disabled him, that now he could write no more ; and thus Italy and the whole world must for ever bemoan this great loss, as in all probability no man will ever again be found so well qualified for so terrifying an undertaking.

Some extracts from the life of Bernard Gilpin, Rector of Houghton le Spring, in the reigns of the Queens Mary and Elizabeth ; taken from

the 3d vol. of the British Biography, lately published.

IN the mean time Mr. Gilpin continued to reside at Houghton, discharging all the duties of his function in the most exemplary manner. When he first took upon him the care of a parish, he laid it down as a maxim, to do all the good in his power there ; and accordingly his whole conduct was only one straight line drawn to this point. He set out with making it his endeavour to gain the affections of his parishioners. Many of his papers shew how material a point he considered this. To succeed in it, however, he used no servile compliances : he would have his means good, as well as his end. His behaviour was free without levity, obliging without meanness, and insinuating without art. He condescended to the weak, bore with the passionate, and complied with the scrupulous : and, in a truly apostolic manner, “ became all things to all men.” By these means he gained mightily upon his neighbours, and convinced them how heartily he was their friend.

To this humanity and courtesy he added an unwearied application to the instruction of those under his care. He was not satisfied with the advice he gave in public, but used to instruct in private ; and brought his parishioners to come to him with their doubts and difficulties. He had a most engaging manner towards those whom he thought well-disposed : nay, his very reproof was so conducted, that it seldom gave offence ; the becoming gentleness with which it was urged, made it always appear the effect of friendship. Thus, with unceasing assiduity,

duity, did he employ himself in admonishing the vicious, and encouraging the well-intentioned; by which means, in a few years, he made a greater change in his neighbourhood than could well have been imagined. A remarkable instance, what reformation a single man may effect, when he hath it earnestly at heart!

But his hopes were not so much in the present generation, as in the succeeding. It was an easier task, he found, to prevent vice than to correct it; to form the young to virtue, than to amend the bad habits of the old. He employed much of his time, therefore, in endeavouring to improve the minds of the younger part of his parish; suffering none to grow up in an ignorance of their duty; but pressing it as the wisest part to mix religion with their labour, and amidst the cares of this life to have a constant eye upon the next. He attended to every thing which might be of service to his parishioners. He was very assiduous in preventing all law-suits among them. His hall is said to have been often thronged with people, who came to him about their differences. He was not indeed much acquainted with law, but he could decide equitably, and that satisfied: nor could his sovereign's commission have given him more weight than his own character gave him.

His hospitable manner of living was the admiration of the whole country. He spent in his family every fortnight forty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of malt, and a whole ox; besides a proportionable quantity of other kinds of provision. Strangers and travellers found a chearful reception. All

were welcome that came; and even their beasts had so much care taken of them, that it was humorously said, "If a horse was turned loose in any part of the country, it would immediately make its way to the rector of Houghton's."

Every Sunday, from Michaelmas till Easter, was a sort of public day with him. During this season, he expected to see all his parishioners, and their families. For their reception he had three tables well covered: the first was for gentlemen, the second for husbandmen and farmers, and the third for day-labourers. This piece of hospitality he never omitted, even when losses, or a scarcity of provision, made its continuance rather difficult to him. He thought it his duty, and that was a deciding motive. Even when he was absent from home, no alteration was made in his family expenses: the poor were fed as usual, and his neighbours entertained. And he was always glad of the company of men of merit and learning, who used much to frequent his house.

When Lord Burleigh, then Lord-Treasurer, was sent by queen Elizabeth to transact some affairs in Scotland, that celebrated statesman resolved, on his return, to take that opportunity of paying a visit to Mr. Gilpin. Hurried as he was, he could not resist the desire of seeing a man, whose name was every where so respectfully mentioned. His free discourse from the pulpit to king Edward's court, had early recommended him to this noble person; since which time, the great distance between them had wholly interrupted their acquaintance. Lord Burleigh's return was so sudden, that he had not time to give
any

any notice of his intended visit. But the œconomy of so plentiful a house as Mr. Gilpin's, was not easily disconcerted. He received his noble guest with so much true politeness, and treated him and his whole retinue in so affluent and generous a manner, that the treasurer would often afterwards say, "he could hardly have expected more at Lambeth."

While Lord Burleigh staid at Houghton, he took great pains, by his own observation and that of his domestics, to acquaint himself with the order and regularity with which every thing in that house was managed. It contained a very large family; and was besides continually crowded with persons of all kinds, gentlemen, scholars, workmen, farmers, and poor people: yet there never was any confusion; every one was immediately carried into proper apartments, and entertained, directed, or relieved, as his particular business required. It could not but please this wise lord, who was so well acquainted with the effects of order and regularity in the highest sphere, to observe them even in this humble one. Here too he saw true simplicity of manners, and every social virtue regulated by exact prudence. The statesman began to unbend; and he could scarcely avoid comparing, with a kind of envious eye, the unquiet scenes of vice and vanity, in which he was engaged, with the calmness of this amiable retreat. At length, with reluctance, he took his leave; and with all the warmth of affection embracing his much respected friend, he told him, "he had heard great things in his

"commendation, but he had now
 "seen what far exceeded all that
 "he had heard. If, added he,
 "Mr. Gilpin, I can ever be of any
 "service to you at court, or else-
 "where, use me with all freedom,
 "as one you may depend on." When he had got to Rainton-hill, which rises about a mile from Houghton, and commands the vale, he turned his horse to take one more view of the place; and having kept his eye fixed upon it for some time, his reverie broke out into this exclamation: "There is the enjoyment of life indeed! who can blame that man for not accepting of a bishopric? what doth he want to make him greater, or happier, or more useful to mankind*?"

Mr. Gilpin continued to discharge the duties of his ministerial office in the most conscientious, benevolent, and laborious manner. But notwithstanding all this painful industry, and the large scope it had in so extended a parish, he thought the sphere of his benevolence yet too confined. It grieved him extremely, to see every where in the parishes around him so great a degree of ignorance and superstition, occasioned by the shameful neglect of the pastoral care in the clergy of those parts. These bad consequences induced him to supply, as far as he could, what was wanting in others. For this purpose, every year he used regularly to visit the most neglected parishes in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; and that his own parish, in the mean time, might not suffer, he was at the expence of a constant assistant.

* He had refused the bishopric of Carlisle, and many rich benefices which had been offered him at different times.

In each place he staid two or three days; and his method was, to call the people about him, and lay before them, in as plain a way as possible, the danger of leading wicked, or even careless lives; explaining to them the nature of true religion; instructing them in the duties they owed to God, their neighbour, and themselves; and shewing them how greatly a moral and religious conduct would contribute to their present as well as future happiness.

As Mr. Gilpin had all the warmth of an enthusiast, though under the direction of a very calm and sober judgment, he never wanted an audience, even in the wildest parts; where he roused many to a sense of religion, who had contracted the most inveterate habits of inattention to every thing of a serious nature. And wherever he came he used to visit all the gaols and places of confinement; few in this kingdom having at that time any appointed minister: and by his labours, and affectionate manner of behaving, he is said to have re-

formed many very abandoned persons in those places. He would employ his interest likewise for such criminals, whose cases he thought attended with any hard circumstances, and often procured pardons for them.

There is a tract of country, upon the border of Northumberland, called Reads-dale and Tine-dale; of all barbarous places in the north at that time the most barbarous. Before the union, this place was called the debateable land, as subject by turns to England and Scotland, and the common theatre where the two nations were continually acting their bloody scenes. It was inhabited by a kind of desperate banditti, rendered fierce and active by constant alarms; they lived by theft, used to plunder on both sides the barrier, and what they plundered on one they exposed to sale on the other; by that means escaping justice*. And in this dreadful country, where no man would even travel that could help it†, Mr. Gilpin never failed to spend some part of every year.

He generally chose the Christmas

* Such adepts were they in the art of thieving, that they could twist a cow's horn, or mark a horse, so as its owners could not know it; and so subtle, that no vigilance could guard against them. For these arts they were long afterwards famous. A person telling king James a surprising story of a cow that had been driven from the north of Scotland into the south of England, and escaping from the herd, had found her way home—"The most surprising part of the story," replied the king, you lay the least stress on—that she passed unstolen through the debateable land."

† Mr. Camden, describing Reads-dale and Tine-dale, says, "both these dales breed notable bog-trotters, and have such boggy-topped mountains, as are not to be crossed by ordinary horsemen. We wonder to see so many heaps of stones in them, which the neighbourhood believe to be thrown together in memory of some persons there slain. There are also, in both of them, many ruins of old forts. The Umfranvilles held Reads-dale, as Doomsday book informs us, in fee and knights-service, for guarding the dale from robberies. All over these wastes you see, as it were, the ancient Normades, a martial people, who from April to August lie in little tents, which they call little sheals, or shealings, here and there dispersed among their flocks."

holidays

holidays for this journey, because he found the people at that season most disengaged, and most easily assembled. He had set places for preaching, which were as regularly attended as the assize-towns of a circuit. If he came where there was a church, he made use of it: if not, of barns, or any other large building; where great crowds of people were sure to attend him, some for his instructions, and others for his charity.—This was a very difficult and laborious employment. The country was so poor, that what provision he could get, extreme hunger only could make palatable. The inclemency of the weather, and the badness of the roads through a mountainous country, and at that season covered with snow, exposed him likewise often to great hardships. Sometimes he was overtaken by the night, the country being in many places desolate for several miles together, and obliged to lodge out in the cold. At such times, we are told, he would make his servant ride about with his horses, whilst himself on foot used as much exercise as his age, and the fatigues of the preceding day, would permit. All this he cheerfully underwent; esteeming such services well compensated by the advantages which he hoped might accrue from them to his uninstructed fellow-creatures.

Our Saxon ancestors had a great aversion to the tedious forms of law. They chose rather to determine their disputes in a more concise manner, pleading generally with their swords. This custom still prevailed on the borders, where Saxon barbarism held its latest possession. Nay, these wild Northumbrians

even went beyond the ferocity of their ancestors. They were not content with a duel; each contending party used to muster what adherents he could, and commence a kind of petty war: so that a private grudge would often occasion much bloodshed. It happened that a quarrel of this kind was on foot when Mr. Gilpin was at Rothbury, in those parts. But during the two or three first days of his preaching, the contending parties observed some decorum, and never appeared at church together: at length, however, they met. One party had been early at church, and just as Mr. Gilpin began his sermon, the other entered. They stood not long silent; but, inflamed at the sight of each other, began to clash their weapons, for they were all armed with javelins and swords, and mutually approached. Awed, however, by the sacredness of the place, the tumult in some degree ceased. Mr. Gilpin proceeded; when again the combatants began to brandish their weapons, and draw towards each other. As a fray seemed near, Mr. Gilpin stepped from the pulpit, went between them, and addressing the leaders, put an end to the quarrel for the present, but could not effect an entire reconciliation. They promised him, however, that till the sermon was over they would make no more disturbance. He then went again into the pulpit, and spent the rest of the time in endeavouring to make them ashamed of what they had done. His behaviour and discourse affected them so much, that, at his farther entreaty, they promised to forbear all acts of hostility while he continued in the country. And so much respected was

was

was he among them, that whoever was in fear of his enemy used to resort where Mr. Gilpin was, esteeming his presence the best protection.

One Sunday morning, coming to a church in those parts, before the people were assembled, he observed a glove hanging up, and was informed by the sexton that it was meant as a challenge to any one that should take it down. Mr. Gilpin ordered the sexton to reach it him; but, upon his utterly refusing to touch it, he took it down himself, and put it into his bosom. When the people were assembled, he went into the pulpit; and, before he concluded his sermon, took occasion to rebuke them severely for these inhuman challenges. “I hear, said he, that one among you hath hanged up a glove even in this sacred place, threatening to fight any one who taketh it down: see, I have taken it down;” and pulling out the glove, he held it up to the congregation; and then shewed them how unsuitable such savage practices were to the profession of Christianity; using such persuasives to mutual love, as he thought would most affect them.

The disinterested pains he thus took among these barbarous people, and the good offices he was always ready to do them, drew from them the warmest and sincerest expressions of gratitude. Indeed he was little less than adored among them, and might have brought the whole country almost to what he pleased. One instance that is related shews how greatly he was revered. By the carelessness of his servant, his horses were one day stolen. The news was quickly propagated, and

every one expressed the highest indignation at the fact. The thief was rejoicing over his prize, when, by the report of the country, he found whose horses he had taken. Terrified at what he had done, he instantly came trembling back, confessed the fact, returned the horses, and declared he believed the devil would have seized him directly, had he carried them off, knowing them to have been Mr. Gilpin's.

We have already taken notice of Mr. Gilpin's uncommonly generous and hospitable manner of living. The value of his rectory was about four hundred pounds a year: an income, indeed, at that time very considerable, but yet in appearance very unproportionate to the generous things he did: indeed he could not have done them, unless his frugality had been equal to his generosity. His friends, therefore, could not but wonder to find him, amidst his many great and continual expences, entertain the design of building and endowing a grammar school: a design, however, which his exact œconomy soon enabled him to accomplish, though the expence of it amounted to upwards of five hundred pounds. His school was no sooner opened than it began to flourish; and there was so great a resort of young people to it, that in a little time the town was not able to accommodate them. He put himself, therefore, to the inconvenience of fitting up a part of his own house for that purpose, where he seldom had fewer than twenty or thirty children. Some of these were the sons of persons of distinction, whom he boarded at easy rates: but the greater part
11 were

were poor children, whom he not only educated, but cloathed and maintained; he was at the expence likewise of boarding in the town many other poor children. He used to bring several every year from the different parts where he preached, particularly Reads-dale and Tine-dale; which places he was at great pains in civilizing, and contributed not a little towards rooting out that barbarism, which every year prevailed less among them. And for the maintenance of poor scholars, whom he sent to the universities, he yearly set apart sixty pounds. This sum he always laid out, often more. His common allowance to each scholar was about ten pounds a year, which, for a sober youth, was at that time a very sufficient maintenance: so that he never maintained fewer than six. By his will it appears, that at his death he had nine upon his list, whom he took care to provide for during their stay at the university.

As to his school, he not only placed able masters in it, whom he procured from Oxford, but himself likewise constantly inspected it. And that encouragement might quicken the application of his boys, he always took particular notice of the most forward: he would call them his own scholars, and would send for them often into his study, and there instruct them himself. One method used by him to fill his school was a little singular. Whenever he met a poor boy upon the road, he would make trial of his capacity by a few questions; and if he found it such as pleased him, he would provide for his education. And besides those whom he sent from his own school to the universities, and there wholly maintained, he would likewise give

to others, who were in circumstances to do something for themselves, what farther assistance they needed. By which means he induced many parents to allow their children a liberal education, who otherwise would not have done it. And Mr. Gilpin did not think it enough to afford the means only of an academical education to these young people, but endeavoured to make it as beneficial to them as he could. He still considered himself as their proper guardian; and seemed to think himself bound to the public for their being made useful members of it, as far as it lay in his power to make them so. With this view he held a punctual correspondence with their tutors; and made the youths themselves frequently write to him, and give him an account of their studies. So solicitous indeed was he about them, knowing the many temptations to which their age and situation exposed them, that once every other year he generally made a journey to the universities, to inspect their behaviour. And this uncommon care was not unrewarded; for many of his scholars became ornaments to the church, and exemplary instances of piety.

To the account that hath been already given of Mr. Gilpin's hospitality and benevolence, the following particulars may be added. Every Thursday, throughout the year, a very large quantity of meat was dressed wholly for the poor; and every day they had what quantity of broth they wanted. Twenty-four of the poorest were his constant pensioners. Four times in the year a dinner was provided for them, when they received from his steward a certain quantity of corn, and a
sum

sum of money: and at Christmas they had always an ox divided among them.

Wherever he heard of any in distress, whether of his own parish, or any other, he was sure to relieve them. In his walks abroad, he would frequently bring home with him poor people, and send them away clothed as well as fed. He took great pains to inform himself of the circumstances of his neighbours, that the modesty of the sufferer might not prevent his relief. But the money best laid out was, in his opinion, that which encouraged industry. It was one of his greatest pleasures to make up the losses of his laborious neighbours, and prevent their sinking under them. If a poor man had lost a beast, he would send him another in his room: or if any farmer had had a bad year, he would make him an abatement in his tythes.—Thus, as far as he was able, he took the misfortunes of his parish upon himself; and, like a true shepherd, exposed himself for his flock. But of all kinds of industrious poor, he was most forward to assist those who had large families: such never failed to meet with his bounty, when they wanted to settle their children in the world.

In the distant parishes where he preached, as well as in his own neighbourhood, his generosity and benevolence were continually shewing themselves: particularly in the desolate parts of Northumberland.

“ When he began his journey, says
“ an old manuscript life of him,
“ he would have ten pounds in his
“ purse; and, at his coming home,
“ he would be twenty nobles in
“ debt, which he would always pay
“ within a fortnight after.”——

In the gaols he visited, he was not

only careful to give the prisoners proper instructions, but used to purchase for them likewise what necessaries they wanted.

Even upon the public road he never let slip an opportunity of doing good. He has often been known to take off his cloak, and give it to an half-naked traveller: and when he has had scarce money enough in his pocket to provide himself a dinner, yet would he give away part of that little, or the whole, if he found any who seemed to stand in need of it.—Of this benevolent temper the following instance is preserved. One day returning home, he saw in a field several people crowding together; and judging something more than ordinary had happened, he rode up, and found that one of the horses in a team had suddenly dropped down, which they were endeavouring to raise; but in vain, for the horse was dead. The owner of it seemed much dejected with his misfortune; and declaring how grievous a loss it would be to him, Mr. Gilpin bade him not be disheartened. “ I’ll let
“ you have, says he, honest man,
“ that horse of mine,” and pointed to his servant’s.—“ Ah! master,
“ replied the countryman, my
“ pocket will not reach such a beast
“ as that. “ Come, come, said
“ Mr. Gilpin, take him, take him;
“ and when I demand my money
“ then thou shalt pay me.”

The following legacies in his will give us some idea of his hospitality. “ I give to my successor,
“ and to his successors after him,
“ first, the great new brewing-lead
“ in the brewhouse, with the gile-
“ fat, and mash-fat: likewise, in
“ the kiln, a large new steep-lead,
“ which receives a chauldron of
“ corn

“ corn at once : likewise in the
 “ larder-house, one great salting-
 “ tub, which will hold four oxen,
 “ or more.” “ I give to the
 “ poor of Houghton twenty pounds
 “ and nine of my oxen : the other
 “ nine I bequeath to my three ex-
 “ ecutors.”

*The life of Sir John Perrot ; from
 the same.*

JOHAN PERROT was son to Thomas Perrot, Esq;* by Mary, daughter and heiress of James Berkley, Esq; who was second son to the Lord Berkley. The exact time of his birth is not known. He received a genteel education; and being very tall, and of an extraordinary degree of strength and agility, he greatly distinguished himself in his youth by martial

exercises, and feats of activity and chivalry, in which he much delighted. When he was eighteen years of age, which he was about the 36th year of king Henry the VIIIth's reign, he was sent to the Marquis of Winchester, then Lord Treasurer of England, in order to receive the completion of his education in that nobleman's house, agreeable to the custom of that age.

In the Marquis's house, among other young gentlemen sent thither with the same view, he found the Lord Abergavenny, a youth of so ungovernable a temper, that the servants and gentlemen in the house were made very uneasy by him. These observing Mr. Perrot to be at least equal to his lordship in stature, strength, and courage, easily contrived to breed a quarrel between them, which quickly came to blows†. His lordship found

* He at least passed for the son of this gentleman; but an opinion very generally prevailed, and which Sir John Perrot himself appears to have believed, that he really sprung from the loins of king Henry VIII. It is said that there was an intimacy between his mother and that prince, a short time before her marriage with Mr. Perrot.—*Vid.* Lloyd's State-Worthies, vol. i. p. 396, 397, and Biograph. Brit. It is certain that he greatly resembled king Henry in his temper and spirit.

† “ The Lord of Abergavenny was so fierce and hasty a young nobleman, that no servant or gentleman in that house could continue long quiet, but he would quarrel with them upon any small cause; till Mr. Perrot came thither, whom the gentlemen and serving-men perceiving to be of a bold spirit, comely stature, good strength, and seeming courageous, they then told the young Lord of Abergavenny that there was a young gentleman come to the house, who would match him. *Is there such a one?* said he; *let me see him.* And so coming where Mr. Perrot was, for the first salutation he asked him, *What, Sir, are you the kill-cow that must match me?* No, said Mr. Perrot, *I am no butcher; but, if you use me no better, you shall find I can give a butcher's blow.* *Can you so,* said he; *I will see that.* And so being both angry, they buckled and fell to blows; in trial and continuance whereof, the Lord Abergavenny found that he had his hands full of him, and was rather over-matched in strength, and had no advantage of him in stomach, whereby he was willing to be parted from him. So the serving-men, and other gentlemen in the Marquis's house, when they found the young Lord of Abergavenny unruly, would still threaten him with Mr. Perrot.”—The History of that most eminent Statesman, Sir John Perrot, Knight of the Bath, Edit. 8vo. 1728. p. 24, 25.

himself

himself rather overmatched in point of strength, and that he had no advantage with respect to courage; and the trial having made each sensible of the other's abilities, an intimacy commenced between them; but their friendship did not last long: for having agreed to make a joint entertainment for their common acquaintance, the impetuosity of their tempers occasioned a quarrel between them, so that they broke the glasses, of which they had provided good store, about one another's ears, before the guests came.

But though the heat of Mr. Perrot's temper sometimes drew him into inconveniencies, it also proved the means of introducing him to the notice and favour of the king. Among other irregularities of his youth, he sometimes indulged himself with lewd women: and going for that purpose, shortly after his breach with Lord Abergavenny, to the Stews in Southwark, attended only with a page, he fell into a quarrel with two yeomen of the king's guard; who both attacking him with their swords, he made a very gallant defence, and being hurt in the fray, the report reached the ear of his majesty, who was then hard by at Winchester-House. And Henry's curiosity being excited, he sent for him, and making some enquiries concerning his name and family, he was much pleased with his undaunted air, and the spirit of his answers; and accordingly in-

vited him to court, and promised to bestow some preferment on him*.

Whether King Henry, in the course of his conversation with young Perrot, found any reason to suspect the supposed affinity between them, does not appear. However, he repaired to court; but the king dying soon after, he returned to the house of the Marquis of Winchester, till the public affairs were somewhat settled: when he again went to court, and so recommended himself to the young king, Edward VI. that he was pitched upon for one of the Knights of the Bath at that Prince's coronation. And having received this instance of Royal favour, he frequently displayed his valour, strength, and activity, in tilts and tournaments, and acts of chivalry; so that King Edward conceived a great liking for him, which was not a little heightened by the extraordinary comeliness and dignity of his person.

About this time Sir John Perrot attended the Marquis of Southampton in his embassy to France, to treat of a marriage between King Edward and the French King's daughter. And the Marquis being a nobleman that took much delight in active sports and exercises, was entertained by the French monarch with hunting the wild boar. In the chace, a gentleman charging the boar with his chacing-staff, happened to miss his aim, so that the enraged animal was ready to run in

* "The King being then at Winchester-house, near that place, was told how
" a young gentleman, having no hair on his face, had fought with two of his
" Majesty's servants: which the King hearing, and being desirous to see him,
" sent for him, demanded his name, country and kindred. This being boldly
" by him related, it pleased the King very well to see so much valour and audacity
" in so young a man, and therefore he willed him to repair to the court, where
" he would bestow a place and preferment on him." Life of Sir John Perrot, as
before, p. 26, 27.

upon him; when Sir John Perrot stepped instantly to his rescue, and with a broad sword which he then wore, gave the beast such a stroke, as very nearly parted the head from the shoulders. The French King, who stood in sight, came immediately to him, and taking him by the middle, cried out, *BEAUFOILE*. Sir John, thinking the king came to try his strength, returned the address, by taking his majesty in his arms, and lifting him a considerable height from the ground; at which the king shewed not the least displeasure; but, on the contrary, offered him a good pension to enter into his service. To this proffer Sir John Perrot replied, “That he
“humbly thanked his majesty for
“his generous offer; but he was
“a gentleman that had means of
“his own to support himself; and
“if he wanted any thing, he knew
“that he served a gracious and a
“royal Prince, who would not see
“him want, and to whom only he
“had vowed his service during
“life*.”

Shortly after, he returned to England, where he chiefly resided at court; but he lived in so expensive and magnificent a manner, that he was soon reduced to a necessity of mortgaging some of his estates: nor was that sufficient: for, notwithstanding these mortgages, he found himself in a short time involved in a debt of seven or eight thousand pounds. The bad state of his affairs made him very melancholy; and as he was one day walking in a kind of bye-place about the court, he entered into a kind of a soliloquy, reproaching himself for his past indis-

cretion, and bemoaning his present situation; lamenting that he had been so unwise as to squander away his fortune, and waste a great part of that in a few years, which his ancestors had acquired and enjoyed so many. “And must I,” said he, “be the man that shall overthrow
“my house, which hath continued
“so long? It had been better
“that I had never been born: for
“what shall I do to recover my
“estate?” He went on in this manner, entering into a debate with himself, whether he had best follow the court, or leave the court, and follow the wars; since he found, he said, that should he continue at court, the king being young, and under government, if, upon his good deserts, his majesty should be pleased to grant him any thing in recompence for his service, yet his governors, as the Lord Protector and the Privy Council, might gainsay it, and so he should rather run into farther arrears, than recover his decayed fortunes. But if he retired into the country, where he might live at less charge, or betook himself to the wars, where he might get some post of command and profit, it would be a means to save his estate, and pay his debts.—In the mean time, while Sir John Perrot was arguing and debating with himself, it happened that the young king came that way, and overheard the greatest part of what he had said; and at length stepping up, “How
“now, Perrot, (said the king) what
“is the matter that you make this
“great moan?” Sir John, in a surprize, or at least appearing to be surprized †, told the king, that he did

* *Vid.* Biograph. Brit. and Life of Perrot, as before, P. 28--31.

† It is intimated, that this soliloquy of Sir John Perrot's was made with a design that it should be over-heard by the King, who was accustomed, it is said, to come

did not think his highness had been so near him. "Yes," said his majesty, "we heard you well enough; and have you spent your estate in our service? and is the king so young, and so under government, that he cannot give you anything in recompence for your service? Find out somewhat, and you shall see whether the king has not power to bestow it upon you." Sir John humbly thanked his majesty, and shortly after discovered a concealment of some estate or goods that had been forfeited to the crown; which, upon his petition, was readily bestowed upon him; and with which he paid the greatest part of his debts, and henceforward managed his affairs with more prudence and frugality.

After the death of King Edward, and the accession of Queen Mary, Sir John Perrot came into some trouble, as being a favourer of the reformed religion. One Gaderne, his countryman, accused him of harbouring certain heretics at his house in Wales; particularly Alexander Nowell, and his uncle Perrot, who had been tutor to King Edward in the Greek tongue, with some others. Upon this accusation, Sir John not denying his religion, was committed prisoner to the Fleet; yet having many friends, and being personally well liked by the queen, he obtained his discharge. Shortly after, he went to St. Quintin, where he had a command under the Earl of Pembroke, who greatly esteemed him. But all ties of friendship, and

every other relation, were consumed by the flaming zeal for Popery in this reign. After their return to England, the Earl of Pembroke, who was then president of Wales, received a special charge from the queen, to see that no heretics should remain in Wales. With this order the earl acquainted his friend Sir John Perrot, who was then bed-fellow to this nobleman's son, Sir Edward Herbert, desiring his assistance in putting it into execution. But this Sir John refused, as being against his conscience; upon which the earl forbid him his house, and there ensued a quarrel, wherein from words they proceeded to blows, but were soon parted. The report of this soon reached the ear of the queen, who was highly offended at it; and on Sir John Perrot's next coming to court, received him very coldly, and even looked on him with indignation. The business which brought him thither was a suit which he had at that time to her majesty, for the castle and lordship of Carew, of which he had already received a promise. In this exigence, he was advised by his friends to reconcile himself to the Earl of Pembroke, and by his means to pacify the queen. But his high spirit would not suffer him to stoop to such a submission. However, he found some other friends, who in a short time prevailed upon her majesty to refer his suit to the privy council.

When the affair came to be heard before the council, Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, vigorously op-

come to this place at that time of the day; and in this manner it is related in the *Biographia Britannica*. But in the original account of his life, referred to before, the account of this accident is related ambiguously, as if it were a matter of doubt, whether Sir John's being over-heard by the King was the consequence of design, or merely the result of accident,

posed his suit, and sharply censured him for making such an application. "Sir John Perrot," said the prelate, "do you come to seek suits of the queen? I tell you, that except you alter your heretical religion, it were more fit that the queen should bestow faggots, than any living on you." It was taken for granted, on all hands, that the Earl of Pembroke would warmly oppose Perrot's suit, on account of the late rupture between them. But when it came to this generous nobleman's turn to speak, he expressed himself in the following terms: "My Lords, (said the earl) I must tell you my opinion of this man, (meaning Perrot) and of this matter: for the man, I think he would at this time, if he could, eat my heart with salt; but yet, notwithstanding his anger against me, I must give him his due; I hold him to be a man of good worth, and one who hath deserved of her majesty, in her service, as good a matter as this which he seeketh; and will no doubt deserve better, if he reform his religion; therefore since the queen has passed her gracious promise, I see no reason but he should have that which he seeketh." And accordingly the majority of the council assenting to what the earl said, Sir John Perrot was put into possession of the castle and lordship which he solicited. And on all occasions hereafter, he cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged the generous and noble behaviour of the Earl of Pembroke. During the remainder of this reign, he is said to have chiefly resided in the country, where he was greatly beloved and respected.

On the accession of Queen Eliza-

beth, Sir John Perrot again appeared at court, where he was very graciously received by the queen; and he was one of the knights appointed to support the canopy of state at her coronation. In the first year of this reign, Sir John was also one of the knights pitched on to assist at a tournament at Greenwich, for the entertainment of the French ambassador. And in order to give our readers some idea of these romantic entertainments, which were formerly so much admired, we shall give some account of this, in which Sir John Perrot was a principal actor. Tents being set up, and a banquet provided in Greenwich park, her majesty took the ambassador to the place, where, as she passed through the park-gate, a page presented a speech, signifying, that there were certain knights come from a far country, who had dedicated their services to their several mistresses, ladies for beauty, virtue, and other excellencies, as they deemed incomparable; and therefore they vowed to advance their fame through the world, and to try the combat with any such as should dare to affirm, that they had any rivals in perfection. And hearing great fame of a lady which kept her court thereabouts, renowned both for her own excellency, and for the worthiness of many redoubted knights which she kept, they were come thither to try whether any of her knights would encounter them, in defence of their mistress's honour. To this the queen replied, "Sir Dwarf, you give me very short warning, but I hope your knights shall be answered." And then looking about, she said to the Lord-Chamberlain, "Shall we be out-bragged by a Dwarf?" "No, may

“ may it please your Majesty,” replied he; “ let but a trumpet be sounded, and it shall be seen that you keep men at arms enough to answer any proud challenges.” Then was the trumpet sounded, and immediately there issued out of the castle at Greenwich, divers pensioners gallantly armed and mounted. The challengers were, the Earl of Ormond, Lord North, and Sir John Perrot; who presently prepared themselves to run courses in the field against all comers.” Among the defendants was one Mr. Cornwallis, a tall gentleman, and a good man at arms, who fell to the share of Sir John Perrot, who in the encounter chanced to wound him slightly in the thigh; at which he expressing some resentment, provoked Sir John; and as they were both choleric, they challenged each other to run with sharp lances without armour, in the presence of the queen. But her majesty would not suffer it, but persuaded them to be reconciled to each other; and so, after some courses performed as usual, the combat ended. After which her majesty invited the French ambassador to the banquet, provided in a pavilion raised for the purpose, in the park. But his excellency declined it, having in the interim received an account of the unfortunate end of his Sovereign, Henry II. King of France, who was about this time killed in a tournament by the Earl of Montgomery; and it is said, that the consideration of such accidents as these, was a principal cause of these diversions being laid aside.

Some years after, Sir John Perrot was called upon to display his courage and activity in more important affairs. In 1572, the queen sent him into Ireland as Lord-President of Munster, a province which then lay almost entirely desolate, having been wasted by the Earl of Desmond and his accomplices. Sir John landed at Waterford on the first of March, and in three days after James Fitz Morris burnt the town of Kyllmallog, hanged the chief magistrate, and as many more of the inhabitants as he could take, at the high cross in the market-place, and carried away all the plate and wealth of the place. Sir John Perrot, therefore, hastened to Dublin, to take the usual oath before the Lord-Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, in order that he might speedily and vigorously proceed against the rebels. At his return to Corke, about the 10th of April following, he immediately assembled his troops, and went to Kyllmallog, and having directed the town-walls to be repaired, and the houses to be rebuilt, he proceeded in pursuit of the rebels with so much expedition and spirit, that he brought James Fitz-Morris to swear fealty to the queen and crown of England, and reduced the whole province of Munster into as good a state of quiet and tranquillity as any part of Ireland, in little more than the space of a year: in the course of which he underwent great hardships*, and exposed himself to the utmost dangers, with the most undaunted courage. However, in the mean time, some complaints were sent against him

* “ The President, Sir John Perrot, followed his good fortunes and his foes with such earnestness, that seldom would they come to fight with him, except it were light skirmishes, and that upon great advantage. Which he perceived,”

him to England, that he had abused his power by arbitrary and unwarrantable proceedings. He no sooner received information of this, than he determined to cross the water, in order to clear himself in person from the charge preferred against him; and accordingly, without waiting for leave, having taken proper measures for the government of Munster in his absence, and made up his accounts, he departed from thence about the beginning of March 1573.

On his arrival in England, he was admitted to an audience of the queen; though it was expected that he would have incurred her displeasure, by leaving his government without permission. But when he had related to her majesty the particulars of his service, the state of the country, and the cause of his coming over, and answered such objections as had been made against him, her majesty testified her ap-

probation of his proceedings, and expressed a desire that he should return to his government. But Sir John proposing several new regulations to be made, which were not approved by the council, he solicited for permission to retire into the country for the recovery of his health; and, obtaining it, returned to his own house in Wales.

He had been there but a few years, when the court receiving intelligence that James Fitz-Morris, since his submission, had been in Spain, and obtained a promise of ships and men to invade Ireland, and especially the province of Munster, Sir John was sent for, to take the command of a squadron to be sent to sea against him. And all things being got ready, he set out from London*, and repaired to the fleet. The names of the ships and pinnaces under his command were, the *Benenge*, Sir John Perrot, admiral;

“ing, pursued them night and day in person, even in the winter, and lay out many nights in the field, both in frost and snow, enduring such hardness, that I have heard two of his followers, yet living, report that of him, as, were they not men of good credit, it would hardly be believed.”—*Life of Perrot*, as before, p. 58. It appears that the famous rebel Fitz-Morris challenged Sir John Perrot to fight him in single combat, to which the latter readily consented; but, when the time appointed came, Fitz-Morris declined the engagement. *Vid. Life*, p. 61—63.

* “Being royally furnished in all respects, he departed from London about August; and going from thence by barge, he had with him divers noblemen and gentlemen, who did accompany him into the ships. As they lay in their barge against Greenwich, where the Queen kept her court, Sir John Perrot sent one of his gentlemen ashore, with a diamond in a token unto Mrs. Blanch Parry, willing him to tell her, that a diamond coming unlooked for did always bring good luck with it. Which the Queen hearing of, sent Sir John Perrot a fair jewel hanged by a white cypress; signifying withal, that as long as he wore that for her sake, she did believe, with God’s help, he should have no harm. Which message and jewel Sir John Perrot received joyfully; and he returned answer unto the Queen, That he would wear that for his Sovereign’s sake; and doubted not, with God’s favour, to return her ships in safety, and either to bring the Spaniards (if they came in his way) as prisoners, or else to sink them in the seas. So as Sir John Perrot passed by in his barge, the Queen, looking out at the window, shaked her fan, and put out her hand towards him; who making a low obeisance, put the scarf and jewel about his neck, which the Queen sent him.”—*Life*, p. 108, 109.

the Dreadnought, William Gorge, vice-admiral; the Foresight, Nicholas Gorge, rear-admiral; the Catys, Captain York; the Swiftsure, Captain Pierce; and the Seabright, Captain Ward. With this squadron Sir John set out from Gillingham to the Downs, and thence passing by Falmouth and Plymouth, arrived at Ireland, and continued cruising upon the coast about Waterford, till the season was past for making any attempt upon the country; when receiving intelligence that the Spaniards had dropped their enterprize for that year, he returned again with his fleet safe to England. It appears, however, that in chasing a pirate, whom he took on his return, he very narrowly escaped shipwreck*.

He now repaired again to his seat in Wales; but he was still careful to keep up his interest at court. And with this view, on proper occasions, he gave his personal attendance there; and also kept up a correspondence with Sir Francis Walsingham, and some others in the ministry, who are said to have often asked his advice upon public affairs. And in 1582, being consulted concerning the best means for quelling the Earl of Desmond's rebellion in Ireland, and settling that kingdom in a more orderly state of government, he drew up a paper containing his sentiments upon the subject; which was so well approved, that, in 1583, he received a commission appointing him Lord-Deputy of Ireland; and accordingly embarking with the Earl of Ormond at Milford Haven, he arrived at Dublin in the beginning of that year.

The Desmond family was now become extinct by the death of the fifteenth earl of that title; but notwithstanding this, yet the state of Ireland was still far from being settled in any orderly course of subjection and government. On the contrary, in many parts of the kingdom, there was little appearance of any thing but anarchy, confusion, and lawless riot. Our new Lord-Deputy, soon after his entrance upon his office, resolved to make a progress throughout the whole country, and to visit each province in person, in order to settle the better disposed in a good course of peace and tranquillity, by hearing complaints and redressing grievances, and establishing a regular government to reduce the rebellious and seditious by force; and it appears that he made a great change in the state of affairs in a short time. But whilst he was employed in this important business, he did not always sufficiently attend to the rules of prudence and discretion. He was naturally of a very choleric and haughty spirit, and had imbibed very high notions of government, and was of opinion, that it ought to be administered with severity. In acting upon these principles, while he conquered the rebel Lords, and reduced them to submission, he is said to have given great offence to those who were well affected to the government, by acting in too arbitrary a manner. Hence complaints were carried to England, which produced several checks for the past, and restraints for the future, sent to him by the council; and these not being sufficiently regarded, the murmurs in

* Life, p. 114, 115, 116.

Ireland grew louder, and the reprehensions from England stronger. This greatly disgusted him, so that he frequently solicited to be recalled, but without effect. However, notwithstanding the complaints that were made against him, and the rebukes that he received from England, he still continued to act upon the same principles as before, relying upon the merit of his services, and the uprightness of his intentions. But the queen being much displeased with his conduct, he was at length recalled from his government in 1588. Thus disgraced at court, he sailed from Dublin to his castle of Carew in Pembroke-shire, where he arrived with as splendid a retinue as ever attended any Lord-Deputy out of Ireland. But he did not long enjoy the sweets of his retirement; for a charge of high treason being preferred against him, he was taken into custody; and after being some time confined in the Lord-Treasurer's house, he was committed prisoner to the Tower of London; from whence, on the 27th of April, 1592, he was brought to his trial before a special commission in Westminster-Hall. The grounds of the indictment against him were, “for having treated the
“ person and character of the queen
“ contumeliously; for relieving Po-
“ pish priests; for keeping a secret
“ correspondence with the Duke
“ of Parma, and Elizabeth's ene-
“ mies; and for fostering the civil
“ commotions in Ireland.” He

made a noble defence, but acknowledged his indiscretion in speaking disrespectfully of the Queen: for indeed nothing was fairly and judicially proved against him, but some passionate disrespectful words against Elizabeth's person*, which having been reported to her, had greatly exasperated her against him. But Popham, the attorney-general, who knew that Elizabeth made it a point, that he should be convicted, produced a set of scandalous, and some of them infamous, witnesses, to prove the charge, and supported it with all his venal eloquence†. And at last, after a long trial, the jury brought him in guilty; and he received sentence of death on the 16th of June following. It is said that, after he was condemned, Sir John Perrot exclaimed, “God's
“ death! will the Queen suffer her
“ BROTHER to be offered up as a
“ sacrifice to the envy of my frisk-
“ ing adversaries?” It was thought that Elizabeth intended to have pardoned him; but he died in September following, a prisoner in the Tower.

Sir John Perrot was a man of great courage, and strong natural parts, though not much enlightened by literature. He was in his person remarkably tall, well made, and of great strength of body. He had a majestic air, a piercing eye, and a commanding aspect. He was of a noble and generous spirit, but proud, choleric, and imprudent,

* “His mortal words were those in the Great Chamber of Dublin, when the Queen sent him some respectful letters after her expostulatory ones, with an intimation of the Spaniard's design; *Lo now* (saith he) *she is ready to p-fs her-self, for fear of the Spaniard, I am again one of her white boys.*” — Lloyd's State-Worthies, vol. I. p. 397. See also Biograph. Brit. where it is observed, that several of his speeches of this kind were told by his Secretary Williams, who betrayed him.

† *Ibid.* Guthrie's Hist. of England, vol. III. p. 499.

and too much addicted to licentious amours. He was married to a sister of the earl of Essex, by whom he had a son, Sir Thomas Perrot, to whom the queen restored his father's estate.

Some account of Sir Robert Dudley, son to the Earl of Leicester; from the British Biography.

SIR Robert Dudley was son to the Earl of Leicester, by the Lady Douglas Sheffield, and born at Sheen in Surry, in the year 1573. His birth was carefully concealed, in order to prevent the queen's knowledge of the earl's engagements with his mother. He was, however, considered and treated as his lawful son, till the earl's marriage with the countess dowager of Essex; and then he was declared to be only his natural issue by lady Douglas. Out of her hands the earl was very desirous to get him, in order to put him under the care of Sir Edward Horsey, governor of the Isle of Wight; which some have imagined to have been done, not with any view to the child's disadvantage, whom he is said to have always loved tenderly, but with a view of bringing him upon the stage at some proper time, as his natural son by another lady. He was not, however, able to get him for some time; but at last effecting it, he sent him to school at Offington, in Suffex, in 1583, where he was under the care of one Owen Jones, to whom, upon a certain occasion, the earl is said to have expressed himself to this purpose. "Owen, thou knowest that
" Robin my boy is my lawful son;
" and as I do, and have charged

" thee, to keep it secret, so I
" charge thee not to forget it; and
" therefore see thou be careful of
" him." After remaining four years in this private school, he was removed, in 1587, to the university of Oxford, and there entered of Christ-Church, by the stile of COMMITIS FILIUS, i. e. an earl's son. In about a year after he came to the university, and when he was about the age of fifteen, his father died, leaving him, after the decease of his uncle Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, his noble castle of Kenelworth, and the lordships of Denbigh and Chirk, and the bulk of his estate, which, before he was of age, he in a good measure enjoyed, notwithstanding the enmity borne him by the countess dowager of Leicester. He was at this time looked upon as one of the finest gentlemen in England: in his person tall, and well-shaped, having a fresh and fine complexion, but red-haired; learned beyond his age, more especially in the mathematics; and of parts equal, if not superior, to any of his family. Add to all this, that he was very expert in his exercises, and particularly in riding the great horse, in which he was allowed to excel any man of his time.

His genius prompting him to great exploits, and having a particular turn to navigation and discoveries, he projected a voyage into the South-seas, in hopes of acquiring the same fame thereby, as his friend the famous Thomas Cavendish, whose sister he had married. But after he had taken much pains, and spent a great deal of money, in preparations for this design, the government would not suffer him to proceed, looking upon it as a dangerous

dangerous voyage, in which they thought it not fit to hazard the lives of the queen's subjects. However, notwithstanding this disappointment, he fitted out a small squadron for the river Oroonoke, and the coasts adjacent, of which he took the command in person. He sailed from Southampton in November, 1594, and returned to St. Ives, in Cornwall, about the end of May, 1595, having in the course of his voyage taken and destroyed nine sail of Spanish ships, one of which was a man of war of six hundred tons. An account of this voyage, written by himself, is published in Hakluyt's collection. In the following year he fitted out two ships, and two pinnaces, for the South-seas, under Captain Benjamin Wood, at his own expence; and attending the earl of Essex, and the lord high admiral, in their expedition against the Spaniards, he received the honour of knighthood, for his gallant behaviour at the taking of Cadiz. In the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, having buried his first wife, he married Alice, the daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh. He then began to entertain hopes of reviving the honours of his family; and in the beginning of the reign of king James I. he commenced a suit in the archbishop of Canterbury's Court of Audience, with a view of proving the legitimacy of his birth; and the plague being then at London, he obtained a commission, directed to Dr. Zachary Babington, chancellor of the diocese of Litchfield, to examine witnesses on that head, which was accordingly done. But no sooner had Lettice, countess of Leicester, notice of these proceedings, than she procured an in-

formation to be filed, by Sir Edward Coke, the king's attorney-general, in the star-chamber, against Sir Robert Dudley, Sir Thomas Leigh, Dr. Babington, and others, for a conspiracy; and, upon the petition of Lord Sidney, an order issued out of that court for bringing in all the depositions that had been taken by virtue of the archbishop's commission, sealing them up, and depositing them in the council chest. In order, however, to keep up some appearance of impartiality, Sir Robert Dudley was allowed to examine witnesses, as to the proof of his legitimacy, in that court; which, when he had done in as full a manner as in such a case could be expected, a sudden order was issued for stopping all proceedings, and locking up the examinations, of which no copies were to be taken, but by the king's licence.

This unfair proceeding was such a blow to the hopes of Sir Robert Dudley, and gave him such disgust, that obtaining a licence to travel for three years, which was easily granted him, he quitted the kingdom; leaving behind him Alice Dudley, his wife, and four daughters. He did not, however, go abroad without a female; for, as he inherited some of the vices, as well as most of the great qualities of his ancestors, he prevailed upon a young lady, at that time esteemed one of the finest women in England, to bear him company in the habit of a page. The name of this lady was Elizabeth Southwell, and she was daughter to Sir Robert Southwell, of Woodrising, in Norfolk. He was afterwards married to her, by virtue of a dispensation from the Pope.

Though Sir Robert Dudley had
a li-

a licence to travel for three years, yet, under a pretence of his assuming, in foreign countries, the title of Earl of Warwick, he was in a short time commanded to return home; and, on his refusing to obey, his whole estate was seized during his life, by the crown. A few years after, his right to the magnificent castle of Kenelworth, with the manors adjoining, were purchased, in consequence of an agreement with him, by Henry, prince of Wales, for 14,500*l.* of which, though much less than the value, but 3000*l.* was ever paid, and that to a merchant, who soon after failed.

The place which Sir Robert Dudley chose for his retreat abroad, was Florence; where he was very kindly received by Cosmo II. great duke of Tuscany: and, in process of time, he was made Great Chamberlain to his serene highness's comfort, the archduchess Magdalen, of Austria, sister to the emperor Ferdinand II. with whom he was a great favourite. He discovered in that court, those great abilities for which he had been admired in England. He contrived several methods of improving shipping, introduced new manufactures, excited the merchants to extend their foreign commerce; and, by other services of still greater importance, obtained so high a reputation, that, at the desire of his mistress, the archduchess, the emperor, by letters patent, dated at Vienna, March the 9th, 1620, created him a duke of the Holy Roman Empire. Upon this, he assumed his grandfather's title of Northumberland; and, ten years after, got himself enrolled, by Pope Urban VIII. among the Roman nobility. Under the reign of the grand duke Ferdinand II. he became still more famous, on ac-

count of that great project which he formed, of draining a vast tract of morasses, between Pisa and the sea: for by this he raised Livorno, or Leghorn, from a mean and pitiful place, into a large and beautiful town: and having engaged his serene highness to declare it a free port, he, by his influence, drew many English merchants to settle, and set up houses there. In consideration of his services, and for the support of his dignity, the grand duke bestowed upon him an handsome pension; which, however, went but a little way in his expenses: for he affected magnificence in all things; built a noble palace for himself and his family at Florence, and much adorned the castle of Carbello, three miles from that capital, which the grand duke gave him for a country retreat, and where he died in September 1639.

Sir Robert Dudley was not only admired by princes, but also by the learned; among whom he held a very high rank, as well on account of his skill in philosophy, chemistry, and physic, as his perfect acquaintance with all the branches of the mathematics, and the means of applying them for the service and benefit of mankind. He wrote several things. His principal work is, "*Del Arcano, del Mare, &c.*" Firenze, 1630, 1646, in 2 vol. fol. This work, which is very scarce, is full of schemes, charts, plans, and other marks of its author's mathematical learning; but is chiefly valuable for the projects contained therein, for the improvement of navigation, and the extension of commerce. Mr. Wood tells us, that he wrote also a medical treatise, intitled "*Catholicon*," which was well esteemed by the faculty.

There

There is also another piece written by him, the title of which, as it stands in Rushworth, runs thus, “ A proposition for his Majesty’s service, to bridle the impertinency of Parliaments. Afterwards questioned in the Star-Chamber*.” This production will ever reflect the greatest dishonour upon Sir Robert Dudley; and shews that, like his father, he sometimes employed his talents to very pernicious purposes. After he had lived some time in exile, he still cherished hopes of returning to England; to facilitate which, and to ingratiate himself with king James, he was mean and wicked enough to draw up a scheme for enslaving his country. This piece, falling into the hands of some persons of distinction, and being some years after by them made public, was considered as a thing of so mischievous a nature, as to occasion their imprisonment: but they were released upon the discovery of the true author. Sir Robert Dudley was also the author of a famous powder, called “ Pulvis comitis Warwicensis: or, the earl of Warwick’s powder;” he being known in Italy by the title of earl of Warwick, before the emperor created him a duke.

Sir Robert Dudley, as he was styled in England, or the duke of Northumberland, as he was styled abroad, had by the daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, (who went into Italy with him, in the habit of a page, and to whom he was afterwards married, as we before observed) a son, named Charles, who assumed the title of earl of Warwick, and four daughters, who

were all honourably married in Italy, viz. the eldest to the prince of Piombino, the second to the marquis of Clivola, the third to the duke of Castilion del Lago, and the fourth to the count of Carpegna, brother to the cardinal of that name.

As to this lady of Sir Robert Dudley, though her following him into Italy, when he had another wife, justly exposed her to much censure, yet her conduct was, in other respects, without exception; and as she lived in honour and esteem, and had all the respect paid her, that her title of duchess could command, so it is said that Sir Robert loved her with great tenderness to the last, and caused a noble monument to be erected to her memory, in the church of St. Pancratius, in Florence, where her body lies buried, and he by her.

Sir Robert Dudley’s other wife, who was left by him in England, Lady Alice Dudley, is said to have been a woman of great parts, and of distinguished piety. King Charles I. granted to her, by letters patent under the Great Seal, the rank, stile, and title of a duchess, during the term of her natural life: and also the same privileges and precedences to her daughters, as if they had been duke’s daughters: and in the preamble to the letters patent for this purpose, the legitimacy of Sir Robert Dudley is asserted, and the injustice that had been done him is acknowledged. Duchess Dudley also, by the assistance of her friends, secured to herself and her daughters the remains of that great fortune which devolved to Sir Robert Dud-

* This piece is inserted at length in Rushworth’s Collections, Appendix, p. 12--17.

ley, in consequence of the earl of Leicester's will, and other conveyances. She lived many years after the title of duchess was conferred on her, and distinguished herself by her uncommon charity and benevolence. She died in 1668, in the ninetieth year of her age. One of her daughters, by Sir Robert Dudley, was married to Sir Richard Leveson, another to Sir Gilbert Kniveton, and another to Robert Holborn, Esq. afterwards Sir Robert Holborn, solicitor-general to king Charles I.

*Some account of Sir Francis Vere;
from the same.*

FRANCIS VERE was second son to Geoffroy Vere, who was third son of John, Earl of Oxford. He was born in the year 1554. He applied himself early to the art of war, and became one of the most famous generals of his time. His first entrance on a military life, was when he went among the forces sent by queen Elizabeth, under the command of the earl of Leicester, to the assistance of the states of Holland, where he gave proofs of a warlike genius, and undaunted courage. In 1588, he was part of the English garrison which gallantly defended Bergen-op-zoom, against the prince of Parma; and “ that true courage might not want
“ its due reward or distinction,
“ (says Cambden] the lord Wilmoughby, who was general of the
“ English after Leicester's departure, conferred the honour of
“ knighthood on Sir Francis Vere,
“ whose great fame commenced
“ from this siege.”

In 1589, the town of Bergh,

upon the Rhine, being besieged by the marquis of Warrenbon, and distressed for want of provisions, Sir Francis Vere was sent by the States-General, to count Meurs, governor of Guelderland, with nine companies of English, to concert with him measures for the relief of that town. At his coming to Arnheim, the governor being greatly hurt by the blowing up of gun-powder, and the States of the province representing to Sir Francis the importance of the place, and the great extremity it was reduced to; at their earnest desire he hastened to its relief, with seven companies of Dutch foot, and twelve troops of horse. With these, and carriages laden with provisions, he marched towards Bergh, through a healthy and open country, with such diligence, that having surprized the enemy, who lay dispersed in their forts about the town, in full view of them, he put provisions therein, and returned without loss. After some days refreshment, the States, who had received advice, how matters passed at Bergh, ordered a fresh supply of provisions to be put therein, under the command of Sir Francis. When he came within two English miles of the town, the way they were to take being very narrow, and leading by the Castle of Loo, the enemy from the castle galled his men and horses in their passage with such resolution, that Sir Francis perceived they were not the ordinary garrison. Yet, by his military skill and valour, he beat them back to their castle, and was no further interrupted by them in his passage through the narrow way: but before he could well form his men on an adjoining plain, he was again attacked by a fresh body of
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the enemy. At the first encounter, his horse was killed under him by a pike, and falling upon him, he could not presently rise, but lay between the two armies, receiving a hurt in his leg, and several thrusts with pikes, through his clothes, till the enemy was forced to give way. And though his forces consisted only of the two English troops under his command, and did not exceed four hundred men, yet by his valour and conduct, the enemy was defeated, and lost about eight hundred men. And he afterwards threw in provisions into Bergh, and exchanged the garrison, though count Mansfeldt was near, with thirteen or fourteen thousand foot, and twelve hundred horse.

In 1590, he bravely relieved the castle of Litkenhooven, in the fort of Ricklinchusen, within the diocese of Cologn, in which the states had a garrison that was besieged; and he also recovered the town of Burick, in Cleves, and a little fort on that side of the Rhine, which had been surprized by the enemy. In 1591, he took, by stratagem, a fort near Zutphen, in order to facilitate the siege of that town. The manner in which he made himself master of this place, is thus related by himself in his Commentaries. “ I chose (says he) a good number
“ of lusty and hardy young soldiers, the most of which I appa-
“ relled like the country-women
“ of those parts, the rest like the
“ men; gave to some baskets, to
“ others packs, and such burthens
“ as the people usually carry to the
“ market, with pistols, and short
“ swords, and daggers under their
“ garments, willing them, by two
“ or three in a company, by break-
“ of day, to be at the ferry of

“ Zutphen, which is just against
“ the fort, as if they stayed for the
“ passage-boat of the town; and
“ had them to sit and rest them-
“ selves in the mean time, as near
“ the gate of the fort as they could
“ for avoiding suspicion, and to
“ seize upon the same as soon as it
“ was opened. Which took so good
“ effect, that they possessed the
“ entry of the fort, and held the
“ same till an officer, with two
“ hundred soldiers, (who was laid
“ in a covert not far off) came to
“ their seconds, and so became fully
“ master of the place. By which
“ means the siege of the town af-
“ terwards proved the shorter.”

Sir Francis Vere also assisted count Maurice at the siege of Dauter, being the chief instrument in the taking that place. And it was also chiefly through his conduct and valour that the duke of Parma received a signal defeat before Knodsenburgh fort, near Nimeguen; which obliged that prince to retire from thence, with more dishonour than in any action that he had undertaken in those wars. In 1596, he was recalled out of the Low Countries, and employed in the expedition against Cadiz, with the title of lord marshal; and in this enterprize he displayed his usual courage and military skill.

He returned again to Holland the following year, and had a principal share in the action near Turnhout, where near three thousand of the enemy were killed and taken. Some time after he was appointed Governor of the Brill, one of the cautionary towns in the Low Countries. He was permitted at the same time to keep the command of the English troops in the service of the States. In 1599, when a new Spanish inva-
sion

sion was apprehended, the Queen constituted him lord marshal; and being sent for over in all possible haste, he embarked on the 22d of August at the Brill, and came to London the next day, where he staid till all apprehensions of an invasion were over. He then returned back to the Hague, and had there an audience of the States.

In the beginning of the year 1600, there arose great disputes between him and the States, about some accounts, and particularly because they had lessened, in his absence, the companies he commanded for them, from an hundred and fifty to an hundred and thirteen men. However, he still continued in his command; and about this time the forces of the States-General laid siege to Newport. But Albert, Archduke of Austria, who commanded the Spanish forces, having recovered many forts which had been surprized by the troops in the Dutch service, and cut off eight hundred Scots who were posted as a rear-guard to intercept his passage, came to the relief of Newport, and a battle became unavoidable. The army of the States was commanded by Prince Maurice, and the chief officers under him were Sir Francis Vere, who was lieutenant-general of the foot, and Count Lodovick of Nassau, general of the horse. Vere, who commanded in the front, having occasion to repass a ford, before he could come to a convenient place of action, ordered his men not to strip themselves; for which he assigned this reason, "that they would in a few hours either have better clothes, or stand in need of none." A council of war being then held, Prince Maurice was entirely directed by Vere, who was of opinion,

that the army of the States ought to wait for the enemy. The dispositions for the battle were then made by Vere with admirable judgment; and the English, who were not above one thousand five hundred, were posted upon the eminences of the downs, and supported by a body of Friezland musqueteers. The Archduke was all this time advancing, but his horse, which had left his foot behind, were beat back by Vere. The foot, however, coming up, a bloody conflict ensued, in which Vere was wounded, receiving one shot through his leg, and another through his thigh, whilst his horse was killed under him, and himself almost taken prisoner: but Prince Maurice advancing with the main body, the battle became general; and the Spaniards, by the courage and good conduct of Vere, received a total defeat.

The last and most signal military exploit performed by Sir Francis Vere, was his gallant defence of Ostend, which was besieged by the Archduke Albert, and a very numerous army. Vere had been appointed general of all the army of the States in and about Ostend; and accordingly he entered that city on the 11th of July, 1601, in order to undertake the defence of it, with eight companies of English, and found in the place thirty companies of Netherlanders, making about sixteen or seventeen hundred men. With this handful, for no less than four thousand were necessary for a proper defence, he resolutely defended the place for a long time against the Spanish army, which was computed at twelve thousand men. During the course of the siege, he received a reinforcement of twelve companies of English, and
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cut out a new harbour at Ostend, which proved of great service to him. On the 14th of August, he was wounded in the head by the blowing up of a cannon, and that obliged him to remove into Zealand till the 19th of September, when he returned to Ostend, and found that in his absence some English troops had arrived there to reinforce the garrison. On the 4th of December, in the night, the Spaniards fiercely assaulted the English trenches, so that Sir Francis Vere was called up without having time to put on his clothes: but by his conduct and valour the enemy were repulsed, and lost about 500 men. In the mean time, the place began to be much distressed; and Sir Francis having advice that the besiegers intended a general assault, in order to put them off, and gain time, he artfully contrived to enter into treaty with them for the surrender of the place. But receiving part of the supplies which he had long expected from the States, with an assurance of more at hand, he broke off the treaty. The Archduke being thunder-struck and enraged at this disappointment, took a resolution to revenge himself of those within the town, saying, He would put them all to the sword; and his officers and soldiers likewise took an oath, that if they entered, they would spare neither man, woman, nor child. They made a general assault on the 7th of January, 1602; but Sir Francis Vere, with no more than about twelve hundred fighting men, kept off the enemy's army of ten thousand men; which threw that day above two and twenty hundred shot on the town; and had before thrown upon it no less than one hundred and sixty three thousand two hundred cannon shot,

leaving scarcely a whole house standing. Our heroic general having acquired immortal honour in the defence of Ostend for eight months together, resigned his government on the 7th of March, 1602, to Frederick Dorp, who had been appointed by the States to succeed him; and he and his brother, Sir Horatio Vere, returned into Holland.

Soon after his discharge from the government of Ostend, Sir Francis, at the request of the States, came into England to desire fresh succours, which went over in May, and were to be under his command. He accordingly returned again to Holland; and upon receiving the news of queen Elizabeth's death, he proclaimed King James I. at the Brill, in April, 1603. A few months after he came to England; and his government of the Brill expiring, or being superseded at Elizabeth's decease, it was renewed to him by King James. But under this pacific monarch, gentlemen of the sword became less considered than under his spirited predecessor; and they became almost useless to him upon his making peace with Spain in 1604. However, Sir Francis Vere could not live inglorious: but after an honourable repose of about four years, he died quietly at home on the 28th of August, 1608, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and was buried in St. John the Evangelist's chapel, in Westminster-Abbey, where a curious monument was erected to his memory by his lady. Besides his other preferments, he was governor of Portsmouth. He had three sons and two daughters; but they all died before him.

Sir Francis Vere was a general of the greatest bravery, and of uncommon military abilities. Queen Elizabeth had an high opinion of him,

him, and always treated him with respect. She used to say, that she “ held him to be the worthiest captain of her time.” He was a man of letters, as well as an accomplished general. He wrote himself an account of his principal military transactions, under the title of *COMMENTARIES*, which were published in folio at Cambridge, in 1657. *Vid.* Biograph. Brit. Guthrie’s Hist. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 552; and the Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere.

Character of Sir John Hawkins, the famous Navigator; from the same.

SIR John Hawkins was one of the most eminent, able, and experienced seamen of his time. He had naturally strong parts (says Dr. Campbell) which he improved by a constant application. He was apt in council to differ from other men’s opinions, and yet was reserved in discovering his own. He was slow, jealous, and somewhat irresolute; yet in action he was merciful, apt to forgive, and a strict observer of his word. As he had passed a great part of his life at sea, he had too great a dislike of land soldiers. When occasion required it, he could dissemble, though he was naturally of a blunt disposition. One of his greatest faults was the love of money, in which he exceeded all just bounds. But notwithstanding his imperfections, he was always esteemed one of the ablest of his profession; of which these are no inconsiderable proofs, that he was a noted commander at sea forty-eight years, and treasurer of the Navy two-and-twenty. He had great personal courage, and presence of mind; and is said to

have been very affable to his seamen, and much beloved by them. He and his brother William were owners at once of thirty sail of good ships; and it was generally owned, that Sir John Hawkins was the author of more useful inventions, and introduced into the Navy better regulations, than any officer who had commanded therein before his time*.

Sir John Hawkins was twice elected burghers for the town of Plymouth; and he was also a third time in parliament for some other borough. Few particulars are preserved relative to his private and family affairs; but it appears that he had two wives†, and by the first a son.

Character of Sir Francis Drake; from the same.

SIR Francis Drake was one of the most able, active, and courageous seamen that England ever produced. He was of a low stature, but well set; had a broad open chest, a very round head, his hair of a fine brown, his beard full and comely, his eyes large and clear, of a fair complexion, with a fresh, chearful, and very engaging countenance. As navigation had been his whole study, so he understood it thoroughly, and was a perfect master in every branch; especially in astronomy, and in the application thereof to the nautic art. His enemies alleged, that he was of an ostentatious temper, self-sufficient, and an immoderate speaker. But it is acknowledged, that he spoke with much gracefulness, propriety, and eloquence; and it appears that he always encouraged and preferred

* *Vid.* Lives of the Admirals, vol. i. p. 463, 464.
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† *Vid.* Biograph. Brit. merit,

merit, wheresoever he found it; and was affable and easy of access. He was prone to anger, and too fond of flattery; but then he was a steady friend, and extremely liberal and generous: and his voyage round the world will ever remain an incontestible proof of his courage, fortitude, public spirit, and capacity*. He had the felicity to be always a favourite with queen Elizabeth; and she gave a remarkable proof of it in regard to a quarrel he had with his countryman, Sir Bernard Drake, whose arms Sir Francis had assumed; which so provoked the other, who was a seaman likewise, that he gave him a box on the ear. Upon this the queen took up the quarrel, and gave Sir Francis a new coat, which is thus emblazoned: Sable a fess wavy, between two pole-stars argent; and for his crest, a ship on a globe under ruff, held by a cable with a hand out of the clouds; over it this motto, “auxilio divino;” underneath, “sic parvis magna;” in the rigging whereof is hung up by the heels a wivern gull, which was the arms of Sir Bernard Drake. Her majesty’s kindness, however, did not extend beyond the grave; for she suffered his brother, Thomas Drake, whom he made his heir, to be prosecuted for a pretended debt to the crown, which much diminished the advantages he would otherwise have reaped from his brother’s succession†. This brother of his accompanied him in his last expedition, as his brother John, and his brother Joseph, had done in his first voyages to the West-Indies, where they both died; and both Thomas and John left children behind them, whereas Sir

Francis, and nine of his other brethren, died without. As for the land estate which he purchased, and which was very considerable, it came to his nephew and godson, Francis Drake, son to his brother Thomas, who was created a baronet in the reign of king James the First, and in the beginning of the next reign was returned one of the knights of the shire for the county of Devon.

Though Sir Francis Drake died without issue, he did not die a batchelor, as some writers have asserted; for he left behind him a widow, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir George Sydenham, of Combe Sydenham, in the county of Devon, knight, who afterwards married William Courtenay, Esq; of Powderham-castle, in the same county. Our brave admiral was elected burges for the town of Boffiney, or Tintagal, in the county of Cornwall, in the parliament held the twenty-seventh of queen Elizabeth; and for the town of Plymouth, in Devonshire, in the thirty-fifth of that reign‡.

Some account of the Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury; from the same,

SHE was the daughter of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, in the county of Derby, by Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Leeke, of Loasland, in the same county, Esq; and in process of time became co-heiress of his fortune, by the death of her brother without children. When she was scarce fourteen, she was married to Robert Barley, of Barley, in the county of Derby, Esq; a young gentleman of a large

* *Vid.* Campbell, p. 478, 479. and Lediard, p. 312, 313.

† Campbell, p. 481, 482.

‡ Biograph. Brit.

estate, all which he settled absolutely upon her, on their marriage; and by his death without issue, she came into possession of it on the second of February, 1532. After remaining a widow about 12 years, she married Mr. Cavendish, by whom she had Henry Cavendish, Esq; who was possessed of considerable estates in Derbyshire, but settled at Tutbury, in Staffordshire; William Cavendish, the first earl of Devonshire; and Charles Cavendish, who settled at Walbeck, in Nottinghamshire, father of William, Baron Ogle, and duke of Newcastle; and 3 daughters, Frances, who married Sir Henry Pierpoint, of Holm Pierpoint, in the county of Nottingham, from whom the dukes of Kingston are descended; Elizabeth, who espoused Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox (younger brother to the father of K. James I.), and Mary, afterwards countess of Shrewsbury. After the death of Sir William Cavendish, this prudent lady consenting to become a third time a wife, married Sir William St. Lowe, captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth, who had a large estate in Gloucestershire; which, in articles of marriage, she took care should be settled on her, and her own heirs, in default of issue; and accordingly, having no child by him, she lived to enjoy his whole estate, excluding as well his brothers who were heirs male, as his own female issue by a former lady. In this third widowhood, the charms of her wit and person captivated the then greatest subject of the realm, George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, whom she brought to terms of the greatest honour and advantage to herself and children; for he not only yielded to a considerable jointure, but to an union of

families, by taking Mary, her youngest daughter, to be the wife of Gilbert, his second son, and afterwards his heir; and giving the lady Grace, his youngest daughter, to Henry her eldest son. On Nov. 18, 1590, she was a fourth time left, and to death continued, a widow. "A change of conditions (says bishop Kennet) that, perhaps, never fell to any one woman; to be four times a creditable and happy wife; to rise, by every husband, into greater wealth and higher honours; to have an unanimous issue by one husband only; to have all those children live, and all, by her advice, be honourably and creditably disposed of in her life-time; and, after all, to live seventeen years a widow, in absolute power and plenty."

She died on the 13th of Feb. 1607, when she was upwards of ninety years of age; though it is said, by mistake, in the inscription on her tomb-stone, in Allhallows church, Derby, where she was buried, that she died in her 87th year.

This countess's dowager of Shrewsbury built three of the most elegant seats that were ever raised by one hand within the same county, Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes. It must not be forgotten, that this lady had the honour to be keeper of Mary queen of Scots, who was committed prisoner to George Earl of Shrewsbury, 17 years; and it was suspected by some persons, that there was too much familiarity between the Earl of Shrewsbury and the captive queen: and the countess herself is said to have been somewhat jealous on account of the intimacy there appeared between them. —Vid. Biograph. Brit. and New and Gen. Biog. Dict. 8vo.

NATURAL HISTORY.

An Account of the very tall Men seen near the Streights of Magellan, in the year 1764, by the equipage of the Dolphin man of war, under the command of the Hon. commodore Byron; in a letter from Mr. Charles Clarke, officer on board the said ship, to M. Maty, M. D. Sec. R. S.

Weathersfield, Nov. 3, 1766.

SIR,

Read Feb. 12, 1767. **I** Had the pleasure of seeing my friend Mr. M—— a few days ago, when he made me acquainted with your desire of a particular account of the Patagonians, which I most readily undertake to give, as it will make me extremely happy if I can render it in the least amusing or agreeable to you. I wish I could embellish it with language more worthy your perusal; however, I will give it the embellishment of truth, and rely on your goodness to excuse a tar's dialect.

We had not got above ten or twelve leagues into the streights of Magellan from the Atlantic ocean, before we saw several people, some on horseback and some on foot, upon the north shore (continent), and with the help of our glasses could perceive them beckoning to us to come on shore, and at the same time observed to each other that they seemed of an extraordinary size; however, we continued to stand on, and should have passed

without taking the least farther notice of them, could we have proceeded; but our breeze dying away, and the tide making against us, we were obliged to anchor; when the commodore ordered his boat of twelve oars, and another of six, to be hoisted out, manned, and armed. In the first went the commodore, in the other Mr. Cummings, our first lieutenant, and myself. At our first leaving the ship, their number did not exceed forty; but, as we approached the shore, we perceived them pouring down from all quarters; some galloping, others running, all making use of their utmost expedition. They collected themselves in a body, just at the place we steered for. When we had got within twelve or fourteen yards of the beach, we found it a disagreeable flat shore, with very large stones, which we apprehended would injure the boats; so looked at two or three different places, to find the most convenient for landing. They supposed we deferred coming on shore through apprehensions of danger from them; upon which they all threw open the skins which were over their shoulders, which was the only cloathing they had, and consequently the only thing they could secrete any kind of arms with; and many of them lay down close to the water's edge. The commodore made a motion for them to go a little way from the water, that we might have room to land, which they immediately com-

complied with, and withdrew thirty or forty yards; we then landed, and formed each man with his musket, in case any violence should be offered. As soon as we were formed, the commodore went from us to them, then at about twenty yards distance; they seemed vastly happy at his going among them, immediately gathered round him, and made a rude kind of noise, which I believe was their method of singing, as their countenances bespoke it a species of jollity. The commodore then made a motion to them to sit down, which they did in a circle, with him in the middle; when Mr. Byron took some beads and ribbons, which he had brought for that purpose, and tied about the women's necks, &c. with which they seemed infinitely pleased. We were struck with the greatest astonishment at the sight of people of such a gigantic stature, notwithstanding our previous notice with our glasses from the ship; their number was increased, by the time we got on shore, to about five hundred, men, women, and children. The men and women both rode in the same manner; the women had a kind of belt close to their skin round the waist, which the men had not, as theirs were only flung over their shoulders, and tied with two little slips (cut from the skin) round the neck. At the time of the commodore's motion for them to retire farther up the beach, they all dismounted, and turned their horses loose, which were gentle, and stood very quietly. The commodore having disposed of all his presents; and satisfied his curiosity, thought proper to retire; but they were vastly anxious to have him go up into the country to eat with them (that they wanted him

to go with them to eat, we could very well understand by their motion, but their language was wholly unintelligible to us). There was a very great smoke to which they pointed, about a mile from us, where there must have been several fires; but some intervening hills prevented our seeing any thing but the smoke. The commodore returned the compliment, by inviting them on board the ship; but they would not favour him with their company: so we embarked, and returned to the ship. We were with them near two hours at noon-day, within a very few yards, though none had the honour of shaking hands but Mr. Byron and Mr. Cummings: however, we were near enough and long enough with them to convince our senses so far as not to be cavilled out of the very existence of those senses at that time, which some of our countrymen and friends would absolutely attempt to do. They are of a copper colour, with long black hair; and some of them are certainly nine feet, if they do not exceed it. The commodore, who is very near six feet, could but just reach the top of one of their heads, which he attempted on tip-toes; and there were several taller than him on whom the experiment was tried. They are prodigious stout, and as well and proportionably made as ever I saw people in my life. That they have some kind of arms among them, is, I think, indisputable, from their taking methods to convince us they had none at that time about them. The women, I think, bear much the same proportion to the men as our Europeans do; there was hardly a man there less than eight feet, most of them considerably

more; the women, I believe, run from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8. Their horses were stout and bony, but not remarkably tall; they are, in my opinion, from 15 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ hands. They had a great number of dogs, about the size of a middling pointer, with a fox nose. They continued upon the beach till we got under way, which was two hours after we got on board; I believe they had some expectations of our returning again; but as soon as they saw us getting off, they betook themselves to the country.

The country of Patagonia is rather hilly, though not remarkably so. You have here and there a ridge of hills, but no very high ones. We lay some time at Port Desire, which is not a great way to the northward of the streights, where we traversed the country many miles round; we found firebrands in different places, which convinced us there had been people, and we supposed them to have been the Patagonians. The soil is sandy, produces nothing but a coarse harsh grass, and a few small shrubs, of which Sir John Narborough remarked, he could not find one of size enough to make the helve of a hatchet, which observation we found very just. It was some time in December we made this visit to our gigantic friends. I am debarred being so particular as I could wish, from the loss of my journals, which were demanded by their lordships of the admiralty immediately upon our return; but if any article is omitted which you are desirous of being acquainted with, I beg you will take some means of letting me know it; for I will most readily communicate every circumstance of the matter, that fell under my ob-

servation, as it is with the greatest pleasure and respect that I subscribe myself,

S I R,

Your very humble servant,

CHARLES CLARKE.

Account of a locked jaw, and paralysis, cured by electricity: by Dr. Edward Spry, of Totness, in a Letter to Charles Morton, M. D. Sec. R. S.

Read Feb. 19, 1767. **C**Atharine Smelidge, of Dittford, a girl aged eighteen, took at the accidental death of a friend a great fright, and the next day (Easter-day, 1765), at his funeral, fell ill of very severe convulsive fits, which lasted, with slight intermissions, upwards of a month.

From the first attack, she never spoke, though otherwise sensible; soon after her jaws became quite fixt, so that she was obliged to be fed with thin panada, and the like, strained between her teeth, being not able to have them opened but a very little way, even by a wedge made for that purpose. She became likewise paralytic, from her hip down on the right side.

Jan. 10, 1766, she consulted me, when I found her incapable of supporting herself without assistance; her leg and thigh of the right side very torpid with a loss of motion, and much more flaccid than the other, though not emaciated. She was incapable of uttering the least articulate sound, or even of having her teeth so far separated by the *speculum oris*, as to admit my little finger between them.

The *masseter* and *temporal* muscles, from their contraction, felt vastly tense

tense and rigid, being particularly painful on our pressure thereon, or endeavour to open her mouth; the *genio-hyoidei* muscles appeared alike circumstanced, and the *platysma-myoides* on the right side very often greatly convulsed.

Matters thus circumstanced, after every usual method judiciously administered by Mr. Guddrige of Brent, her surgeon, to little avail, I had but small hopes from medicine, therefore recommended electricity; on which account, she, having no opportunity of its being done in the country, came to her lodgings, taken in town for that purpose, on January 15; when, she being somewhat inclined to be plethoric, and her menses not hitherto interrupted, I ordered fourteen ounces of blood to be taken off, and the next day gave her a few slight (the feathered gnomon rising not above the horizontal) electrical shocks on the leg of the diseased side: she immediately felt an agreeable sensation therein.

This process was daily repeated, with a gradual increase of the *vis electrica*, sometimes *plus*, sometimes *minus*, electrifying her for six or seven days, by which time she became much stronger, and capable of walking alone tolerably well.

I now (she being, as to her jaw and speech, as at first) several times full-charged her with the electric matter, discharging it alternately from the *masseters*, her temples, and under the chin; immediately on her parting with which, she involuntarily shook her head, making her usual noise, in endeavouring to speak.

The next day, I fixed the conductor round her temples and throat, and gave slight shocks, by touching

sometimes her chin, other times her teeth or cheeks, with the communicant wire. This she disagreeably, though advantageously, felt; her jaws hereby admitting their being opened a little.

The next day (the gnomon being near erect) I increased the shocks considerably, by which, tho' she very discontentedly bore them, she became capable of opening her mouth to the width of an inch, and of articulating an imperfect, though with difficulty an intelligible, sound.

The next day (the index quite perpendicular) she very reluctantly received several smart shocks, and at last unexpectedly (the air being very electric) to such a degree, as to deprive her of her senses; she becoming thereon, and remaining for half an hour, strongly convulsed.

The next day, after the first shock, she spoke so as to be tolerably well understood, telling us that the shocks were frequently vastly severe for her to bear; but that, as she was fully sensible of the advantage she had already received thereby, she would gladly submit to my will, in hopes of a further advantage.

She was even now incapable of bringing her tongue without her teeth, and of moving it without great difficulty, complaining it seemed very large, and heavy.

On inspecting her mouth, which she was able to open to almost its usual width, I discovered nothing particular, but an extraordinary turgescence, without induration, of the sublingual glands.

After this she received about twenty shocks daily on her tongue, and other parts, for a fortnight, by which time all her complaints were removed,

removed, and she returned home quite well, and has remained so ever since.

N. B. In the first week's experiments, the shocks were confined between her hip and foot of the right side; after that, on various parts, as judged requisite: her tongue, at its tip, became very red and tender after the first electrization, its *papillæ* appearing very prominent; and its subjacent glands soon lessened their bulk, her mouth running greatly with saliva: her pulse, with a shock or two, generally quickened twelve or fourteen times per minute. She, after grown tolerably well, immediately, on having a smart electrical stroke, frequently became, for some small time, as paralytic as ever on her right side; and sometimes thereon had a return of her fits, the going off of which were attended with profuse sweats. Her blood appeared of a good texture, otherwise than giving off a little more than its due proportion of latex.

On the formation of islands, by Alexander Dalrymple, Esquire. Communicated by C. Morton, M. D. S. R. S.

Read July 2, 1767. **T**HERE is not a part of natural history more curious, or perhaps to a navigator more useful, than an enquiry into the formation of islands. The origin of islands in general is not the point to be discussed; but of low flat islands in the wide ocean, such as are most of those hitherto discovered in the vast South-sea.

These islands are generally long and narrow; they are formed by a narrow bar of land, inclosing the

sea within it; generally, perhaps always, with some channel of ingress at least to the tide; commonly with an opening capable of receiving a canoe, and frequently sufficient to admit even larger vessels.

The origin of these islands will explain their nature. What led me first to this deduction was an observation of Abdul Roobin, a Sooloo pilot, that all the islands lying off the north-east coast of Borneo, had shoals to the eastward of them.

These islands being covered to the westward of Borneo, the winds from that quarter do not attack them with violence. But the north-east winds, tumbling in the billows from a wide ocean, heap up the coral with which those seas are filled. This, obvious after storms, is perhaps at all other times imperceptibly effected.

The coral banks, raised in the same manner, become dry. These banks are found of all depths, at all distances from shore, entirely unconnected with the land, and detached from each other: although it often happens they are divided by a narrow gut without bottom.

Coral banks also grow, by a quick progression, towards the surface; but the winds, heaping up the coral from deeper water, chiefly accelerate the formation of these into shoals and islands. They become gradually shallower; and, when once the sea meets with resistance, the coral is quickly thrown up by the force of the waves breaking against the bank; and hence it is that, in the open sea, there is scarce an instance of a coral-bank having so little water that a large ship cannot pass over, but it is also so shallow that a boat would ground on it.

I have

I have seen these coral banks in all the stages; some in deep water, others with few rocks appearing above the surface, some just formed into islands, without the least appearance of vegetation, and others, from such as have a few weeds on the highest part, to those which are covered with large timber, with a bottomless sea at a pistol-shot distance.

The loose coral, rolled inward by the billows in large pieces, will ground, and the reflux being unable to carry them away, they become a bar to coagulate the sand, always found intermixed with coral; which sand, being easiest raised, will be lodged at top. When the sand bank is raised by violent storms beyond the reach of common waves, it becomes a resting place to vagrant birds, whom the search of prey draws thither. The dung, feathers, &c. increase the soil, and prepare it for the reception of accidental roots, branches, and seed, cast up by the waves, or brought thither by birds. Thus islands are formed: the leaves and rotten branches, intermixing with the sand, form in time a light black mould, of which in general these islands consist, more sandy, as less woody; and, when full of large trees, with a greater proportion of mould.

Cocoa nuts, continuing long in the sea without losing their vegetative powers, are commonly to be found in such islands; particularly as they are adapted to all soils, whether sandy, rich, or rocky.

The violence of the waves, within the tropicks, must generally be directed to two points, according to the monsoons.

Hence the islands formed from

coral banks must be long and narrow, and lie nearly in a meridional direction. For even supposing the banks to be round, as they seldom are when large, the sea, meeting most resistance in the middle, must heave up the matter in greater quantities there than towards the extremities: and, by the same rule, the ends will generally be open, or at least lowest. They will also commonly have soundings there, as the remains of the bank, not accumulated, will be under water.

Where the coral banks are not exposed to the common monsoon, they will alter their direction; and be either round, extend in the parallel, or be of irregular forms, according to accidental circumstances.

The interior parts of these islands, being sea, sometimes form harbours capable of receiving vessels of some burthen, and I believe always abound greatly with fish, and such as I have seen with turtle-grass and other sea-plants; particularly one species called by the Sooloos Gammye, which grows in little globules, and is somewhat pungent, as well as acid, to the taste.

It need not be repeated, that the ends of those islands only are the places to expect soundings; and they commonly have a shallow spit running out from each point.

AbdulRoobin's observation points out another circumstance, which may be useful to navigators; by consideration of the winds to which any islands are most exposed, to form a probable conjecture which side has deepest water; and, from a view which side has the shoals, an idea may be formed which winds rage with most violence.

An account of some very large Fossil Teeth, found in North America, and described by Peter Collinson, F. R. S.

Read Nov. 26, 1767. **I** Persuade myself it will not be unacceptable to this learned Society, to receive the best intelligences I can collect of the teeth and bones of elephants, found in North America in the year 1766, which are now offered for your inspection.

George Croghan, Esquire, who is a deputy of Sir William Johnson, the King's superintendant of Indian affairs in America, in the course of his navigation down the great river Ohio, after passing the Miami river, in the evening came near the place where the elephants bones are found, about four miles south-east of the Ohio, and about six hundred miles distant from and below Pittsburgh, from the nearest sea-coast at least seven hundred miles. Next morning he met with a large road, which the buffaloes had beaten, wide enough for two waggon to go a-breast, leading straight into the great licking-place, to which the buffaloes and all the species of deer resort, at a certain season of the year, to lick the earth and water from salt springs, that are impregnated with nitrous particles; whether to cleanse their stomachs, or for what other purpose, is submitted to the sentiments of the Society.

Esquire Croghan had been here some years before, and gave some account of the monstrous bones, and teeth, found at this place, called by the Indians The Great Buffaloes Lick; but being now more at leisure, he carefully examined all its surrounds, and discovered under a

great bank, on the skirts of the Lick, five or six feet below the surface, open to view, a prodigious number of bones and teeth, specimens of which now lie before the Society, belonging to some of the largest sized animals; by the quantity, he computes there could not be less than thirty of their skeletons.

By their great teeth, or tusks, of fine ivory, some near seven feet long, everyone that views them, I believe, will not hesitate to conclude they belong to elephants.

It is very remarkable, and worthy observation, none of the molares, or grinding teeth, of elephants are discovered with these tusks; but great numbers of very large pronged teeth of some vast animals are only found with them, which have no resemblance to the molares, or grinding teeth, of any great animal yet known.

As no living elephants have ever been seen or heard of in all America, since the Europeans have known that country, nor any creature like them; and there being no probability of their having been brought from Africa, or Asia; and as it is impossible that elephants could inhabit the country where these bones and teeth are now found, by reason of the severity of the winters, it seems incomprehensible how they came there.

I conclude, many of this learned Society are not unacquainted with the fossil elephants teeth annually found in Siberia, lodged in the banks of the great river Oby, and other rivers of that country.

On the system of the deluge, it has been conjectured, that, as the extensive kingdom of Siberia lies behind the native country of the elephants in Asia, from west to east,

east, and to the north, by the violent action of the winds and waves, at the time of the deluge, these great floating bodies, the carcasses of drowned elephants, were driven to the northward, and, at the subsiding of the waters, deposited where they are now found. But what system, or hypothesis, can with any degree of probability account for these remains of elephants being found in America, where those creatures are not known ever to have existed, is submitted to this learned Society.

Nov. 4, 1767.

P. S. The Bishop of Carlisle presented to the Royal Society, on the 27th of February, 1766, some fossil teeth and bones from Peru, which have some analogy with the before-mentioned, not so recent, but much more petrified; the pronged teeth are like to agate.

A list of the teeth and bones sent over by George Croghan, Esquire, February 7, 1767, from Philadelphia.

To Lord Shelburne.

Two of the largest tusks, or teeth, one whole and entire, above six feet long, the thickness of common elephants teeth of that length.

Several very large forked or pronged teeth; a jaw-bone, with two of them in it.

To Doctor Franklin.

Four great tusks, of different sizes.

One broken in halves, near six feet long.

One much decayed; the center looks like chalk, or lime.

A part was cut off from one of these teeth, that has all the appearance of fine white ivory.

A joint of the vertebræ.

Three of the large pronged teeth; one has four rows of fangs.

Besides the above, Captain Owry, an officer who served in the country during the last war, now living at Hammer Smith, hath a small tusk, as if of a calf-elephant, the surface of a fine shining chesnut colour, and a recent look; and a great pronged tooth, larger than any of the above, which were also brought from the same licking place.

Sequel to the foregoing account of the large Fossil Teeth. By P. Collinson, F. R. S.

Read Dec. 10, 1767. **I**N my observations on the long teeth and grinders, at the last meeting of this Society, I forbore giving my sentiments on these remains of great animals found at the Great Lick, near the river Ohio, being willing the Society should determine for themselves.

As I perceived one of the long teeth, or tusks, was channelled or ribbed near the larger end, I was in some doubt if peculiar to the elephant. To satisfy myself, I went to a warehouse where there were teeth of all sorts and sizes for sale: on examining them, I found as many ribbed, or channelled, as plain and smooth; so that now I have no difficulty to pronounce them agreeing in all respects with the elephants teeth from Africa and Asia.

But as the biting or grinding teeth, found with the others, have no affinity with the molares of the elephant,

elephant, I must conclude, that they, with the long teeth, belong to another species of elephant, not yet known; or else that they are the remains of some vast animal, that hath the long teeth, or tusks, of the elephant, with large grinders peculiar to that species, being different in size and shape from any other animal yet known. I had one of these grinders, that weighed near four pounds, with as fine an enamel on it, as if just taken out of the head of the creature.

The elephant is wholly supported by vegetables; and the animal to which these grinding teeth belong, by their make and form, seemed designed for the biting and breaking off the branches of trees and shrubs for its sustenance; and if I may be allowed to conclude, from analogy, that the great heavy unwieldy animals, such as elephants, and the rhinoceros, &c. are not carnivorous, being unable, from want of agility and swiftness, to pursue their prey, so are wholly confined to vegetable food; and for the same reason this great creature, to which these teeth belong, wherever it exists, is probably supported by browsing on trees and shrubs, and other vegetable food.

Of the Increase and Mortality of the Inhabitants of the Island of Madeira. By Dr. Thomas Heberden, F. R. S.

Read Nov. 26, 1767. **W**HEN I consider the number of people in the island of Ma-

deira, and the state of the inhabitants, I know no place more proper for forming an estimate of the increase and mortality of mankind, than this island; for the number of persons is upwards of 60,000, all of whom may be supposed to live and die in the same place where they received their existence; the accession of strangers and the egression of the natives being so equally inconsiderable, that if the one doth not exactly counterbalance the other, the difference may justly be neglected, as of no consequence in the general calculation.

This has excited my curiosity; and, by my interest with the vicar-general of this diocese, I have procured a survey from house to house in each of the respective parishes; from which, and the parish registers, I have deduced the adjoined account.

An Hypothesis.

The number of persons in this island, in the year 1743, was 48,234 of seven years old and upwards. Now, supposing the minors were in the same proportion then as in this present year, the total of the inhabitants was 53,057. Therefore, by the rule of anatocism, they have increased at the rate of 1.0082 per cent. per annum; and by the same rule do double in 84 years 4 months and 25 days.

From an exact survey, made in the beginning of the year 1767, the number of inhabitants on the island of Madeira, was as follows:

Persons of seven years old and upward	—	—	—	58,669
Persons under seven years of age	—	—	—	5,945
				<hr/>
Total				64,614

Anno	Chriftened		Buried		Wedd.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1759	1021	905	542	594	438
1760	1198	1111	643	713	421
1761	1035	1022	837	909	513
1762	1128	1125	662	704	491
1763	1118	1115	540	578	476
1764	1112	1085	620	705	469
1765	1183	1143	618	649	495
1766	1172	1138	506	531	462
	<u>8967</u>	<u>8644</u>	<u>4968</u>	<u>5383</u>	<u>3765</u>
Total	17,611		10,351		

Chriftened in 8 years	—	17,611	Medium for each year	2201 $\frac{3}{8}$
Buried in 8 years	—	10,351	Medium for each year	1293 $\frac{7}{8}$
Oftennial increafe	—	7260	Annual increafe	907 $\frac{4}{8}$

Proportion of the yearly births to the number of perfons,	as	1	to	29,35
— of the yearly burials to the number of perfons,	as	1	to	49,89
— of births to burials	—	100	to	58,77
— of males born to females	—	100	to	96,39
— of females buried, to males	—	108,33	to	100

Weddings each year, at a medium,	—	—	—	—	470 $\frac{5}{8}$
Proportion of weddings to births	—	as	1	to	4,68
— of weddings to burials,	—	as	1	to	2,75

Mortality of the Seasons.

Winter		Spring		Summer		Autumn	
January	93	April	108	July	129	October	87
February	84	May	105	August	135	November	111
March	132	June	120	September	84	December	84
	<u>309</u>		<u>333</u>		<u>348</u>		<u>282</u>

The mortality of fpring and fummer, to that of autumn and winter, at 115 to 100.

N. B. This calculation of the mortality of the feafons is not deduced from the whole number of inhabitants on the ifland, as I could not procure authentic materials to proceed with exactnefs; the number of the perfons, from which it is calculated, is 6880.

A TABLE shewing the different degrees of Fecundity of several different kinds of Fish; from a number of curious experiments made by Mr. Thomas Harmer; and communicated to the Royal Society, by Samuel Clark, Esq. F. R. S.

1.		2.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Names of the Fish.		Their weight.		Weight of the spawn.	Fecundity.	Portion of spa. weigh'd	No of eggs to a grain.	Time of exam.
		oz.	dr.	grains.		grains.		
Carp	N ^o 1.	16	12	1265	101.200	46	80	May 25
	N ^o 2.	25	8	2571	203.109	55	79	April 4
Cod-fish				12,540	3.686.760	29	294	Dec. 23
Flounder	N ^o 1.	2	14	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	133.407	23	731	Feb. 21
	N ^o 2.	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	152	225.568	19	1484	Dec. 18
	N ^o 3.	6	12	598	351.026	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	587	March 14
	N ^o 4.	24	4	2,200	1.357.400	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	617	ditto
Herring	N ^o 1.	4	3	367	32.663	48	89	Oct. 8, 1763
	N ^o 2.	5	0	236 $\frac{1}{2}$	21.285	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	29
	N ^o 3.	3	13	259	23.569	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	Oct. 2, 1764
	N ^o 4.	5	10	480	36.960	53	77	25
	N ^o 5.	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	366	29.646	57	81	ditto
	N ^o 6.	4	8	420 $\frac{1}{2}$	27.753	51	66	Nov. 3
	N ^o 7.	5	1	490 $\frac{1}{2}$	32.863	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	Oct. 18
Lobster	N ^o 1.	14	8		7.227		14	April 4
	N ^o 2.	36	0	1671	21.699	129		Aug. 11
Mackerel	N ^o 1.	20	—	1027	454.961	33	443	June 20, 1764
	N ^o 2.	20	—	949	430.846	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	454	29
	N ^o 3.	18	—	1223 $\frac{1}{2}$	546.681	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	447	18, 1765
Perch	N ^o 1.	8	9	765 $\frac{1}{2}$	28.323	85	37	April 5
	N ^o 2.	5	10	502	20.582	85	41	6
Pickerel	N ^o 1.	56	4	5100 $\frac{1}{2}$	49.304	70	9 $\frac{2}{3}$	April 25
	N ^o 2.			3248	80.388	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Nov. 25
	N ^o 3.	48	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3184	33.432	43	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	March 19
Prawn	N ^o 1.	(127 gr.)			3.806		243	May 12
	N ^o 2.	(94 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.)			3.479		287	ditto
	N ^o 3.	(100 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.)			3.579		247	ditto

Names

1. Names of the Fish.	2. Their weight.		3. Weight of the spawn.	4. Fecundity.	5. Portion of spa. weigh'd	6. No of eggs to a grain.	7. Time of exam.
	oz.	dr.	grains.		grains.		
Roach (or what I took to be of that species)	N ^o 1.	2 —	114	9.604	—	—	April 4
	N ^o 2.	6 8	671	43.615	68	65	May 4, 1764
	N ^o 3.	3 8	346 $\frac{1}{2}$	29.799	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	ditto
	N ^o 4.	2 2	153	9.486	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	5
	N ^o 5.	10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	361	81.586	39	226	2, 1765
	N ^o 6.	9 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	417	113.841	42	273	6
	N ^o 7.	3 8	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	45.475	20	213	24
Shrimp (with light-coloured spawn)	N ^o 1.	(17 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.)	3	3.057		1000	May 3
	N ^o 2.	(39 gr.)	7	6.807		972	ditto
	N ^o 3.	—	—	4.601		—	ditto
Ditto (with dark colour)	N ^o 1.	(31 gr.)	5	4.090		818	ditto
	N ^o 2.	(22 gr.)	4	2.849		712	ditto
Smelt	N ^o 1.	2 —	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	38.278	30	256	Feb. 21
	N ^o 2.	(289 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.)	50	14.411	—	288	Mar. 21, 1764
	N ^o 3.	1 14	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	29.925	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	190	27, 1765
	N ^o 4.	1 12	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	30.991	20	213	28
	N ^o 5.	1 7	149	24.287	20	163	ditto
	N ^o 6.	1 5	136	23.800	20	175	ditto
Soal	N ^o 1.	14 8	542 $\frac{1}{2}$	100.362	20	185	June 13
	N ^o 2.	5 —	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	38.772	20	216	28
Tench	N ^o 1.	40 —	—	383.252*	—	—	May 28, 1764
	N ^o 2.	28 8	533 $\frac{1}{2}$	280.087	25	525	3, 1765
	N ^o 3.	8 14 $\frac{3}{4}$	224	83.104	20	371	10
	N ^o 4.	9 8	284 $\frac{1}{2}$	108.963	20	383	ditto
	N ^o 5.	12 8	366	138.348	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	378	ditto
	N ^o 6.	27 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1969	350.482	23	178	June 11
	N ^o 7.	14 15	866	138.560	20	160	ditto

* No. 1. of the tench certainly had a much larger number of eggs; but being extremely distended with spawn, and unluckily let fall before it was brought to me, the enveloping skin in which the eggs were contained was broke, which made it difficult to determine some circumstances relating to this fish: it however had the number of eggs I have set down, at the lowest way of reckoning, and I believe many thousands more.

I have taken no notice of several fractions in the number of eggs contained in a grain in many cases, choosing to fall rather below than to exceed the truth in all the fish I have given an account of in this table. I have been scrupulously exact in all particulars, excepting what are contained in the second column, which gives the weight of the fish I examined, in which the utmost nicety was not necessary: some few might weigh a little more or a little less; but all were nearly of the weight set down, and much the greatest part exactly so.

Copy of part of a letter from Fleming Martin, Esq. chief Engineer at Bengal, dated 1st October, 1765.

IN regard to the intense and uncommon heat in this climate, it has been for some time past almost insufferable.

The thermometer was seldom under 98, and the quicksilver rose at certain times of the day to 104 degrees, by the best adjusted instrument; nay, I have been assured by some gentlemen, that in the camp, 500 miles distant, the thermometer often stood at 120; but such a difference, I imagine, was occasioned by the badness of the instrument.

However, it is certain that nothing could exceed the intense heat we felt, day and night, during the month of June. May and July were little inferior at times, but afforded some intermission; otherwise a very great mortality must have attended this settlement, though we were not without instances of fatal effects in the month of June, when some few individuals, in sound health, were suddenly seized, and died in the space of four hours after; but, considering the malignity of the climate, we have not lost many, and I believe the generality of people are not so intemperate as some years past they used to be; though, from what I have seen, the best constitutions, in the most moderate persons, are a poor match against a fever, or other disorders, in this country.

I have been as free from sickness as any other person in the settlement; but I cannot say that I have enjoyed myself in that degree as to be an exception; for no man here is without complaints, and life and

death are so suddenly exchanged, that medicines have not time very frequently to operate before the latter prevails. This is generally the case in malignant fevers, which are here termed pucker fevers, meaning (in the natives language) strong fevers.

The rains have set in since the 4th of June. We call this the unhealthy season, on account of the saltpetre impregnated in the earth, which is exhaled by the sun, when the rain admits of intervals. Great sickness is caused thereby, especially when the rains subside; which generally happens about the middle of October. The air becomes afterwards rather more temperate, and, till April, permits of exercise, to recover the human frame that is relaxed and worn out by the preceding season; for in the hot periods every relief is denied, except rising in the morning, and being on horse-back by day-break, in order to enjoy an hour, or little more, before the sun is elevated: it becomes too powerful by six o'clock to withstand its influence; nor can the same be attempted that day again till the sun retires, so that the rest of the twenty-four hours is passed under the most severe trials of heat. In such a season it is impossible to sleep under the suffocating heat that renders respiration extremely difficult; hence people get out into the virandos and elsewhere for breath, where the dews prove cooling, but generally mortal to such as venture to sleep in that air. In short, this climate soon exhausts a person's health and strength, though ever so firm in constitution, as is visible in every countenance, after being here twelve months. I have been lately informed,

ed, by an officer of distinction, who was formerly engineer at this place, that he being sent out to survey a salt lake in the month of September, he found the sulphureous vapours so stagnated and gross, that he was obliged to get up into the tallest trees he could find, to enjoy the benefit of respiration, every now and then; he added, that he constantly had recourse to smoking tobacco, (except during the hours of sleep) to which, and to swallowing large quantities of raw brandy, (though naturally averse to strong liquors) he attributed his safety. However, on his return, he was seized with an inveterate fever, of the putrid kind, which he miraculously survived; though others, who attended him on the survey, and had lived many years in the climate, were carried off, at the same time, by the like fever.

Of the Small Birds of Flight; from the British Zoology.

IN the suburbs of London, (and particularly Shoreditch) are several weavers and other tradesmen, who, during the months of October and March, get their livelihood by an ingenious, and we may say, a scientific method of bird-catching, which is totally unknown in other parts of Great-Britain.

The reason of this trade, being confined to so small a compass, arises from there being no considerable sale for singing birds, except in the metropolis: as the apparatus

for this purpose is also heavy, and at the same time must be carried on a man's back, it prevents the bird-catchers going to above three or four miles distance.

This method of bird-catching must have been long practised, as it is brought to a most systematical perfection, and is attended with a very considerable expence.

The nets are a most ingenious piece of mechanism, are generally twelve yards and a half long, and two yards and a half wide; and no one on bare inspection, would imagine that a bird (who is so very quick in all its motions) could be caught by the nets flapping over each other, till he becomes eye witness of the pullers seldom failing*.

The wild birds fly (as the bird-catchers term it) chiefly during the month of October, and part of those of September and November: the flight in March being much less considerable than it is at Michaelmas. It is to be noted also, that the several species of these birds of flight do not make their appearance at the same time, but at different periods during the months of September, October, and November; for instance, the pipet† begins his flight every year about Michaelmas, when they are caught in the greatest numbers: to this the woodlark succeeds, and continues his flight till towards the middle of October; and it is very remarkable, though both these species of birds are most easily caught during their flight, yet when that

* These nets are known in most parts of England by the name of day-nets, or clap-nets; but all we have seen are far inferior in their mechanism to those used near London.

† A small lark; but which is much inferior to other birds of this species in point of singing.

is over, no art can seduce them into the nets. When the woodlark's second flight begins, which is in February, they are as easily caught as before: the other birds are not quite so punctually periodical in their flight; the greenfinch does not begin his till the frost sets in.

The birds, during those months, fly from day-break to twelve at noon, and there is afterwards a small flight from two till night; though this is so inconsiderable, that the bird-catchers always take up their nets at noon.

It may well deserve the attention of the naturalist, whence these periodical flights of certain birds can arise. The vernal flight seems to be owing to the influence of the season of love: they are then in search of fit places to indulge their passion, and secure retreats for their nests and younglings: on the contrary, the autumnal flight, which is most numerous, consists in great part of the parents conducting the new fledged young to those places where there is found provision, and a proper temperament of air during the winter season.

It may not be improper to mention another circumstance, to be observed during their passage, viz. that they fly always against the wind; (except the chaffinch, who flies across the wind; that is, if the wind is south, it flies from the west; if north, from the east) hence, there is great contention amongst the bird-catchers who shall gain the wind; which, if (for example) it is westerly, the bird-catcher, who

lays his nets most to the east, is sure almost of catching every thing, if his call-birds are good: a gentle wind to the south-west generally produces the best sport.

The bird-catcher, who is a substantial man, and hath a proper apparatus for this purpose, generally carries with him five or six linnets, (of which more are caught than any other singing bird) two goldfinches, two greenfinches, one woodlark, one redpoll, and perhaps a bullfinch; a yellowhammer, titlark, and aberdavine; these are placed at small distances from the nets in little cages. He hath, besides, what are called flur-birds, which are placed with the nets, are raised upon the flur*, and gently let down at the time the wild bird approaches them: these generally consist of the linnet, the goldfinch, and the greenfinch: these birds are secured to the flur, by what is called a brace†; a contrivance that secures the birds, without doing any injury to their plumage.

It having been found that there is a superiority and ascendancy between bird and bird, from the one being more in song than the other; the bird-catchers contrive that their call-birds should moult before the usual time. They, therefore, in June or July, put them into a close box, under two or three folds of blankets, and leave their dung in the cage to raise a greater heat; in which state they continue, being perhaps examined but once a week, to have fresh water: as for food, the air is so putrid, that they eat

* A moveable perch to which the bird is tied, and which the bird-catcher can raise at pleasure, by means of a long string fastened to it.

† A sort of bandage, formed of a slender silken string, that is fastened round the bird's body, and under the wings, in so artful a manner, as to hinder the bird from being hurt, let it flutter ever so much in the raising.

little during the whole state of confinement, which lasts about a month. The birds frequently die under the operation*; and hence the value of a stopped bird rises greatly.

When the bird hath thus prematurely moulted, he is in song, whilst the wild birds are out of song, and his note is louder and more piercing than that of a wild one; but it is not only in his note he receives an alteration, the plumage is equally improved; the black and yellow in the wings of the goldfinch, for example, become deeper and more vivid, together with a most beautiful gloss, which is not to be seen in the wild bird: the bill, which in the latter is likewise black at the end, in the stopped bird becomes white and more taper, as do its legs: in short, there is as much difference between a wild and a stopped bird, as there is between a horse which is kept in body-cloaths or at grass.

When the bird-catcher hath laid his nets, he disposes of his call-birds at proper intervals. It must be owned, that there is a most malicious joy in these call-birds, to bring the wild ones into the same state of captivity; which may likewise be observed with regard to decoy ducks.

Their sight and hearing infinitely excels that of the bird-catcher. The instant that the † wild birds are perceived, notice is given by one to the rest of the call-birds, (as it is by the first hound that hits on the scent, to the rest of the pack)

after which, follows the same sort of tumultuous ecstasy and joy. The call-birds, while the bird is at a distance, do not sing as a bird does in a chamber; they invite the wild ones, by what the bird-catchers call short jerks, which, when the birds are good, may be heard at a great distance; the ascendancy, by this call or invitation, is so great, that the wild bird is stopped in its course of flight, and if not already acquainted with the nets ‡, lights boldly within twenty yards of perhaps, three or four bird-catchers, on a spot which otherwise it would not have taken the least notice of; nay, it frequently happens, that if half a flock only are caught, the remaining half will immediately afterwards light in the nets, and share the same fate; and should only one bird escape, that bird will suffer itself to be pulled at, till it is caught, such a fascinating power have the call-birds.

While we are on this subject, of the jerking of birds, we cannot omit mentioning, that the bird-catchers frequently lay considerable wagers, whose call-bird can jerk the longest, as that determines the superiority. They place them opposite to each other, by an inch of candle, and the bird who jerks the oftenest before the candle is burnt out, wins the wager. We have been informed, that there have been instances of a bird's giving a hundred and seventy jerks in a quarter

* We have been lately informed by an experienced bird-catcher, that he pursues a cooler regimen in stopping his birds, and that he therefore seldom loses one: but we suspect that there is not the same certainty of making them moult.

† It may be also observed, that the moment they see a hawk, they communicate the alarm to each other by a plaintive note; nor will they then jerk, or call, though the wild birds are near.

‡ A bird acquainted with the nets is by the bird-catchers termed a sharper, which they endeavour to drive away, as they can have no sport whilst it continues near them.

of an hour; and we have known a linnet, in such a trial, persevere in its emulation till it swooned from the perch: thus, as Pliny says of the nightingale, “*vic̃ta morte finit*” “*sæpe vitam, spiritu prius deficiente quam cantu*.*”

It may be here observed, that birds when near each other, and in sight, seldom jerk or sing. They either fight, or use short and wheedling calls: the jerking of these call-birds, therefore, face to face, is a most extraordinary instance of contention for superiority in song.

It may be also worthy of observation, that the female of no species of birds ever sings: with birds, it is the reverse of what occurs in human kind: among the feathered tribe, all the cares of life fall to the lot of the tender sex: theirs is the fatigue of incubation; and the principal share in nursing the helpless brood: to alleviate these fatigues, and to support her under them, nature hath given to the male the song, with all the little blandishments and soothing arts; these he fondly exerts; (even after courtship) on some spray contiguous to the nest, during the time his mate is performing her parental duties.

To these we may add a few particulars that fell within our notice during our enquiries among the bird-catchers; such as, that they immediately kill the hens of every species of birds they take, being incapable of singing, as also being inferior in plumage; the pippets

likewise are indiscriminately destroyed, as the cock does not sing well: they sell the dead birds for three-pence or four-pence a dozen.

These small birds are so good, that we are surprized the luxury of the age neglects so delicate an acquisition to the table. The modern Italians are fond of small birds, which they eat under the common name of *Beccoficos*: and the dear rate a Roman tragedian paid for one dish of singing birds† is well known.

Another particular we learned, in conversation with a London bird-catcher, was the vast price that is sometimes given for a single song-bird, which had not learned to whistle tunes. The greatest sum we heard of, was five guineas for a chaffinch, that had a particular and uncommon note, under which it was intended to train others: and we also heard of five pounds ten shillings being given for a call-bird linnet.

A third singular circumstance, which confirms the observation of Linnaeus, is, that the male chaffinches fly by themselves, and in the flight precede the females; but this is not peculiar to the chaffinches: when the titlarks are caught in the beginning of the season, it frequently happens, that forty are taken and not one female among them: and probably the same would be observed with regard to other birds (as has been done with relation to the wheat-ear) if they were attended to.

* *Lib. x. c. 29.*

† *Maximè tamen insignis est in hac memoria, Clodii Æsopi tragici histrionis patina sexcentis H. S. taxata; in quo posuit aves cantu aliquo, aut humano sermone, vocales, Plin. lib. x. c. 51.* The price of this expensive dish was 6843 l. 10 s. according to Arbuthnot's tables. This seems to have been a wanton caprice, rather than a tribute to epicurism.

An experienced and intelligent bird-catcher informed us, that such birds as breed twice a-year, generally have in their first brood a majority of males, and in their second, of females, which may in part account for the above observation.

We must not omit mention of the bullfinch, though it does not properly come under the title of a singing-bird, or a bird of flight, as it does not often move farther than from hedge to hedge; yet, as the bird sells well on account of its learning to whistle tunes, and sometimes flies over the field where the nets are laid: the bird-catchers have often a call-bird to ensnare it, tho' most of them can imitate the call with their mouths. It is remarkable with regard to this bird, that the female answers the purpose of a call-bird as well as the male, which is not experienced in any other bird taken by the London bird-catchers.

It may perhaps surprize, that, under this article of singing-birds, we have not mentioned the nightingale, which is not a bird of flight, in the sense the bird-catchers use this term; though it certainly is a bird of passage. The nightingale, like the robin, wren, and many other singing-birds, only moves from hedge to hedge, and does not take the periodical flights in October and March. It is indeed much doubted, whether during those months, it is to be found in this island. The persons who take these birds make use of small trap-nets, without call-birds, and are considered as inferior in dignity to our bird-catchers, who will not rank with them.

The nightingale being the first of singing-birds, we shall here insert a few particulars relating to it,

that were transmitted to us since the description of that bird was printed.

Its arrival is expected by the trappers in the neighbourhood of London, the first week in April; at the beginning none but cocks are taken, but in a few days the hens make their appearance, generally by themselves, though sometimes a few males come along with them.

The latter are distinguished from the females, not only by their superior size, but by a great swelling of their vent, which commences on the first arrival of the hens.

They do not build till the middle of May, and generally chuse a quickset to make their nest in.

If the nightingale is kept in a cage, it begins to sing about the latter end of November, and continues singing, more or less, till June.

A young canary-bird, linnet, sky-lark, or robin, (who have never heard any other bird) are said best to learn the note of a nightingale.

They are caught in a net-trap; the bottom of which is surrounded with an iron ring; the net itself is rather larger than a cabbage-net.

When the trappers hear or see them, they strew some fresh mould under the place, and bait the trap with a meal-worm from the baker's shop.

Ten or a dozen nightingales have been caught in a day, and sell immediately for a shilling a-piece. The largest price for one that has been long kept in a cage, and sings well is a guinea.

The following article; taken from the first volume of Medical Transactions lately published by the royal college

college of physicians, is so interesting to the public, particularly the inhabitants of this metropolis, that we make no doubt but it will be very acceptable to our readers.

Remarks on the pump-water of London, and on the methods of procuring the purest water. By William Heberden, M. D. Fellow of the College of physicians, and of the Royal Society.

[Read at the College, June, 22, 1767.]

SEVERAL pump-waters which I have examined, and probably most of them, contain powder of lime-stone, and the three mineral acids of vitriol, nitre, and sea-salt; besides which there is an oiliness, which discolours these waters, giving them a remarkably yellowish cast when compared with pure distilled water.

The spirit of vitriol changes as much of the lime-stone, as it can saturate, into selenite: the other two acid spirits dissolve a portion of the lime-stone, and make it intimately mix with the water, so as not to be separated from it by boiling heat; but the unneutralized lime-stone, as soon as the water is near boiling, begins to appear like a white powder, and gradually falls down, forming a crust in all the vessels in which pump-water is constantly boiled.

The proportion of these ingredients is not only different in the different wells of this city, but even in water of the same well at different times. Without troubling the college with a detail of all my examinations, I shall only observe in general, that the greatest quantity of all of them together, which I have ever found, has been about twenty

grains in a quart of water, and the least has been more than ten. The proportion likewise of these ingredients to one another vary considerably; in one trial, that part of the lime-stone, which is uncombined with any of the acids, appeared to be a little less than the part which was united with them; but, except in this one instance, I have constantly found the quantity of lime stone, uncombined with any acid, to be at least equal to all the other contents, and sometimes half as much more in the same well, and in different wells to be double or even treble of the selenite and of the nitrous and marine salts. Neither is the quantity of the acids constant; however, that of the vitriolic is usually the least, and that of the nitrous much the greatest, so as to be always at least double, and sometimes nearly treble of the other two.

It might be expected that all these disagreeable substances should remarkably taint this water; and yet the London pump-water is by many esteemed for its goodness and purity. But however it may be esteemed, it unquestionably differs from pure water in its taste and colour, and touch, as well as in many observable effects. Flesh boiled in it turns red, on account of the predominance of the nitrous acid; and it occasions, in a strong degree, all the other well-known changes in certain bodies peculiar to hard waters. Tea and coffee made with it, are by most palates readily distinguished from these liquors when made with soft water; and the difference will as easily be perceived by the touch, if the hands be washed in pump and soft water.

It must, I believe wholly be resolved into the power of custom, that

that the inhabitants of London are so satisfied with this peculiar taste of their water, which is, as I have often been a witness, much complained of by those who come hither from foreign countries, as very disagreeable to their palates, and sometimes as offensive to their stomachs. Custom makes the Greenlanders fond of the taste of train-oil; and its power is, no doubt, as great in reconciling the drinkers of bad water to its ill taste. There is a town in North-America, where the spring-water is brackish, the inhabitants of which, when they visit any of the other provinces, chuse to put salt into their tea or punch, in order, as they say, to make it taste as it should do.

But though custom can reconcile our palates to the taste of lime-stone, spirit of vitriol, spirit of salt, and aqua fortis, it may be well questioned whether it can as easily make health consistent with the effects of these rough and by no means unactive substances. They have been by many physicians suspected, when found in water, of occasioning pains in the stomach and bowels, glandular tumours, costiveness, where the simple lime-stone prevails; and diarrhoeas, where much of it is united with acids; and the uninterrupted drinking of such waters, for a long time, may probably be the cause of many other disorders, especially to the infirm, and to children. Hence a change of place may often be of as much use to weak persons from the change of water, as of air.

It has been a received opinion, that the use of waters much impregnated with lime-stone, or any stony matter, subjects the drinkers to the stone or gravel; but what

ever other mischiefs these waters may have to answer for, they are innocent of this. For the calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder, are all of an animal origin, totally differing from all fossil stones in every thing, except the name: and the pretended experience of the effects of certain stony waters, in breeding the stone, which is often appealed to, may, upon the best authorities, be rejected as false*.

The putting of alum into bread raised not long ago a general alarm in London, and it was thought important enough to be the subject of a parliamentary enquiry. Now alum is frequently used as a medicine, upon a supposition undoubtedly of its mending the health, and has been given daily, for a long time together, in greater quantities than were ever suspected to be eaten in bread, nor did I ever yet hear of any ill effects from it. There is no reason, which I know, for believing that the lime-stone and mineral acids are not as hurtful as alum, and there is no experience to prove them so innocent; but whoever drinks a quart of London pump-water in a day, may possibly take twice as much of these ingredients, and will always take more than the greatest quantity of alum which is said to have been ever mixed with a pound of bread; into which I have been assured that the bakers often used to put less, but never more, than nine grains.

Some obscure notion of the unwholesomeness of pump-water induces many persons to boil it, and let it stand to grow cold; by which it will indeed be made to part from most of its unneutralized lime-stone and selenite, but, at the same time,

* Acad. Royale des Scienc. 1700. Hist. p. 58. Perrault Vitruve. l. viii. c. 5.

it will become more strongly impregnated with the saline matter, and therefore it will be worse.

If a small quantity of salt of tartar were added to the water, it would readily precipitate both the loose lime-stone, and likewise that which is united to the acids: ten or fifteen grains would generally be enough for a pint, but the exact proportion would readily be found by continuing to add it by little and little, till it ceased to occasion white clouds. This is an easy way, not only of freeing the water from its lime-stone, but also of changing the saline part into nitre and sal. sylvii, both which we know by long experience to be innocent.

But the best way of avoiding the bad effects of pump-water would be not to make a constant use of it; and in a place so well supplied with river-water as London, there is very little necessity to drink of the springs, which, in so large a city, besides their natural contents, must collect many additional impurities from cellars, burying-grounds, common sewers, and many other offensive places, with which they undoubtedly often communicate; so that it is indeed a wonder, that we find this water at all tolerable. One spring in this city never fails to yield a portion of volatile alkali in distillation, which probably is owing to some animal substances, with which it is tainted in its passage under ground.

The Thames water has a share of all these impure ingredients; but, as it is a much larger body of water, it is proportionably less infected by them. It is observable, that all the river-water of England is soft, though most of the springs

afford a hard water, which will not grow soft by being exposed to the air, or by time, as I have found by some which I had kept near twenty years. This makes it probable, that rivers are only the great channels by which the rain-water is immediately carried off; which so greatly exceeds in quantity that which soaks into the ground and bursts out in springs, that the qualities of this last, contracted under ground, are lost and annihilated in the much greater portion of pure rain-water, with which it is mixed in rivers.

There is an inconvenience attending the use of Thames and New-river water, that they often are very muddy, or taste very strongly of the weeds and leaves. The latter fault is not easily remedied; but they would soon be freed from their muddiness, if kept some time in an earthen jar. If the water given to very young children were all of this kind, it might perhaps prevent some of their bowel-disorders, and so contribute a little to lessen that amazing mortality among the children which are attempted to be brought up in London.

The inhabitants of Egypt think the water of the Nile settles sooner, if the inside of the vessel, in which they let it stand, be rubbed with powdered almonds, which is therefore, as Prosper * Alpinus tells us, their constant practice. I have tried this, and could not find it of any use.

Alum is very successfully used by the common people in England for the purifying of muddy water. Two or three grains of it, dissolved in a quart of thick river water, makes the dirt very soon collect in-

to flocks, and slowly precipitate. Filtering would immediately make the water so prepared fit for use. The very small proportion of alum will hardly be supposed to make the water unfit for any common purposes.

Rain or snow water is much preferable to river, or to any other natural water : but there are almost insuperable difficulties in collecting large quantities for common use without its being as much altered and defiled, by the manner of saving it, as it is when found in rivers.

The method of procuring pure water, by carriage from any considerable distance, will always be attended with such an expence, that very few can or will make use of it even for the little which they want to drink.

The purest of all waters might be obtained by distillation ; and in countries where fuel is cheap, it would at no great expence supply those, who have the worst water, with far better than is used in those places where it is supposed to be the best. This method would be particularly useful in some English settlements in foreign countries, where the waters are so bad, that, while our countrymen are making their fortunes, they are ruining their health ; which might be effectually remedied by the means here proposed.

All the fresh water, with which nature supplies us, is indeed only distilled by the heat of the sun ; but then the vessels, as I may say, used in this distillation, are not always so clean and proper as might be wished. The vapours rise up thorough an atmosphere loaded with particles from all sorts of bodies,

and the rain falls down thorough the same, and afterwards, running along the earth or sinking into it, dissolves all the saline matters with which it happens to meet, and by their means many other substances ; by which it is often rendered nauseous to the taste and smell, and apparently unfit for use. Its effects frequently prove it to be impure, though the senses be not able to inform us of it ; so that experience soon taught mankind the importance of an attention to their health in this particular : and accordingly the oldest medical writer is very full in his directions for the choice of wholesome waters ; and Vitruvius judged, that without them even a book of architecture would be imperfect.

It being, therefore, a matter of some importance to drink pure water, if any one be desirous of procuring it by that most efficacious and universally practicable method of distillation, it may be useful for him to attend to the following observations. I the rather mention these, as it is a very desirable thing to have pure distilled water kept in the apothecaries shops, for the purpose of making up those medicines which cannot be made up with any other. The simple waters of the shops add much to the nauseous taste of many draughts, without at all improving their virtues. It is indeed generally true of all medicines, that they will be less unpalatable in proportion as they are more tasteless.

The first running of distilled water has a disagreeable musty taste, as if there were some volatile putrid particles, which went off as soon as the water was heated. I once suspected that this was owing to the worm's

worm's having contracted some mustiness, which was washed off by the first running; but, upon trial, I found it not owing to this cause. This taste is not taken away, and does not seem to be much lessened, either by time or ventilation; or by having its air exhausted by the air-pump. On this account, if the still hold twenty gallons, it will be necessary to throw away the first gallon. All which is distilled afterwards, though free from this mustiness, will yet have at first, in common with other distilled liquors, a disagreeable empyreumatic or burnt taste. This is easily distinguished by every palate in fresh distilled rum, brandy, simple and compounded waters. The purer the water is, the less there will be of this empyreuma, and hence perhaps it happens, that pump-water distilled has more, and retains it longer, than what is distilled from river-water. But the purest is not free; so that even distilled water, which has stood till it has lost its empyreuma, will have it again on being re-distilled.

The empyreuma will go off entirely by keeping, and this is the easiest method of getting rid of it. In a month's time it will generally be gone: but if water, which is distilled on the same day, be received into different bottles, they will not all equally lose the empyreuma in equal times. This difference depends upon some circumstances in the management of the distillation, which farther experience will discover, but which I have not yet found out. It may be, that the fire being greater, and the water boiling at one time more violently than at another, may occasion this inequality of empyreuma in

the several parcels of water in the same distillation: for water distilled in the gentle heat of *Balneum Mariæ* has remarkably less.

Another method of freeing distilled water from its burnt taste, is by ventilating it in the manner described by Dr. Hales, by which most of that taste will be carried off in a few minutes.

The boiling of distilled water in an open vessel will instantly take off the empyreuma. So that it may, as soon as it is distilled, be applied to any purposes which require its being boiled in an open vessel.

Distilled water must be kept in perfectly clean glass or stone bottles, with glass stopples, or metal covers, and then, having in it no principle of corruption, it is incapable of being spoiled, and will keep just the same for ever: but the least particle of any animal or vegetable substance will spoil a great quantity, and therefore the still and bottles should be kept wholly for this use.

Most pump-water is as incapable of changing, and of being spoiled by keeping, as distilled water: for though it be loaded with various foreign particles, yet it seldom has any, or at most but a small proportion of a vegetable or animal nature, and therefore it will always remain the same. This property of water is not so much attended to as it ought to be by sailors, who usually supply their ships with river-water taken up near great cities, and then keep it in wooden casks: the necessary consequence is, that it soon putrifies, and most probably contributes very much to the occasioning of those putrid distempers with which sailors are so apt to be afflicted. Pump or spring water would be greatly preferable; and
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If they could keep this in glass or stone bottles, or earthen jars, they would find it, after being carried round the world, just the same as when they set out.

The superior purity of distilled waters above all others, makes it easily distinguishable from them by a variety of tests. The tenderest of these is sugar of lead, which instantly makes clouds in the purest of all other waters, but makes no change in that which has been distilled.

It is generally believed, that the swelled throat, which is endemial in a slight degree in several parts of England, as well as so remarkably near the Alps, is owing (though not to snow-water, yet) to some bad quality of the waters of these respective places. I have reason to suspect, that the common swellings of the lymphatic glands sometimes owe their diseased state to the water, which the patient drinks. In these cases, as well as in many chronic pains of the stomach and bowels, a course of distilled water might be as beneficial, as the most celebrated mineral waters are in any other disorders, and might prove no inconsiderable addition to the *Materia Medica*.

As to the wholesomeness of distilled water for general use, there can hardly be any doubt of it, if we recollect that all the fresh water in the world has been distilled. But if any one think there may be a difference between natural and artificial distillation, I need only quote the example mentioned, I think, by Tournefort, of one Francis Secardi Hongo, who made distilled water his constant drink, without the addition of wine, or any strong liquor, to the last, and lived with

remarkable good health to the age of 115 years.

On the extraordinary degree of heat which men and animals are capable of supporting. Translated from the last volume of Histoire de l'Academie Royal des Sciences, &c.

BOERHAAVE, in his Chymistry, relates certain experiments made with great accuracy by the celebrated Fahrenheit, and others, at his desire, on this subject, in a sugar baker's office; where the heat, at the time of making the experiments, was up to 146 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. A sparrow, subjected to air thus heated, died, after breathing very laboriously, in less than seven minutes. A cat resisted this great heat somewhat above a quarter of an hour, and a dog about 28 minutes, discharging before his death, a considerable quantity of a ruddy-coloured foam, and exhaled a stench so peculiarly offensive, as to throw one of the assistants into a fainting-fit. This dissolution of the humours, or great change from a natural state, the professor attributes not to the heat of the stove alone, which would not have produced any such effect on the flesh of a dead animal; but likewise to the vital motion, by which a still greater degree of heat, he supposes, was produced in the fluids circulating through the lungs, in consequence of which the oils, salts, and spirits of the animal became so highly exalted.

Messieurs Du-Hamel and Tillet, having been sent into the province of Augomois, in the years 1760 and 1761, with a view of endeavouring to destroy an insect which

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consumed the grain of that province, effected the same in the manner related in the memoirs for 1761, by exposing the affected corn, with the insects included in it, in an oven, where the heat was sufficient to kill them, without injuring the grain. This operation was performed at Rochefoucault, in a large public oven, where, from æconomical views, their first step was to assure themselves of the heat remaining in it, on the day after bread had been baked in it. This they did, by conveying in a thermometer on the end of a shovel, which, on its being withdrawn, indicated a degree of heat considerably above that of boiling water: but M. Tillet, convinced that the thermometer had fallen several degrees, in drawing to the mouth of the oven, and appearing under some embarrassment on that head, a girl, one of the attendants on the oven, offered to enter, and mark with a pencil the height at which the thermometer stood within the oven. The girl smiled, on M. Tillet's appearing to hesitate at this strange proposition, and entering the oven, with a pencil given her for that purpose, marked the thermometer, after staying two or three minutes, standing at 100 degrees of Reaumur's scale, or, to make use of a scale better known in this country, at near 260 degrees of Fahrenheit's. M. Tillet, who does not seem, on this occasion, to have been disposed *corio humano ludere*, began to express an anxiety, very commendable in an experimental philosopher, for the welfare of his female assistant, and to press her return. This female salamander however assuring him, that she felt no inconvenience from her situation, remained there

10 minutes longer; that is, near the time when Boerhaave's cat parted with her nine lives, under a much less degree of heat; when the thermometer standing at 288 degrees, or 76 degrees above that of boiling water, she came out of the oven, her complexion indeed considerably heightened, but her respiration by no means quick or laborious. After M. Tillet's return to Paris, these experiments were repeated by Mons. Marantin, Commissaire de Guerre, at Rochefoucault, an intelligent and accurate observer, on a second girl belonging to the oven; who remained in it, without much inconvenience, under the same degree of heat, as long as her predecessor, and even breathed in air heated to about 325 degrees, for the space of five minutes.

M. Tillet endeavoured to clear up the very apparent contrariety between these experiments, and those made under the direction of Boerhaave, by subjecting various animals, under different circumstances, to great degrees of heat. From his experiments, in some of which the animals were swaddled with clothes, and were thereby enabled to resist for a much longer time the effects of this extraordinary heat, he infers, that the heat of the air received into the lungs was not, as was supposed by Boerhaave, the only or principal cause of the anxiety, laborious breathing, and death of the animals on whom his experiments were made; but that the hot air, which had free and immediate access to every part of the surface of their bodies, penetrated the substance on all sides, and brought on a fever, from whence proceeded all the symptoms: on the contrary, the girls at Rochefoucault, having
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their bodies in great measure protected from this action by their clothes, were enabled to breathe the air, thus violently heated, for a long time, without great inconvenience. In fact, we should think too, that the bulk of their bodies, though not thought of much consequence by M. T. appears to have contributed not a little to their security. In common respiration, the blood, in its passage through the lungs, is cooled by being brought into contact with the external inspired air: In the present experiments, on the contrary, the vesicles and vessels of the lungs, receiving at each inspiration an air heated to 300 degrees, must have been continually cooled and refreshed, as well as the subcutaneous vessels, by the successive arrival of the whole mass of blood contained in the interior parts of the body, whose heat might be supposed, at the beginning of the experiment, not to exceed 100 degrees. Not to mention that M. Tillet's two girls may not possibly have been subjected to so great a degree of heat as that indicated by the thermometer; which appears to us to have always remained on the shovel, in contact with the hearth.

It is observable, that none of the animals which suffered under M. Tillet's experiments, exhaled any disagreeable odour: M. Tillet therefore supposes, that the dog, from whom so great a stench proceeded, in the set of experiments made by Fahrenheit, laboured under some internal disorder, and had within him some latent principle of corruption, which was, as it were, developed by the extraordinary heat. If we might venture to hazard our opinion, after those of Dr. Boer-

haave and M. Tillet, we should observe, in the first place, that, among the animals used in the experiments related by Boerhaave, the dog only exhibited the phenomenon in question; and that, in those of M. Tillet, that animal was not employed. We should think, therefore, that the horrid stench complained of, neither proceeded from any decomposition or putrescency of the humours, effected by the extraordinary heat, co-operating with the vital actions of the vessels in the fluids of the animal, as is supposed by Boerhaave; nor that it was caused by any general or accidental vice of the humours, in the individual dog who was the subject of the experiment, as is suggested by M. Tillet; but that it may more naturally be supposed to arise from the foetid humour which is known to be secreted from the *glandulæ odoriferæ*, seated near the *anus* of that animal; the secretion of which may be supposed to have been increased, as well as its natural offensiveness greatly heightened, by the action of the heat on the living animal.

Before we quit the subject of this memoir, we cannot, *salvâ conscientia*, help interceding with natural philosophers, in behalf of our fellow-creatures of the brute creation, at whose expence the philosophic appetite for knowledge, in matters of pure curiosity (for such we must esteem the present), is often most unfeelingly gratified. In the present instance, though we have no material objection to M. Tillet's first experiments, as we see no great harm in an experimental philosopher's giving two willing girls a sweat, in his own peculiar manner, with a view to the propagation of natural knowledge; yet we cannot

cannot think so well of those which follow, nor look on our ingenious academicians as quite so innocently employed, in putting to torture, and to death, the poor innocent rabbits, pullets, and finches, which were the victims of them: and this merely to have the pleasure of knowing how high Mons. Reaumur's thermometer would stand on the occasion: for we cannot be of opinion with M. T. that experiments of this kind may possibly be of use in medicine; nor are we quite clear how far they are justifiable, on that supposition.

Letter from Professor Ammon to Sir Hans Sloane, dated Jan. 20, 1739.

THE cold of last December has been so very extraordinary in these regions, that I think it worth while to communicate to you the degrees of it as I observed it with two different thermometers.

December 1, at five in the morning, the wind S. E. the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer was fallen 21 degrees below O, which was the greatest cold observed in Iceland in the year 1709.

In M. de l'Isle's thermometer it fell to 195, which is 45 deg. below the freezing point. In this last thermometer the degree of boiling water is at O, which agrees with Fahrenheit's deg. 211; from whence counting downwards, the degree of water which begins to freeze is 150, answering to 31 deg. of Fahrenheit's. By this observation you see what a terrible change animal bodies must undergo, when we exchange the warmth of our stoves for the severity of such an extreme cold air. In

my stove the degree of heat is commonly 125 after de l'Isle's, or 61 after Fahrenheit's thermometer; so that the difference of the warmth of my room, and the external air, was 70 deg. according to de l'Isle's, and 82 according to Fahrenheit's thermometer.

But what is this in comparison to the degree of cold observed at Kerenskoi-Ostrog, on the river Lena, not far from Jackusch, where the mercury fell to 275 in de l'Isle's thermometer. This, I believe, is the greatest cold which hath till now been observed, or produced by art. Fahrenheit, with snow and spirit of nitre, could not make the mercury descend lower than 40 deg. below O in his thermometer, as it is related by Boerhaave, who thought this degree of cold to be so extremely great that no animal could endure it.

At Kerenskoi-Ostrog, the mercury fell to 155 in Fahrenheit's, which agrees with 275 deg. in de l'Isle's: nevertheless, animals of all kinds have survived this cold. It is never good to draw consequences from things not yet confirmed by experience.

Although the countries through which the great river Lena passes are exposed to such an extreme cold air, there are notwithstanding the finest, the most rare, and most curious plants to be found in them, of any in all Siberia.

Signed AMMON.

A curious and interesting account of a substance, not before attended to, which the BEES collect and turn to honey. Extracted from a memoir read before the Society of Sciences at Montpellier, by the Abbé Boissier de

de Sauvages, *entitled*, Observations sur l'Origine du Miel.

IT was formerly the opinion of naturalists, that the bees do not collect honey in the form we see it; the liquor they collect being digested in their stomachs, where both its nature and consistence are changed. But this opinion seems to be founded on erroneous principles; and it is now believed, that the bees have no other share in the making of honey than simply collecting it; because the honey is, when properly diluted, subject to vinous fermentation, a property not found in any animal substance.

The flowers of many sorts of plants afford a quantity of honey, or saccharine juice, which the bees collect and carry to their hives; but besides this liquor, the Abbé Bouffier acquaints us, that he has seen two kinds of honey-dews, which the bees are equally fond of, both deriving their origin from vegetables, though in a different manner.

The first kind, the only one known to husbandmen, and which passes for a dew which falls on trees, is no other than a mild sweet juice, which, having circulated through the vessels of vegetables, is separated in proper reservoirs in the flowers, or on the leaves, where it is properly called the honey-dew: sometimes it is deposited in the pith, as in the sugar-cane, at other times in the juice of summer-fruits, when ripe. Such is the origin of the manna, which is collected on the ash and maple of Calabria and Briançon, where it flows in great plenty from the leaves and trunks of these trees, and thickens into the form in which it is usually seen.

“Chance (says the Abbé) afforded me an opportunity of seeing this juice and its primitive form on the leaves of the holm-oak: these leaves were covered with thousands of small round globules, or drops, which, without touching one another, seemed to point out the pore from whence each of them had proceeded. My taste informed me, that they were as sweet as honey: the honey-dew on a neighbouring bramble, did not resemble the former, the drops having run together; owing either to the moisture of the air which had diluted them, or to the heat, which had expanded them. The dew was become more viscous, and lay in large drops, covering the leaves; in this form it is usually seen.

“The oak had at this time two kinds of leaves; the old, which were strong and firm, and the new, which were tender, and newly come forth. The honey-dew was found only on the old leaves, though these were covered by the new ones, and by that means sheltered from any moisture that could fall from above. I observed the same on the old leaves of the bramble, while the new leaves were quite free from it. Another proof that this dew proceeds from the leaves, is, that other neighbouring trees, not furnished with a juice of this kind, had no moisture on them; and particularly the mulberry, which is a very particular circumstance, for this juice is a deadly poison to silkworms. If this juice fell in the form of a dew, mist, or fog, it would wet all the leaves without distinction, and every part of the leaves, under as well as upper. Heat may have some share in its production: for though the common heat promotes only the transpiration

piration of the more volatile and fluid juices, a sultry heat, especially if reflected by clouds, may so far dilate the vessel, as to produce a more viscous juice, such as the honey-dew.

“ The second kind of honey-dew, which is the chief resource of bees after the spring flowers and dew by transpiration on leaves are past, owes its origin to a small insect called a vine-fretter: the excrement ejected with some force by this insect, makes a part of the most delicate honey known in nature.

“ These vine-fretters rest during several months on the barks of particular trees, and extract their food by piercing that bark, without hurting or deforming the tree. These insects also cause the leaves of some trees to curl up, and produce galls upon others. They settle on branches that are a year old. The juice, at first perhaps hard and crabbed, becomes, in the bowels of this insect, equal in sweetness to the honey obtained from the flowers and leaves of vegetables; excepting that the flowers may communicate some of their essential oil to the honey, and this may give it a peculiar flavour, as happened to myself by planting a hedge of rosemary near my bees at Sauvages; the honey has tasted of it ever since, that shrub continuing long in flower.

“ I have observed two species of vine-fretters which live unsheltered on the bark of young branches: they have a smooth skin, and those without wings seem to be the females, which compose the greater bulk of the swarm; or perhaps the young in their caterpillar state, before they are changed into flies; for each swarm has, in its train, two or

three males with wings: these live on the labour of the females, at least I always saw them hopping carelessly on the backs of the females, without going to the bark to seek for food.

“ Both species live in clusters, on different parts of the same tree, entirely covering the bark; and it is remarkable, that they there take a position which to us appears to be very uneasy; for they adhere to the branch with their head downwards, and their belly upwards.

“ The lesser species is of the colour of the bark upon which it feeds, generally green. It is chiefly distinguished by two horns, or stait, immovable, fleshy substances, which rise perpendicularly from the lower sides of the belly, one on each side. This is the species which live on the young branches of brambles and elder.

“ The former of these species is double the size of the latter, and is that which I have now more particularly in view, because it is that from which the honey proceeds. These insects are blackish; and instead of the kind of horns which distinguish the other, have, in the same part of the skin, a small button, black and shining like jet.

“ The buzzing of bees in a tuft of holm-oak, made me suspect that something very interesting brought so many of them thither. I knew that it was not the season for expecting honey-dew, nor was it the place where it is usually found, and was surprised to find the tuft of leaves and branches covered with drops which the bees collected with a humming noise. The form of the drops drew my attention, and led me to the following discovery. Instead of being round like drops which

which had fallen, each formed a small longish oval. I soon perceived from whence they proceeded. The leaves covered with these drops of honey were situated beneath a swarm of the larger black vine-fretters; and on observing these insects, I perceived them, from time to time, raise their bellies, at the extremity of which there then appeared a small drop of an amber colour, which they instantly ejected from them to the distance of some inches. I found by tasting some of these drops which I had caught on my hand, that it had the same flavour with what had before fallen on the leaves. I afterwards saw the smaller species of vine-fretters eject their drops in the same manner.

“ This ejection is so far from being a matter of indifference to these insects themselves, that it seems to have been wisely instituted to procure cleanliness in each individual, as well as to preserve the whole swarm from destruction; for pressing as they do one upon another, they would otherwise soon be glued together, and rendered incapable of stirring.

“ We may now with some probability account for the seeming odd situation in which they rest. Their belly is about twenty times larger than their head and breast. If the insect was placed in a contrary direction, it could not, without extreme difficulty, raise its heavy belly, so as to project it far enough outward to discharge the drop over its companions; whereas, when the head is lowest, much less effort is necessary to incline it forward; and even in this situation the insect seems by its flutterings to collect all its strength. When the winter's cold and rains come on, these vine-

fretters place themselves wherever they are least exposed; and as they then take but little nourishment, and but seldom emit their drop, they seem not to mind whether the head or tail be uppermost.

“ The drops thus spurted out, fall upon the ground, if not intercepted by leaves or branches; and the spots they make on stones remain some time, unless washed off by rain. This is the only honey-dew that falls; and this never falls from a greater height than a branch where these insects can cluster.

“ It is now easy to account for a phenomenon which formerly puzzled me greatly. Walking under a lime-tree in the king's garden at Paris, I felt my hand wetted with little drops, which I at first took for small rain. The tree indeed should have sheltered me from the rain, but I escaped it by going from under the tree. A seat placed near the tree shone with these drops. And being then unacquainted with any thing of this kind, except the honey-dew found on the leaves of some particular trees, I was at a loss to conceive how so glutinous a substance could fall from the leaves in such small drops; for I knew that rain could not overcome its natural attraction to the leaves, till it became pretty large drops; but I have since found that the lime-tree is very subject to these vine-fretters.

“ Bees are not the only insects that feast on this honey, ants are equally fond of it. Led into this opinion, by what naturalists have said, I at first believed that the horns in the lesser species of these vine-fretters, had at their extremity a liquor which the ants went in search of: but I soon discovered

that what drew the ants after them, came from elsewhere, both in the larger and the lesser species, and that no liquor is discharged by the horns.

“ There are two species of ants which search for these insects. The large black ants follow those which live on the oaks and chefnut: the lesser ants attend those on the elder. But as the ants are not like the bees provided with the means of sucking up fluids, they place themselves near the vine-fretters, in order to seize the drop the moment they see it appear upon the anus: and as the drop remains some time, on the small vine-fretters, before they can cast it off, the ants have leisure to catch it, and thereby prevent the bees from having any share: but the vine-fretters of the oak and chefnut being stronger, and perhaps more plentifully supplied with juice, dart the drop instantly, so that the larger ants get very little of it.

“ The vine-fretters finding the greatest plenty of juice in trees about the middle of summer, afford also, at that time, the greatest quantity of honey; and this lessens as the season advances, so that in the autumn, the bees prefer it to the flowers then in season.

“ Though these insects pierce the tree to the sap in a thousand places, yet the trees do not seem to suffer at all from them, nor do the leaves lose the least of their verdure. The husbandman therefore acts injudiciously when he destroys them.”

Extract of a letter from Dr. Wolf, of Warsaw, to Henry Baker, F.R.S. giving an account of trials made with different medicines, reckoned

the most effectual in cases of canine madness, on eleven persons bitten by a mad wolf.

Warsaw, Sept. 26, 1767.

Dear Sir,

IN the middle of April 1767, seventeen people, and a great many cattle, were bitten in our neighbourhood by a mad wolf. One of these, an officer, was brought hither the same day, and the usual treatment was administered to him by very able physicians and surgeons; besides which, he took the bark very copiously, with camphire. He continued well till the seventh week, when he became hydrophobious, and died in four days.

Eleven of the others applied to me on the ninth day. Their wounds were all deeply scarified, diligently washed and fomented with vinegar, salt, and theriaca, and kept open till the 80th day, in those who lived so long. Every two weeks they were blooded largely, and were purged every week with salts and jalap. Their diet was mostly vegetable, and their drink whey and water. They all eat as much as could be got of the herbs *matrisylva* and *amagallis flore phœniceo*, and they all took often of the *pulvis palmarij*.—The *muscus cinercus terrestis* could not be got, or else that would have been prescribed also.—Besides the general treatment,

Two were rubbed daily with \mathfrak{Z} i *Unguenti Neapolitani*, and had their purges with *calomel*.

Two took every day of vinegar \mathfrak{Z} iv, and of *tinct. papaveris* \mathfrak{Z} iii, also at night *Rob. Sambuci* \mathfrak{Z} fs.

One took each day of camphire, gr. xvi. with saltpetre \mathfrak{Z} iv, and at night \mathfrak{Z} fs. of *Rob. Sambuci*.

Two

Two took *moschi* gr. xxiv. with *cinnabar* ℥iiss.

Other two took *spir. salis ammoniaci cum calc. viv parati*, from 40 to 60 drops.

And the last two took *salis tartari cristallini* ℥i, made by the instilization of *solutio salis tartari*, with a little *spirit. sal. ammoniaci*.

One of the first two (who used the *unguent. Neapolit.*) was seized with the fit of hydrophoby on the 22d day, immediately after being well purged with calomel. He was blooded copiously, plunged abundantly in cold water, and several clysters were administered without effect. Two pounds of oil, and as much of drink, were poured down by force: also *saponis tartari* ℥i, and *moschi* ℥ss. were given in three doses. He then began to drink freely, but died the third day.

His companion then left off the use of *mercury*, and took of the *oleum animale Dippelii* 80 drops in a day, till he had taken ℥vi of the oil, which was all I had, and then went on with *spir. sal. ammoniaci cum alcali vinosi*, 100 drops in a day.

One of those who took the *vinegar* fell sick the 33d day. He was immediately blooded, and vomited with *ipecacuanha*. This man was too strong to make experiments on by force; he refused every thing, and died the third day. His companion, an old man, began to be seized in the same manner; his blood stank intolerably, which in no other was observed: he was purged with salts, took the *morsulae balsami Peruviani*, and drank *lemonade*. He recovered, and used afterwards *spir. sal. ammoniaci*, every day 100 drops.

The man who used the *camphire*, fell sick the 33d day. He was thrice copiously blooded, was plunged forcibly into the coldest water for the space of two hours, and was nearly drowned. He was clystered with effect. He himself forced down, with incredible aversion and labour, a great deal of drink; by which he vomited more than fifty times abundance of frothy slime. He took several ounces of oil, and several bolusses of *opium* and *castor, ana*, gr. iv. without effect, and died the 4th day.

A girl who used the *musk* with *cinnabar*, fell ill the 62d day, and died the third day after. No farther attempt was made to save her life, she being then at a distance. Her companion, a pregnant woman, then left off the *musk*, and took instead thereof, *spir. salis ammoniaci vinosus*.

A woman, who had taken nothing, was seized with the hydrophoby on the 40th day. She suffered terribly in the night, but less in the day-time. Besides the usual symptoms, she had great pain and swelling in her belly. In the space of two days, she drank about two bottles of brandy, but nothing else. I ordered her to mix the brandy with as much oil, and to take every day two bolusses of *opium* and *castor*, by which she grew better. She took, at the last, two doses of *turpethum minerale*, gr. iv. in a bolus, which vomited and purged her, and she recovered.

After the 80th day, all the remaining people took thrice the *turpethum minerale*, except the pregnant woman, and they afterwards continued their alkaline medicines till the 100th day.

Now you see, my dear Sir, that the *bark*, the *mercury*, the *acids*, the *camphire*, the *musk*, the feeding on the most famous herbs, the sweating, the *cura antiphlogistica*, are no specifics. I don't know what to say to the *alkalies*. The danger is not yet over, and there are still four people, who used nothing, in as good health as my patients.

Of the cattle, eight died nearly with the same frightful raging as the men; the others were killed. None of those five persons who died, quite lost their right senses; but they were all talking without intermission, praying, lamenting, despairing, cursing, sighing, spitting a frothy saliva, screaming, sometimes belching, retching, but rarely vomiting. Every member is convulsed by fits, but most violently from the navel up to the breast and œsophagus. The fit comes every quarter of an hour. The fauces are not red, nor the mouth dry. The pulse is not at all feverish, and when the fit is over nearly like a sound pulse. The face grows pale, then brown, and during the fit almost black; the lips livid. The head is drowsy, and the ears ting-

ling; the urine limpid.—At last, they grow weary; the fits are less violent, and cease towards the end. The pulse becomes weak, intermittent, not very quick; they sweat, and at last the whole body becomes cold. They compose themselves quietly as to get sleep, and so they expire. The blood let out a few hours before death appears good in every respect.

A general observation was, that the lint and dressings of the wounds, even when dry, were always black, and even when the pus was very good in colour and appearance.

I have formed no theory at all of this terrible disease; perhaps the *serum* grows frothy. The *duodenum* is surely the first and the most affected; but may be, as well from some irritation of the brain, as from sharp serous liquors in the *duodenum*. For if this was the cause, how could the disease begin after a strong purgation, and continue after a copious vomiting? Wherefore the irritation sits in the brain, or the whole mass of serum is infected.

I am, &c.

WOLF, M.D.

P R O J E C T S.

Directions for the Management of Bees ; from Mr. Wildman's Treatise on that Subject.

Of H I V E S.

STRAW hives, as far as regards the bees, are preferable to any other habitations, because the straw is not so liable to be heated by the rays of the sun at noon, to which they are generally exposed, and is a better security against the cold than any kind of wood or other material. Their cheapness renders them of an easy purchase, even to the cottager, which is of great advantage in an article, the production of which in a considerable quantity depends on its being cultivated by the multitude, as must be the case here, if a quantity of wax is collected sufficient to make it an object of utility in a commercial view. I might also have mentioned the greater quantity of honey produced; for when it is obtained in the plenty I flatter myself the instructions given in this work will enable men to do, they will then have in their own hands a material which will yield them wine, in flavour equal to many imported, and in wholesomeness much superior.

As I propose that the management of bees in hives shall be altered from what is now practised, so the size and form of my hives are different from those now in common

use. I say, *now*, because I take to myself some share of honour, that without any communication with the Count de la Bourdonnaye in Britany, nearly the same thought has occurred to us both.

My hives are seven inches in height, and ten in width. The sides are upright, so that the top and bottom are of the same diameter. A hive holds nearly a peck. In the upper row of straw there is a hoop of about half an inch in breadth, to which are nailed five bars of deal, full a quarter of an inch in thickness, and an inch and quarter wide, and half an inch asunder from one another; a narrow short bar is nailed at each side, half an inch distant from the bars next them, in order to fill up the remaining part of the circle: so that there are in all seven bars of deal, to which the bees fix their combs. The space of half an inch between the bars allows a sufficient and easy passage for the bees from one hive to another. In order to give greater steadiness to the combs, so that upon moving the hive, the combs may not fall off, or incline out of their direction, a stick should be run through the middle of the hive, in a direction directly across the bars, or at right angles with them. When the hives are made, a piece of wood should be worked into the lower row of straw, long enough to allow of a door for the bees of four inches in length, and half an inch in height.

The proprietor of the bees should provide himself with several flat covers of straw, worked of the same thickness as the hives and a foot in diameter, that so it may be of the same width as the outside of the hives. Before the cover is applied to the hive, a piece of clean paper of the size of the top of the hive should be laid over it, and a coat of cow-dung, which is the least apt to crack of any cement easily obtained, should be laid all round the circumference of the hive. Let the cover be laid upon this, and made fast to the hive with a packing needle and packthread, so that neither cold nor vermin may enter.

Each hive should stand single on a piece of deal, or other wood, somewhat larger than the bottom of the hive: that part of the stand which is at the mouth of the hive, should project some inches for the bees to rest on when they return from the field. This stand should be supported upon a single post, two and a half feet high; to which it should be screwed very securely, that high winds or other accidents may not blow down both stand and hive. A quantity of foot mixed with barley chaff should be strewed on the ground round the post, which will effectually prevent ants, slugs, and other vermin from rising up to the hive. The foot and chaff should from time to time be renewed as it is blown or washed away: though as it is sheltered by the stand, it remains a considerable time, especially if care be taken that no weeds rise through it. Weeds indeed should not be permitted to rise near the hive, for they may give shelter to vermin which may be hurtful to the bees.

The stands for bees should be

four yards asunder: or if the apiary will not admit of so much, as far asunder as may be, that the bees of one hive may not interfere with those of another hive, as is sometimes the case, when the hives are seated near one another, or on the same stand; for the bees mistaking their own hives, light sometimes at the wrong door, and a fray ensues, in which one or more may lose their lives.

The person who intends to erect an apiary should purchase a proper number of hives at the latter end of the year when they are cheapest. The hives should be full of combs, and well stored with bees. The purchaser should examine the combs, in order to know the age of the hives. The combs of that season are white, those of a former year are of a darkish yellow: and where the combs are black, the hives should be rejected, because old hives are most liable to vermin and other accidents.

If the number of hives wanted were not purchased in the autumn, it will be necessary to remedy this neglect after the severity of the cold is past in the spring. At this season, bees which are in good condition will get into the fields early in the morning, return loaded, enter boldly, and do not come out of the hive in bad weather; for when they do, this indicates that they are in great want of provisions. They are alert on the least disturbance; and by the loudness of their humming we judge of their strength. They preserve their hive free from all filth, and are ready to defend it against every enemy that approaches.

The summer is an improper time for buying bees, because the heat of the weather softens the wax, and thereby

thereby renders the combs liable to break, if they are not very well secured. The honey too being then thinner than at other times, is more apt to run out at the cells, which is attended with a double disadvantage, namely, the loss of the honey, and the daubing of the bees, whereby many of them may be destroyed. A first and strong swarm may indeed be purchased: and if leave can be obtained, permitted to stand in the same garden till the autumn; but if leave is not obtained, it may be carried away in the night after it has been hived.

I suppose that in the stocks purchased, the bees are in hives of the old construction. The only direction here necessary is, that the first swarm from these stocks should be put into one of my hives; and that another of my hives should in a few days be put under the old stock, in order to prevent its swarming again.

Of the Management of Bees in Hives.

I Have already mentioned that the swarms are put into one of my hives, which has a cover fitted to it. A good swarm will soon fill one of these hives, and therefore another hive may be put under it the next morning. The larger space allowed the bees, will excite their industry in filling them with combs. The queen will lay some eggs in the upper hive; but so soon as the lower hive is filled with combs, she will lay most of them in it. In little more than three weeks, all the eggs laid in the upper hive will be turned to bees, and if the season is favourable, their cells will be soon filled with honey.

So soon as they want room, a third hive should be placed under the two former, and in a few days after the end of three weeks from the time the swarm was put into the hive, the top hive may be taken away at noon of a fair day; and if any bees remain in it, carry it to a little distance from the stand, and turning its bottom up, striking it on the sides, the bees will be alarmed, take wing, and join their companions in the second and third hives. If it is found that they are unwilling to quit it, it is probable that the queen remains among them. In this case the bees must be treated in the manner that shall be directed, when I give directions for taking the honey and wax without killing them. The upper hive now taken away, should be put in a cool place, in which no vermin, mice, &c. can come at the combs, or other damage can happen to them, and be thus preserved in reserve.

So soon as the hives seem to be again crowded, and the upper hive is well stored, or filled with honey, a fourth hive should be placed under the third, and the upper hive be taken off the next fair day at noon, and treated as already directed. As the honey made during the summer is the best, and as it is needless to keep many full hives in store, the honey may be taken out of the combs of this second hive for use.

If the season is very favourable, the bees may still fill a third hive. In this case a fifth hive must be put under the fourth, and the third taken away as before. The bees will then fill the fourth for their winter store. As the honey of the first hive is better than the honey collected so late as that in the third,

the honey may be taken out of the combs of the first, and the third may be preserved with the same care as directed for that.

In the month of September the top hive should be examined, and if full, it will be a sufficient provision for the winter: but if light, that is, not containing twenty pounds of honey, the more the better, then in the month of October, the fifth hive should be taken away, and the hive kept in reserve should be put upon the remaining one, to supply the bees with abundant provisions for the winter. Nor need the owner grudge them this ample store, for they are faithful stewards, and will be proportionally richer, and more forward in the spring and summer, when he will reap an abundant profit. The fifth hive which was taken away, should be carefully preserved during the winter, that it may be restored to the same stock of bees, when an additional hive is wanted next summer: or the first swarm that comes off may be put into it. The combs in it, if kept free from filth and vermin, will save much labour, and they will at once go to the collecting of honey.

It is almost needless to observe, that when the hives are changed, a cover, as already directed for the first, should be put upon every upper hive: and that when a lower hive becomes an upper hive, the door of it should be shut up, that so their only passage out shall be by the lower hive; for otherwise the queen would be apt to lay eggs in both indiscriminately. The whole of the above detail of the management of one hive, may be extended to any number: it may be proper to keep a register to each set,

because, in restoring hives to the bees, they may be better pleased at receiving their own labours, than that of other stocks.

If in the autumn the owner has some weak hives, which have neither provision nor numbers sufficient for the winter, it is advisable to join the bees to richer hives: for the greater number of bees will be a mutual advantage to one another during the winter, and accelerate their labours much in the spring. For this purpose, carry a poor and a richer hive into a room, a little before night: then force the bees out of both hives, into two separate empty hives, in a manner that shall be hereafter directed; shake upon a cloth the bees out of the hive which contains the fewest, search for the queen, and as soon as you have secured her with a sufficient retinue, bring the other hive, which contains the greater number, and place it on the cloth on which the other bees are, with a support under one side, and with a spoon, shovel the bees under it. They will soon ascend; and while under this impression of fear, will unite peaceably with the other bees: whereas had they been added to the bees of the richer hive, while in possession of their castle, many of the new-comers must have paid with their lives for their intrusion.

It appears from the account of the management of bees in my hives that there is very little art wanting to cause the bees to quit the hives which are taken away, unless a queen happens by chance to be among them. In that case the same means may be used as are necessary when we would rob one of the common hives of part of their wealth. The method is as follows:

Remove

Remove the hive, from which you would take the wax and honey, into a room, into which admit but little light, that it may at first appear to the bees as if it was late in the evening. Gently invert the hive, placing it between the frames of a chair, or other steady support, and cover it with an empty hive, keeping that side of the empty hive raised a little, which is next the window, to give the bees sufficient light to get up into it. While you hold the empty hive steadily supported on the edge of the full hive, between your side and your left arm, keep striking with the other hand, all round the full hive from top to bottom, in the manner of beating a drum, so that the bees may be frightened by the continued noise from all quarters; and they will in consequence mount out of the full hive into the empty one. Repeat the strokes rather quick than strong round the hive, till all the bees are got out of it, which in general will be in about five minutes. It is to be observed, that the fuller the hive is of bees, the sooner they will have left it. As soon as a number of them have got into the empty hive, it should be raised a little from the full one, that the bees may not continue to run from the one to the other, but rather keep ascending upon one another.

So soon as all the bees are out of the full hive, the hive in which the bees are must be placed on the stand from which the other hive was taken, in order to receive the absent bees as they return from the fields.

If this is done early in the season, the operator should examine the royal cells, that any of them that

have young in them may be saved, as well as the combs which have young bees in them, which should on no account be touched, though, by sparing them, a good deal of honey be left behind. Then take out the other combs, with a long, broad, and pliable knife, such as the apothecaries make use of. The combs should be cut from the sides and crown as clean as possible, to save the future labour of the bees, who must lick up the honey spilt, and remove every remains of wax: and then the sides of the hive should be scraped with a table-spoon, to clear away what was left by the knife. During the whole of this operation, the hive should be placed inclined to the side from which the combs are taken, that the honey which is spilt may not daub the remaining combs. If some combs were unavoidably taken away, in which there are young bees, the parts of the combs in which they are should be returned into the hive, and secured by sticks in the best manner possible. Place the hive then for some time upright, that any remaining honey may drain out. If the combs are built in a direction opposite to the entrance, or at right angles with it, the combs which are the furthest from the entrance are to be preferred; because there they are best stored with honey, and have the fewest young bees in them.

Having thus finished taking the wax and honey, the next business is to return the bees to their old hive; and for this purpose place a table covered with a clean cloth, near the stand, and giving the hive in which the bees are a sudden shake, at the same time striking it pretty forcibly, the bees will be shaken

shaken on the cloth. Put their own hive over them immediately, raised a little on one side, that the bees may the more easily enter, and, when all are entered, place it on the stand as before. If the hive, in which the bees are, be turned bottom uppermost, and their own hive be placed over it, the bees will immediately ascend into it, especially if the lower hive is struck on the sides to alarm them.

As the chief object of the bees, during the spring and beginning of the summer, is the propagation of their kind, honey, during that time, is not collected in such quantity at it is afterwards: and on this account it is scarcely worth while to rob a hive before the latter end of June; nor is it safe to do it after the middle of July, lest rainy weather may prevent their restoring the combs they have lost, and laying in a stock of honey sufficient for the winter, unless there is a chance of carrying them to a rich pasture.

When we have reviewed the various means made use of both by the ancients and moderns in taking honey, it appears somewhat surprising, that a method so simple as the above did not occur to them; and especially that M. de Reamur did not think of extending to general use what he had frequently practised in the course of his experiments. It seems he did not reflect on the effects of the fear impressed on the bees by the continued noise, and how subservient it renders them to our wills; indeed to such a degree, that afford them but a quiet retreat, they will remain long attached to any place they are settled upon, and will become so mild and tractable, that they will bear any handling which does not hurt them,

without the least shew of resentment. On these occasions their only desire seems to be a wish to avoid such another disturbance as has reduced them to their present forlorn state. A person who has familiarized himself to bees can by means of the passion of fear thus impressed upon them, and by that dexterity in the management of them, which can only be acquired by practice, I say, such a person can, in this situation, manage the bees as he pleases.

Spectators wonder at my attaching the bees to different parts of my body, and wish much to be possessed of the secret means by which I do it. I have unwarily promised to reveal it, and am therefore under a necessity of performing that promise: but, while I declare that their fear and the queen are my chief agents in these operations, I must warn my readers that there is an art necessary to perform it, namely, practice, which I cannot convey to them, and which they cannot speedily attain; yet, till this art is attained, the destruction of many hives of bees must be the consequence; as every one will find on their first attempt to perform it.

Long experience has taught me, that as soon as I turn up a hive, and give it some taps on the sides and bottoms, the queen immediately appears to know the cause of this alarm; but soon retires again among her people. Being accustomed to see her so often, I readily perceive her at the first glance; and long practice has enabled me to seize her instantly, with a tenderness that does not in the least endanger her person. This is of the utmost importance: for the least injury done to her brings immediate de-

destruction to the hive, if you have not a spare queen to put in her place; as I have too often experienced in my first attempts. When possessed of her, I can, without injury to her, or exciting that degree of resentment that may tempt her to sting me, slip her into my other hand, and, returning the hive to its place, hold her there, till the bees, missing her, are all on wing, and in the utmost confusion. When the bees are thus distressed, I place the queen wherever I would have the bees to settle. The moment a few of them discover her, they give notice to those near them, and these to the rest; the knowledge of which soon becomes so general, that in a few minutes they all collect themselves round her; and are so happy in having recovered this sole support of their state, that they will long remain quiet in their situation. Nay, the scent of her body is so attractive of them, that the slightest touch of her, along any place or substance, will attach the bees to it, and induce them to pursue any path she takes.

My attachment to the queen, and my tender regard for her precious life, makes me most ardently wish that I might here close the detail of this operation, which, I am afraid, when attempted by unskilful hands, will cost many of their lives; but my love of truth forces me to declare, that by practice I am arrived at so much dexterity in the management of her, that I can, without hurt to her, tie a thread of silk round her body, and thus confine her to any part in which she might not naturally wish to remain; or, I sometimes use the less dangerous

way, of clipping her wings on one side.

I shall conclude this account in the manner of C. Furius Cresinus, who, being cited before the curule edile, and an assembly of the people, to answer to a charge of sorcery, founded on his reaping much larger crops from his small spot of ground, than his neighbours did from their extensive fields, produced his strong implements of husbandry, his well-fed oxen, and a hale young woman, his daughter; and, pointing to them, said, "These, Romans! are my instruments of witchcraft: but I cannot shew you my toil, my sweats, and anxious cares*." So may I say, "These, Britons! are my instruments of witchcraft; but I cannot shew you my hours of attention to this subject, my anxiety and care for these useful insects; nor can I communicate to you my experience, acquired during a course of years."

An improved method of cultivating the Turnip-Cabbage, sent by Mr. Reynolds, of Adisham in Kent, to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. dated the 13th of May, 1768.

ONE pound of the seed was with some difficulty procured from a noted seedsman in Holland, who informed Mr. Reynolds, that it was the growth of Russia; adding, that both the Swedes and Russians assured him it would stand the frost of their severe climates.

Sixteen perches of ground, consisting of a gentle hazle mould,

* Plin. Hist. Nat. Lib. xviii. c. 6.

had been for some time prepared by three good ploughings. This land was stirred on receiving the seed, which made a fourth ploughing. The seeds were sown on the 15th of April, 1767. As there was room sufficient for the growth of the plants, there was no necessity for planting them out till the weather was suitable for the purpose.

Two acres of the field into which the plants were transplanted, had been the year before in fallow, two acres in oats, and one in rye; the whole field consisting of five acres. In order to see what effect dunging would have thereon, a certain part of this field was thick folded with sheep's dung, the fold passing through the whole field lengthwise: by which means it covered part of every different soil; the other parts were left unfolded. This was done in order to see the different effects the dung might have one way or the other upon each soil; the field chosen for this purpose having in it different soils intermixed with each other, viz. clay, or brick-earth, strong cledge, flint-gravel, or stony ground, gentle loam, hazle mould, and a small patch of crumbly chalk of a very irregular figure; surrounded with woods, and, of course, well sheltered from cold winds.

Knowing that all the cabbage tribe required deep earth to root in, three acres were ploughed of different depths, viz. of ten, twelve, and thirteen inches. This was done quite through the whole field lengthwise, by which means the plough passed through all the different soils in one furrow, thick and thin, oats, rye, fallow, all together. This was performed about the middle of December, 1766.

This second ploughing was cross-

ways, which we called balking (a term used for striking furrows ten rows to the rod). This was performed in January, 1767. The third ploughing was done in the same manner, towards the end of March, 1767. This we call splitting of balks; previous to this last, the balks were harrowed down dry.

The fourth and last ploughing was towards the end of May following, lengthways, exactly of the same depth with the first ploughings. In this manner were the ploughings (which were performed dry) completed; and thus did the land lie, till within two or three days of planting; then it was well dressed (a term for harrowing and rolling, that the ground might be sufficiently fine to receive the plants; and which should be performed sooner, if the weather be suitable, lest it should prove too dry in transplanting).

The transplantation was begun at the latter end of June, 1767. It was performed in rows across the field; some at two feet intervals, some at two feet two inches, and others at two feet four inches.

In the first, the plants were two feet apart in the rows: in the second, they were twenty-two inches; and in the third, they were twenty apart: some few of two feet, and others of eighteen inches. Four acres were planted in this manner: and besides, by way of trial, several rows of common cabbage, two sorts of brocoli, favoys, and Siberian borecole, commonly called Scotch kale, were planted: these, with some coleworts, sown in the broad way, completed the field. The plantings were performed as fast as the plants advanced in bigness;

ness; so that a few days intervened between the several plantings; yet the whole was finished before the end of July. Frequent showers often followed, and all grew to admiration. But a little time discovered that we had but a small sprinkle of the common turnip-cabbage among the whole; not more than an hundred plants per acre, one with another, throughout the plantations. Finding, however, that there were among them a new species of plants which nobody here knew any thing of, and liking their countenance, they were treated in the best manner possible. The common cabbage, the two brocolis, the favoys, and Siberian borecole, together with the sprinkle of common turnip-cabbage, were all treated alike, with these new guests; save only that the former were planted further apart. Mark the event! none but the borecole, and these new comers, survived the frost. Every individual plant besides were destroyed thereby. An instance this of the superiority of the new species over the other sorts, particularly in its being impenetrable by the frost!

We made use of a kind of trowel instead of a dibble, for the purposes of planting. This instrument penetrates easily into the ground the depth required, the planter pulling the earth after him, and then placing the plant up to the foot-stalk of the leaves behind the trowel, in a sloping direction, towards the mark in the line, made use of for planting, before the trowel was drawn out of the ground: the plant being thus placed, the planter then trod the earth close with his foot; whence the ground, by hard pressure, sunk a little lower than the surface, and was thence enabled to preserve the

rain more effectually to the roots of the plant.

Two men worked at one line, which was worked at the distance designed for the arrangement of the plants. A number of plants were laid at each end by the drawer of them: the planters dropped the plants at the marks, till they met at the middle of the line; then returned back, planting at the same time; each man getting at the same time to the end of the line, in order to remove it the required distance; and so proceeded. The stones, clods, or bits of chalk, were brushed away with the trowel at the mark; so that none of them, nor any dry earth, entered the ground with the plant: this method has been found to be far the best of any in planting of the cabbage tribe, and madder also.

In a short time after the planting, the hand-hoe was applied to the plants in the rows, which nourished them greatly. The horse-hoe was made use of for the intervals three several times, according as the weeds advanced; the last hoeing was in February last. The earthing them up gradually by horse-hoeing proved very useful, as they were thereby well screened against the frosts. This likewise prevented any ill effects from the crows, or rooks, which are great enemies to this plant, by picking holes therein, and thereby occasioning a decay or rottenness. Two kinds of horse-hoes were made use of, a strong and a plate-hoe; the former, about 15 inches wide, for the first hoeing; the latter about a foot. Both were made to fit one and the same wood-work. The hand-hoe was six inches and a half wide.

One horse and man hoed four acres

acres in a day, the intervals only; the hand-hoe did the rest, as occasion required.

The effects were, that the clay, or brick-earth soil, did not turn out to be so good by one half, as some of the other; nay, was the worst in all the field.

The stiff cledgy land was but little better; the plants on it weighed something more than the other.

The stony-flint, gravel, gentle loam, and hazel mould, were but little different from each other: the latter rather preferable.

The plants on one perch indifferently chosen, where the deep ploughing was performed, being taken up the 15th of February, weighed 254 pounds. Those of another, taken up in the same manner, on the 26th of March, weighed 393 pounds.

A third drawing, from the same quantity of ground, on the 26th of April, weighed 476 pounds. The number of plants which produced these, were 68, and no more; yet that on the crumbly exceeded this by four pounds; the weight being 480 pounds, and the number of plants the same, viz. sixty-eight. A vast return! It was, however, wrong to take up the plants so soon; for what were drawn in February would now maintain twice as much stock as they did at that time; they being, this 13th of May, 1768, as good as ever. Turnips grow thick, when going to seed, these do not. The sheep spoil none, but eat them up both root and branch, with great gladness of heart. A circumstance of no small weight is, their thriving best on dry ground; because they are better fed off on such soils, than on those that are cold and wet.

In order to gain as much experience as possible in the cultivation of these roots, an acre in another piece of ground was prepared, on a small part of which was laid two cart-loads of good dung and mould, mixed together, which was spread, as in the usual manner for corn, before the first ploughing. Then the ploughings were performed in the same manner, as in the first five acres, at twelve inches deep: after this, two cart-loads more of the same dung were laid on at another place, on the surface of these ploughings; the field being a poor, thin, chalky soil. Nor had it been manured in the memory of man, except what it received from these deep ploughings only.

Here some of the plants were planted, at two feet intervals, and eighteen inches apart in the rows. This trial was made merely through curiosity, no advantage being expected from it. Yet the growth on this poor ground was every where alike: no distinction could be made between that part manured with the dung and mould, and that which was not manured at all. And, what is still more extraordinary, the produce of this, when taken up, was equal to that of any one acre in the other field. The plants, from one perch thereof, weighed, on the 15th of February, 284 pounds. This proves that no dung is required in the cultivation of this plant, deep ploughing or tillage being alone sufficient.

The horned cattle are fond of the herbage of this plant.

They may be eaten off more than once if required, half an acre being, on the 13th of May, feeding off with six milch cows and a bull, for the second time. The milk and butter

butter are found to be exceeding good. Full-grown sheep should not be put in before the plants are designed to be totally consumed; for they fall immediately upon the roots, which occasions the plants to rot: but lambs will not. Half an acre was eaten off by them twice; the first time in November, 1767, and the second in January, 1768, when the weather was very severe. The lambs liked their entertainment; and sheep will thrive well upon these plants only; which they will not do on turnips. A happy discovery, that such good food can be had in great plenty by industry only, from soils where little or nothing could be expected: and even at a season of the greatest scarcity.

Mr. Reynolds adds, that from the flourishing appearance of his plants, he has great reason to hope that he shall have this year a considerable quantity of the seed to dispose of, besides what he shall want for his own use.

R E M A R K S.

It is not necessary to pay any particular regard to soil for the turnip-rooted cabbage; they will grow full as well on poor lands as on those which are wet, strong, and stiff; and that too without any sort of dung or manure whatever, provided the ploughings are duly performed.

Dry lands, or such as can be made so, are most likely to succeed. Yet let it be observed, that the last summer was uncommonly wet, which might greatly favour the poor dry land, and injure the stiff, cold, and cledgy.

The ten inch ploughings were

equal to those of twelve and thirteen, on every soil in the field, except the flint-gravel, and crumbly chalk: on these two soils the plants were best, where the deeper ploughings of twelve and thirteen inches were performed; but the common ploughings throughout the whole piece did not produce, one with the other, more than two thirds of what the deep ploughed grounds amounted to. Hence the necessity of ploughing deep, in order to cultivate this plant successfully, as common ploughings will not do.

The foldings in this field seemed to be useless: no marks appearing from the dung in the least degree, the unfolded parts being equal to those which were folded; deep ploughings are, therefore, sufficient without dung.

The greatest weight of food was on the two feet intervals, and eighteen inches in the rows. This distance is, therefore, recommended. If planted nearer, there will not be proper room for the horse-hoe, on which much of the success depends.

The ground may be stocked in winter, if necessity requires; though this must be left to the owner's discretion.

Maiming certainly checks their growth; for the seedling plants in their natural state were found much superior to the others that were eaten off.

The winter herbage will undoubtedly pay the expences of planting. The feeding of the lambs on the chalky soil proves it to be worth at least fifteen shillings per acre.

That the plants kept improving daily, from the time of planting to the time of spending them, was demonstrable from both fields; the weight

weight being near double on the 27th of April, to what it was on the 15th of February. A circumstance that should be properly regarded!

As the flies will be apt to fall upon, and destroy the young seedling plants, the following remedy should be used:

Mix the intended seed with long-topped radish-seed, which the flies much admire: the radish leaves being quick growers, will entertain these insects until the other seed plants get out of their way: but if they are very numerous, run a light roller over them, night and morning, while the dew remains. This will lick most of them up, if duly performed; for a little moisture causes both them and the earth to stick to the roller; by which means the enemy will be removed, and the young plants no ways injured by it. A large field will require two or three rollers to perform this effectually, the smallest not less than twelve inches diameter.

N. B. One pound of radish-seed is sufficient for ten or twelve pounds of turnip-cabbage; but cabbage and cauliflower require more, especially the latter.

Method of raising Melons, without earth, dung, or water; communicated to the Society of Arts, by Mr. Reynolds.

PREPARE a bed of cast-off tanner's bark, four feet deep, six feet wide, and twelve feet in length: cover it with four lights: no rain or water is to be admitted, for either of them would retard the

sweating of the bed. This bed is to be prepared about a month before the seeds are sown. March is a proper season for this purpose for private use.

When the bed becomes warm, which generally happens in about twenty days, a few melon-seeds are put into warm milk, in an earthen vessel, which is pressed down into the bark bed, where it is to remain thirty-six hours, in order to promote the vegetation of the seeds. Then, at equal distances, open four holes in the bed, each nine inches in diameter, and five inches deep. Having in readiness about a peck of pounded bark, saw-dust like, put some of it at the bottom of the holes, to the thickness of three inches: on this bark, place some of the seeds, pressing them down a little with the finger: then cover these seeds with two inches more of the powdered bark, pressing the whole down with the hand.

When the plants are advanced to a proper size, make choice of the best, and take the others away at pleasure, giving them a proper pruning, and as much warm air as possible during the summer.

I have for several years, says Mr. Reynolds, in this manner raised as good melons as can be desired; and I think the fruit is better tasted than what is raised on stinking dung-hills, and perhaps wholesomer. In this method we are not annoyed by worms, snails, or insects of any kind. Hot-beds of this kind may be extended to other plants.

Curious Experiments for preventing the waste of Honey, and preserving the lives of Bees during the winter. By a Gentleman near the banks of the

the Tweed. From the Repository for Select Papers on Agriculture, &c. Numb. II.

I Have tried several experiments for preserving the lives of bees during the winter, and though, in general, with little success, yet I think I have reason to continue, and to advise others to follow what I practised last winter: the method is very simple, and not expensive: for it is no other than keeping the bees in a cold and dark place.

My reason for trying this experiment was, my having observed that a certain degree of cold brought upon the bees a stupor; and that the same degree of cold continued, kept them in the same state till they were brought into a warmer situation, which immediately restored their life and vigour*.

With this view I kept two hives, shut up in a dark cold out-house, from the middle of September last, to the middle of April, without ever letting them see light: upon their being set out in the warmer air, they recovered immediately, and shewed an appearance of more strength, than the hives did which had been kept out in the usual way. This appearance of strength continued during the summer, and they multiplied faster than I had ever observed them to do before. They were rather later in swarming this year, than in some former summers, but this was the case with many hives in the neighbourhood; and

even though this should always happen, yet I think other advantages will do more than over-balance it. Could I go into the country, early in the spring, to look after the bees myself, I would bring them into the open air some weeks sooner, carefully attend to the changes of the weather, and shut up the doors of the hive on a bad day: but this degree of care can scarcely be expected from servants and gardeners, who have many other things to attend to.

I intend to have four hives put up this season, in the coldest dark place I can find; and as an ice-house is the steadiest and greatest cold we have, one or two of my friends, who have ice-houses, have promised to put a hive upon the ice. By all accounts, the cold in Siberia does not kill the bees there, and in Russia, where the winters are extremely severe, bees produce much honey; so I think there is not any danger to be feared from any degree of cold we can expose the bees to.

If success continues to attend this experiment of keeping the bees asleep all the winter and spring, without consuming their honey, a great point will be gained: especially as Mr. Wildman has taught us to take the honey without killing the bees; for by what I have observed in this country, our bees are lost chiefly by being tempted to go out by a clear sun in the spring; though, perhaps, a frosty wind blows

* Mr. White says, in confirmation of Gedde's observation, that "bees which stand on the north side of a building, whose height intercepts the sun's beams all the winter, will waste less of their provisions, almost by half, than others which stand in the sun; for seldom coming forth, they eat little, and yet in the spring are as forward to work and swarm, as those which had twice as much honey in the autumn before." See the Rev. Mr. White's Method of preserving Bees, third edition, price 1s.

and chills them, so as to prevent their being able to return to the hive; or an early warmth induces the queen to lay eggs, and a number of young bees are bred, which consume the little provision left, before the fields can afford any supply.

The following curious method of rearing Turkeys to advantage, is translated from a Swedish book, entitled Rural Oeconomy.

MANY of our housewives, says this ingenious author, have long despaired of success in rearing turkeys, and complained, that the profit rarely indemnifies them for their trouble and loss of time: whereas, continues he, little more is to be done, than to plunge the chick into a vessel of cold water, the very hour, if possible, but at least the very day it is hatched, forcing it to swallow one whole pepper-corn; after which let it be returned to its mother. From that time it will become hardy, and fear the cold no more than a hen's chick. But it must be remembered, that this useful species of fowls are also subject to one particular disorder while they are young, which often carries them off in a few days. When they begin to droop, examine carefully the feathers on their rump, and you will find two or three, whose quill part is filled with blood. Upon drawing these the chick recovers, and after that requires no other care, than what is commonly bestowed on poultry that range the court-yard.

The truth of these assertions is too well known to be denied; and as a convincing proof of the suc-

cess, it will be sufficient to mention, that three parishes in Sweden have, for many years used this method, and gained several hundred pounds by rearing and selling turkeys.

A very cheap and lasting Varnish, proper for pales and coarse wood-work.

TAKE any quantity of tar, and grind it with as much Spanish brown as it will bear, without rendering it too thick to be used as a paint or varnish; and then lay it on the pales, or other wood-work, as soon as convenient, for it soon hardens by keeping.

This mixture must be laid on the wood by means of a large brush, or house-painter's tool; and the work should then be kept as free from dust and insects as possible, till the varnish be thoroughly dry. It will, provided the wood on which it is laid be smooth, have a very good gloss, and prove an excellent preservative of it against the weather, or moisture of any kind: on which account, as well as its being cheaper, it is far preferable to paint, not only for pales, but also for weatherboarding, and all other kinds of coarse wood-work, exposed to the weather. Where the glossy brown colour is not liked, the work may be made of a greyish brown, by mixing a small portion of white-lead and ivory-black with the Spanish-brown.

Processes for dying Leather Red and Yellow, as practised in Turkey; with directions for preparing and tanning the skins, as communicated by Mr. Philipppo, a native of Armenia,

menia, who received from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. one hundred pounds, and also the gold medal of the Society; as a reward for discovering this secret.

ARTICLE I.

First preparation of the Skins, both for Red and Yellow Leather, by dressing them in lime.

LET the skins, dried with the hair on, be first laid to soak in clean water for three days; let them then be broken over the flesh side, put into fresh water for two days longer, and afterwards hung up to drain half an hour. Let them now be broken again on the flesh side, limed in cold lime on the same side, and doubled together with the grain side outward. In this state they must be hung up within doors over a frame for five or six days, till the hair be loose; which must be then taken off, and the skins returned into the lime-pit, for about three weeks. Take them out, and let them be well worked, flesh and grain, every sixth or seventh day during that time; after which, let them be washed ten times in clear water, changing the water at each washing. They are next to be prepared in drench, as below-mentioned.

ARTICLE II.

Second preparation of the Skins for both the Red and Yellow Dyes by drenching.

After squeezing the water out of the skins, put them into a mixture of bran and water, warm as new milk, in the following proportions, viz. about three pounds of bran for

five skins, and water sufficient to make the mixture moderately fluid, which will be about a gallon to each pound of bran. In this drench let the skins lie three days; at the end of which time they must be well worked, and afterwards returned into the drench two days longer. They must then be taken out and rubbed between the hands; the water squeezed from them, and the bran scraped off clear from both sides of the skins. After this they must be again washed ten times in clear water, and the water squeezed out of them.

Thus far the preparatory process of all the skins, whether intended to be dyed red or yellow, is the same; but afterwards those which are to be dyed red, must be treated as follows.

ARTICLE III.

Preparation in Honey and Bran of the Skins that are to be dyed Red.

Mix one pound of honey with three pints of luke-warm water and stir them together till the honey is dissolved. Then add two double handfuls of bran; and taking four skins (for which the above quantity of the mixture will be sufficient) work them well in it one after another. Afterwards fold up each skin separately into a round form, with the flesh side inwards, and lay them in an earthen-pan, or other proper vessel; if, in the summer, by the side of each other; but in the winter on the top of each other. Place the vessel in a sloping position, so that such part of the fluid as may spontaneously drain from the skins, may drain from them. An acid fermentation will then rise in the liquor, and the skins will swell

considerably. In this state they must continue for seven or eight days; but the moisture that drains from them, must be poured off, once or twice a day, as occasion may require. After this a further preparation in salt is necessary; and which must be performed in the following manner.

ARTICLE IV.

Preparation in Salt of the Skins to be dyed red.

After the skins have been fermented in the honey and bran, as above-mentioned, let them be taken out of that mixture on the eighth or ninth day, and well rubbed with dry common sea-salt, in the proportion of about half a pound to each skin; the salt must be well rubbed and worked with them. This will make them contract again, and part with a further considerable quantity of moisture; which must be squeezed out, by drawing each skin separately through the hands. They must next be scraped clean on both sides from the bran, superfluous salt, and moisture that may adhere to them. After which, dry salt must be strewed over the grain side, and well rubbed in with the hand. They are then to be doubled with the flesh-side outwards, lengthways from neck to tail, and a little more

dry salt must be thinly strewed over the flesh-side, and rubbed in; for the two last operations about a pound and a half of salt will be sufficient for each skin. They must then be put, thus folded, on each other, between two clean boards, placed sloping, breadthways; and a heavy weight laid on the upper board, in order gradually to press out what moisture they will thus part with. In this state of pressure, they must be continued two days or longer, till it is convenient to dye them, for which they will then be duly prepared.

ARTICLE V.

Preparation of the Red Dye, in a proper proportion for four skins.

Put eight gallons of water into a copper, with seven ounces of Shenan*, tied up in a linen bag. Light a fire under the copper, and when the water has boiled about a quarter of an hour, take out the bag of shenan, and put into the boiling fluid or lixivium, 1st, two drams of alum; 2dly, two drams of pomegranate bark; 3dly, three quarters of an ounce of turmeric; 4thly, three ounces of cochineal; 5thly, two ounces of loaf-sugar. Let the whole mixture boil about six minutes, then cover the fire, and take out a quart of the liquor,

* Shenan is a drug much used by dyers in the East; and may easily be procured at any of the ports of Syria and Africa, in the Levant. It is the Eastern jointed cali, called by botanists felicornia; and grows in great plenty in those and other parts of the East. There is a lesser species of the felicornia on our coast, which, from its great affinity with the shenan, might be presumed to have the same qualities. On some trials, however, it has not appeared to answer the intention of the shenan; but it will be prudent to pursue the examination of this further, as some unknown circumstances in the collecting or using the English felicornia, might occasion the miscarriage. But be this as it may, the Eastern shenan, may, at all events, be easily procured in any quantity, at a very trifling expence, by any of the captains of Turkey ships, at Aleppo, Smyrna, &c.

putting it into a flat earthen pan, and when it is as cold as new milk, take one skin, folded lengthways, the grain side outwards, and dip it in the liquor, rubbing it gently with the hands. Then taking out the skin, hang it up to drain, and throw away the superfluous dye. Proceed in the same manner with the remaining three skins; repeating the operation on each skin separately, eight times, squeezing the skins by drawing them through the hands before each fresh dipping. Lay them now on one side of a large pan, set sloping, to drain off as much of the moisture as will run from them without pressure, for about two hours, or till they are cold; then tan them as below directed.

ARTICLE VI.

Tanning the Red skins.

Powder four ounces of the best white galls, in a marble mortar, sifting it through a fine sieve. Mix the powder with about three quarts of water, and work the skins well in this mixture for half an hour or more, folding up the skins four-fold. Let them lye in this tan twenty-four hours, when they must be worked again as before; then taken out, scraped clean on both sides, from the first galls, and put into a like quantity of fresh galls and water. In this fresh mixture they must be again well worked for three quarters of an hour; then folded up as before, and left in the fresh tan for three days. On the fourth day they must be taken out, washed clean from the galls, in seven or eight fresh quantities of water, and then hung up to dry.

ARTICLE VII.

Manner of dressing the Skins after they are tanned.

When the skins have been treated as above, and are very near dry, they should be scraped with the proper instrument or scraper on the flesh side, to reduce them to a proper degree of thickness. They are then to be laid on a smooth board, and glazed by rubbing them with a smooth glass. After which they must be oiled, by rubbing them with olive oil, by means of a linen rag, in the proportion of one ounce and an half of oil for four skins: then they are to be grained on a graining board, lengthways, breadthways and cornerways, or from corner to corner.

ARTICLE VIII.

Preparation with galls, for the Skins to be dyed yellow.

After the four skins are taken out of the drench of bran, and clean washed as before directed in the second article, they must be very well worked, half an hour or more, in a mixture of a pound and a half of the best white galls, finely powdered, with two quarts of clean water. The skins are then to be separately doubled lengthways; rolled up with the flesh side outwards, laid in the mixture, and close pressed down on each other. in which state they must continue two whole days. On the third day let them be again worked in the tan; and afterwards scraped clean from the galls, with an ivory or brass instrument (for no iron must touch them.) They must then be put into a fresh tan, made of two pounds of galls finely powdered, with

with about three quarts of water, and well worked therein fifteen times. After this they must be doubled, rolled up as before, and laid in the second tan for three days. On the third day a quarter of a pound of white sea salt must be worked into each skin; and the skins doubled up as before, and returned into the tan, till the day following, when they are to be taken out, and well washed six times in cold water; and four times in water lukewarm. The water must be then well squeezed out, by laying the skins under pressure, for about half an hour, between two boards, with a weight of about two or three hundred pounds laid upon the uppermost board, when they will be ready for the dye.

ARTICLE IX.

Preparation of the Yellow Dye, in the proper proportion for four skins.

Mix six ounces of cassiari gehira*, or dgehirra, or the berries of the eastern rhamnus, with the same quantity of alum, and pound them together till they be fine, in a marble or brass mortar, with a brass pestle. Then dividing the materials, thus powdered, into three equal parts of four ounces each, put one of those three parts into about a pint and a half of water, in a china or earthen vessel, and stir the mixture together. Let the fluid stand to cool, till it will not scald the hand. Then spreading one of the skins flat on a table, in a warm room, with the grain side

uppermost, pour a fourth part of the tinging liquor, prepared as above directed, over the upper or grain side, spreading it equally over the skin with the hand, and rubbing it well in. Afterwards do the like with the other three skins, for which the mixture first made will be sufficient.

This operation must be repeated twice more on each skin separately, with the remaining eight ounces of the powder of the berries, and alum, with the abovementioned due proportions of hot water, put to them as before directed.

The skins when dyed, are to be hung up on a wooden frame, without being folded, with the grain side outwards, about three quarters of an hour to drain, when they must be carried to a river or stream of running water, and well washed therein six times, or more. After this, they must be put under pressure for about an hour, till the water be well squeezed out, afterwards the skins must be hung up to dry in a warm room.

This being done, the skins are to be dressed and grained as before directed for those dyed red, except the oiling, which must be omitted.

Proposals by Dr. Lind, for preventing a want of fresh water, and a scarcity of provisions at sea.

IN the year 1761, the Doctor was so fortunate as to discover, that sea water, simply distilled, without the addition of any ingredient,

* The cassiari gehira is the berries of an Eastern rhamnus, or buckthorn tree, and may be had at Aleppo, and other parts of the Levant, at a small price. The common Avignon, or yellow berries may be substituted, but not with so good an effect; the cassiari gehira being a stronger and brighter yellow dye, both for this use, and also that of colouring paper hangings, &c.

afforded a water as pure and wholesome as that obtained from the best springs.

This, like many other useful discoveries, was claimed from the author by another person; was also said to have been formerly known, and met with various objections. The two first the Doctor clears up, and, having removed the objection, endeavours to point out a few simple contrivances for distilling of sea-water, for the benefit of those who may be in want of fresh water at sea, and who shall imprudently neglect to carry out a still-head.

When sea water is boiled in a close covered pot or vessel, it may be observed, that the steam arising from it is converted into fresh water on the inside of the cover of the pot. From a pot of thirteen inches diameter, by frequently removing the cover, and pouring off the water collected upon it, a quarter of a pint of fresh water may be procured in an hour. The cover of the pot should be at least five or six inches above the surface of the sea water, to prevent its boiling up to it.

Let us suppose a ship at sea to be in distress for want of water, having eight men on board, and that the pot for boiling their provisions can contain five gallons and an half, being twelve inches in diameter; by the following simple contrivance, with only a tea-kettle, a musket, and a cask, one gallon of fresh water may be procured every three hours, which is a pint for each man.

File off the handle of the tea-kettle, and fix the head of it, when inverted, into a hole made for that purpose in the cover of the pot. Take the barrel of the musket out of the stock, and, after unscrewing

the breeching pin, put it through two holes bored for its reception in the cask, with a proper descent. Insert the spout of the tea-kettle into the upper end of the barrel, and after stopping up the holes in the cask, and filling it with sea water, there will be a complete still, and a refrigeratory, or cooler, to condense the steam. All the joinings and places from whence the steam could escape, ought to be luted or stopped up with a paste, composed of equal parts of chalk and meal, moistened with a little salt water; and the tea-kettle, with the cover of the pot, should be kept down by weights, to prevent the steam from forcing them up.

If the cask should be thought too near the fire, the tube may be prolonged by the barrel of another musket, or by a wooden pipe. If the barrel of another musket be used, whose bore is not large enough to receive the extremity of the former, one end of it should be heated in the fire, and dilated with a marline-spike. If a wooden pipe be used, it should not be bored with a hot iron, as I have found by experience, that the burnt wood would impart a permanent disagreeable taste to the distilled water.

If we may suppose a ship at sea to have no tea-kettle on board, then let the wooden hand-pump, with which the water or beer is pumped out of the casks, be cut through obliquely, and joined so as to form an acute angle. One end of this tube should be fixed in the hole made in the cover of the pot, the other should be fastened to the gun-barrel. From this apparatus, nearly the same quantity of water may be procured as from the former by means of the tea-kettle.

It may justly be supposed that the coppers used for boiling the provisions will, in every ship, contain the proportion of above two quarts of water for every person on board, which will be sufficient to yield, in distillation, the proportion of three pints of fresh and wholesome water.

From the improvements made in distillation, by the ingenious Dr. Hales, published in the year 1757, it appears, that three pints of water could be procured in five minutes; that is, fifty gallons in twelve hours, from a small cylindrical still of Mr. Durand's, by the addition of six pewter plates, set edge-ways in its head. This still was only 15 inches in diameter at the widest part, and held six or seven gallons. A still 22 inches wide, containing 30 gallons, would yield in distillation, 100 gallons in the space of 12 hours; and a still, 32 inches in diameter, would give 200 gallons in the same time, attended only with the small expence of a bushel and an half of coals, or of a proportionable quantity of any other fuel. Hence three chaldrons of coals are more than sufficient to supply 400 men, which is the complement of a sixty gun ship, for two months, with half a gallon of water per day for each person.

From what has been said it is evident, that no person at or near the sea, can suffer death from an absolute want of water, if they will only take the precautions which pru-

dence and self-preservation would seem to dictate.

That this subject deserves the most serious attention, will sufficiently appear from the following extract of a letter sent to Dr. Lind, from the Havannah, dated 1st September, 1762: "Before the surrender of this place, our distress for want of water became inexpressible: I would have given, with pleasure, half a guinea for a pint of such distilled sea water, as I have frequently drank at your table. Numbers of our men died, from a real want of water, and many more from drinking water which was unwholesome and poisonous." — Would not a few stills, sent from Jamaica, have saved the lives of these men?

The Doctor having thus used his endeavours to provide all persons at or near the sea with good water, his attention is next directed towards securing them against the dreadful calamity of famine, for which purpose he offers the following considerations.

The powder of salep, and portable soup, dissolved in boiling water, form a rich thick jelly, capable of supporting life for a considerable length of time; as appears from the daily instances of persons having been supported for many months, by a much less nourishing diet, boiled rice, and even by gum Arabic* alone.

An ounce of each of these articles

* Hasselquist, in his voyages to the Levant, informs us, that a caravan from Æthiopia to Egypt, having expended all their provisions, lived for two months on gum Arabic dissolved in water; this gum having luckily been part of their merchandise. The gum Senega, or Arabic, not only serves as a sustenance for whole negro towns, during a scarcity of other provisions, occasioned sometimes by a failure of their crops of millet and rice; but the Arabs, who twice a year collect this gum in the inland forests, on the north-side of the river Niger, have no other provisions to live upon for some months.

dissolved in two quarts of boiling water, will convert it into a thick jelly, which will be sustenance sufficient for one man a day, and, as being a mixture of both animal and vegetable food, must prove more wholesome and nourishing than double the quantity, or a gallon of rice-cake, made by boiling rice in water.

This last, however, sailors are often obliged solely to subsist upon for several months, especially in voyages to Guinea, when the bread and flour are exhausted, and the beef and pork, having been salted in hot countries, become spoiled, and unfit for use.

But as a nourishment, the inferiority of rice to salep, is not only from its conveying less nourishment, in double the bulk, but also from the great consumption of fuel, and more especially of water, in the long boiling, necessary to render it fit for use; whereas salep will form a paste with cold water, and is not too salt when mixed even with sea water. Salep, when mixed with cold water, requires only ten times its weight of water, to form it into a paste or cake, and, if mixed with more, a separation of the redundant water will ensue. This paste, with the addition of a little vinegar, will serve to allay both hunger and thirst, and will keep good for several days. When the salep is mixed with cold sea water, it should not be allowed above

six times its weight of water; and this quantity is just sufficient to render it palatable, it being of itself a very insipid powder.

From what has been said, may justly be deduced the following proposals:

As the calamity of famine at sea, may sometimes proceed from the avarice of the masters of merchant ships, who, from a lucrative view, have taken on board too small a quantity of provisions; if the masters were obliged, by the articles of agreement with their men, to pay a stipulated allowance of money for any deficiency that might happen in their provisions, during the voyage, as is done in the royal navy, would it not tend greatly to prevent the frequency of this distress?

As two pounds of salep, with an equal quantity of portable soup, will afford a wholesome diet to one person for a month, would it not be expedient for every ship to carry to sea a quantity of these articles, in proportion to the number of the men, lest from unavoidable accidents the other provisions might be exhausted during the voyage?

As salep and portable soup contain the greatest quantity of vegetable and animal nourishment, that can be reduced into so small a bulk, would not these articles be extremely beneficial, when through fire, shipwreck, or other accidents, the crew are obliged to have recourse to their boats*?

As

* Supposing a boat furnished with eleven gallons of water, two pounds of salep, and two pounds of portable beef-soup for each man, it is probable none in it will die of hunger or thirst, for at least a month; during which time, the daily allowance of each person will be more than a quart of water, eleven ounces of a strong salep-paste, and an ounce of portable soup. The soup should be allowed to melt in the mouth; and in that small quantity, if properly made, are contained the nourishing juices of above three quarters of a pound of beef.

As these two articles, when kept dry, will remain good for several years, would they not also prove serviceable in besieged towns, and in the long marches of armies: as every soldier could then carry a fortnight's subsistence for himself, without any inconvenience, to be used in case a supply of other provisions should be stopped.

Dr. Lind does not here offer to the public, an alimentary paste or powder, to supersede the necessity

of supplying our fleets and armies with other food; nor will the discovery of freshening sea water, render the common precautions of guarding against the want of that necessary support of life less needful and expedient: the intention of all these proposals being solely to prevent mankind, in many particular situations of distress, from suffering a cruel and untimely death, under the excruciating tortures of hunger and thirst.

In cases of great extremity, the salep may be mixed with the sea water, and will still be equally wholesome. All this will be attended with only a trifling expence, as the salep is commonly sold at four shillings and sixpence per pound, and the portable soup at half a crown.

One necessary precaution, which ought never to be omitted in a ship at sea is, always to have a cask of water either in the boat, or in some convenient place upon the deck, from whence it may be easily conveyed into the boat, as in cases of fire, and of many other disasters at sea, it is often impossible to go down into the hold for water. The same precaution is equally necessary with respect to the salep and portable soup.

ANTIQUITIES.

Received October 10, 1767.

A letter from Edward Wortley Montague, Esq. F. R. S. to William Watson, M. D. F. R. S. containing some new observations on what is called Pompey's Pillar, in Egypt,

S I R,

Read Nov. 19, 1767. **I** Here send you a few lines, which I believe will appear extraordinary, as every traveller that has been at Alexandria has mentioned the famous pillar of oriental granite, which is about a mile without the walls of that city, as erected, either by Pompey, or to the honour of Pompey. As I differ in opinion from them all, and think this famous pillar was erected to the honour of Vespasian, you certainly will expect to hear on what foundation I found so extraordinary a conjecture, as so new a one may appear to you.

F. In.

By my mensf. the capital

of the pillar is	—	9 7	British measure.
The shaft	—	66 $1\frac{3}{4}$	
The base	—	5 $9\frac{3}{4}$	
The pedestal	—	10 $5\frac{2}{4}$	
<hr/>			
Height from the ground		92 0	
Its diameter	—	9 1	
<hr/>			

As soon as I saw this surprising pillar, I was convinced that, if it had been erected in Pompey's time, Strabo, or some of the ancients,

would have mentioned it: I therefore determined to examine it narrowly. I perceived too that the pedestal was of a bad and weak masonry, composed of small and great stones of different sorts, and absolutely unable to sustain so great a weight; I therefore easily concluded such pedestal not originally belonging to the pillar. I attempted to get out a stone, which I did without trouble, and discovered the pedestal to be hollow. After some time, I mean during the course of many days, I made an opening wide enough to enter it; when within it, you will judge how much I was surprized to find this prodigious mass of granite stood, as on a pivot, on a reversed obelisk, as I then believed it was, only five feet square. Curious to know the length of the obelisk, I began to move the earth on one of its sides; but my surprize encreased much when I found, after moving a few inches of the soil, that the obelisk was not entire, this pivot being only four feet and one inch thick. It is seated on a rock; the stone is of an extreme hardness, and almost a petrification, or rather conglutination, of many different stones, but all vitrescent. I never met with any stone of this kind any where, except with one small piece on the plain of the Mummies: I broke a piece of it, which Lord Bute has: a small piece too of the pillar was sent, that gentlemen may be convinced it is of red granite, and not a composition as some have imagined.

This

This part of the obelisk is covered with hieroglyphicks, which are reversed, a plain proof the pillar was not erected whilst they were held sacred characters.

Convinced, therefore, that it was not of the antiquity one would suppose it, from being called of Pompey, I visited it several times to see if it might not be possible to find out something that would give room for a reasonable conjecture, in honour of whom, or at what time, it was erected. From the inscription I could discover nothing: it is on the west face of the base; but so much injured by time, and I may say too by malice, for the marks of an instrument are plainly discovered effacing it, that one can but imperfectly make out some Greek characters, so imperfectly indeed that no one word can be found.

At length, observing that the cement, or mortar, which closes the small separation of the shaft from the base, was quite destroyed in one part, I was curious to see if any thing was made use of within, to fasten or tie the shaft of the base; I saw there was: being desirous to know if it was lead, and if so, if it was not of that pure, and of which we still meet with some few medals, I endeavoured with a pretty large hanger to cut off a small piece of the grapple: there was a great number of lizards which had taken shelter there; and which ran out on my introducing the hanger. I then discovered a dark spot, at the distance of more than a foot, within the circumference of the pillar; which, by striking it with the hanger, I found was something stuck fast to the base: after striking it several times, I detached it from its place, and it proved a medal of Vespasian

in fine order. AVT. KAIΣ. ΣΕ-BA. ΟΥΕΣΠΙ. . . . The reverse is, *Victoria gradiens; Dextra spicas, sinis. palmam.*

This medal was shewn to the Royal Society.

The reversed hieroglyphicks are a proof that this amazing monument was not erected before Pompey's time; and, as there is no mention of it in Strabo, or any one of the antient writers that I have met with, it seems plain it was not known before the time of Vespasian. This medal could not by any accident, I think, have been introduced above a foot within the circumference of the shaft; therefore I suppose it was placed there when the pillar was erected, which from thence I conclude to have been done to the honour of that emperor; and perhaps on his restoring the cripple to the use of his limbs.

If you think this paper worth it, you will please to communicate it to the Royal Society, and that of the Antiquaries.

The pillar is exactly shewn, with the pivot it stands upon, with a reference to the spot the medal was found upon, in the view of it that I have sent to England.

I beg you will assure the Society of my respect, and how happy I shall be to execute any of their commands.

And I hope you will rest persuaded of the true consideration with which

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Ed. W. Montagu.

Zante, May 7,
1767.

Of the Chymistry of the Ancients.

From an elaborate and ingenious work lately published, entitled, An Inquiry into the Origin of the Discoveries attributed to the Moderns. By the Rev. Mr. Dutens.

IF we will be guided by the greatest number of etymologists, there needs no deep research to demonstrate the antiquity of chymistry. Its name seems to declare its origin. It is agreed almost by all, that it was first cultivated in Egypt, the country of Cham, of whom it is supposed primarily to have taken its name *Χημεία*, *Chemia* five *Chemia*, the Science of Cham*. But without entering here into a philological discussion, I shall content myself with considering whether the ancients were chymists, and to what degree; and hope to make it appear, that they not only knew all of that art that we do, but had such insight in it as we have not at present.

The first instance that occurs, for ascertaining the antiquity of the science, is of a very remote date. Nobody, I think, will disallow that Tubal-Cain, and those who with him found out the way of working in brass and iron, must have been able chymists. In reality it was impossible to work upon these metals, without first knowing the art of digging them out of the mine, of excavating them, and of refining and separating them from the ore; all which are chymical operations, and must have been at first invented by those who excelled in the art, however afterwards they might be put in practice by the meanest arti-

zans. Those who are engaged in the working of copper-mines, for instance, and know that the metal itself must pass above a dozen times through the fire, before it can acquire its proper colour and ductility, will easily enter into this sentiment. It appears to me needless to bring together here all the passages of heathen historians, which speak of Vulcan in the same manner as the sacred author does of Tubal-Cain; and to shew the reader from the resemblance, and as it were identity of names, that all of them relate to one and the same person. That would be to digress too far. It is enough to observe that those authors represent Vulcan as skilled in operating upon iron, copper, gold, silver, and all the other bodies capable of sustaining the action of fire.

I likewise pass over whatever carries in it the air of fable; such as the story of the golden fleece; the golden apples that grew in the gardens of the Hesperides; the reports of Manethon and Josephus with relation to Seth's pillars, whence deductions have been made in favour of the translation of metals. I come to facts more real and established; and, for the sake of chronology, shall still adhere to the sacred text in contemplating an action of Moses, who, having broken the golden calf, reduced it into powder, to be mingled with water, and given to the Israelites to drink; in one word, rendered the gold potable; an operation so difficult, that it is intirely impracticable to most of the chymists of our days, and owned by

* In the 105th psalm, Egypt is called, "*The land of Cham.*" According to Bochart, the Coptes still call themselves *Chemi*, or *Chami*; and Plutarch, in his *Isis and Osiris*, speaking of a district of Egypt, names it *Chamia* quasi *Chimia*. Another etymology is assigned to this word, by deriving it from the Arabian *qama*, *occultare*; chymistry being an occult art.

Boerhaave to be of so exalted a kind, that it is unknown at present even to the most skilful. Yet it must be admitted, that it hath been looked upon by some able chymists as still practicable*, who at the same time acknowledged it to be a most remarkable proof of Moses's eminent skill in all the wisdom of Egypt. For how, without the aid of chymistry, could Moses have dissolved the golden calf, and that too without applying corrosives, which would have poisoned all who had afterwards drank of the waters? Yet this is to be done, and in a short time too, though there be but one way of doing it. Frederic the third, king of Denmark, curious to put this operation in practice, engaged some able chymists of his time to attempt it. After many trials they at last succeeded, but it was in following the method of Moses, by first of all reducing the gold into small parts by means of fire†, and then pounding it in a mortar (along with water to be sure) till it was so far dissolved as to become potable. This fact cannot be called in question, nor has it any thing supernatural in it. We know that Moses was instructed in all the learning of the Egyptians, among whom the sciences were cultivated with all manner of success, and from whom the most eminent philosophers of Greece derived their knowledge.

That they were not unworthy of the reputation they acquired, might be shewn from this single article of chymistry.

How they formed that cement, which they applied in rearing those monuments which still subsist, remains a secret yet to us unknown; though it be past all doubt, that they prepared it in a chymical way, so hidden however to us, that we daily lament the loss of it. The numberless mummies which still endure, after so long a course of ages, ought to ascertain to the Egyptians the glory of having carried chymistry to a degree of perfection attained but by few. In their mummies alone there is such a series and contexture of operations, that some of them still remain unknown, notwithstanding all the attempts of some of the ablest moderns to recover them. The art of embalming bodies, for example, and of preserving them for many ages, is absolutely lost; and never could have been carried so far as it was by the Egyptians, without the greatest skill in chymistry. All the essays to restore this art have proved ineffectual; nor have the reiterated analyses made of mummies, to discover the ingredients of which they were composed, had any better success. Some moderns have attempted, by certain preparations, to preserve dead bodies entire, but all to

* Fr. Antonius Londinensis.—Borichius de Sapiientia Ægyptiarum & Chemicorum, p. 293, 294, 306, 410, et 415. speaks of the tincture of Gold.—The famous Joel Langelotte affirms in his works, that gold may be entirely dissolved by attrition alone; and the ingenious Homberg assures us, that by pounding for a long while certain metals, and even gold itself, in *plain water*, those bodies have been so entirely dissolved as to become potable. *Boerhaave. Elem. de Chimie*, p. 604. *Vid. et Dickensoni Physicam Vet. & Nov. lib. 20. sect. 4. p. 318.*

† Sennertus de Consens. & Discord. informs us, that the Hebrew word **פָּתַח** signifies not only to burn, but to calcine, melt, and reduce to an extremely fine powder, by whatever means it be done.

no purpose. The mummies of Lewis de Bils, who was regarded as eminent in that way, are already in a state of corruption *. There were also, in those mummies of Egypt, many things beside, which fall within the verge of chymistry: such as their gilding †, so very fresh, as if it were but of fifty years standing; and their stained silk, so vivid in its colours, though after a series of thirty ages. In the Museum at London there is a mummy covered all over with fillets of grained glass, various in colour, which shews that these people, at that time, understood not only the making of glass, but could paint it to their liking. It may be remarked here, that the ornaments of glass, with which that mummy is bedecked, are tinged with the same colours, and set off in the same taste, as the dyes in which almost all other mummies are painted; so that it is probable, that this kind of ornaments, being very expensive, was reserved for personages of the first rank only; whilst others, who could not afford this contented themselves with an imitation of it in painting.

It would be easy to make a more extensive enumeration of the particulars of the chymical process which altogether concurred to the composition of a mummy; but I proceed now to take notice of their manner of painting upon linen, which, if I mistake not, is still a secret to us. After having drawn the outlines of their design upon the piece of linen, they filled each

compartment of it with different sorts of gums, proper to absorb the various colours; so that none of them could be distinguished from the whiteness of the cloth. Then they dipt it for a moment in a cauldron full of boiling liquor, prepared for the purpose; and drew it thence, painted in all the colours they intended. And what was very remarkable, the colours neither decayed by time, nor moved in the washing; the caustic, impregnating the liquor wherein it was dipt, having penetrated and fixed every colour intimately through the whole contexture of the cloth. This single instance is sufficient to give us a very high conception of the progress that chymistry had made among the Egyptians, though their history affords a thousand others of the kind, not to be wondered at among a people so very active and industrious, where even the lame, the blind, and the maimed, were in constant employment; and so little subject to envy, that they inscribed their discoveries in the arts and sciences upon pillars reared in holy places, in order to omit nothing that might contribute to the public utility. The emperor Adrian attests this first part of their character, in a letter written to the consul Servianus, upon presenting him with three very curious cups of glass, which, like a pigeon's neck, reflected, on whatever side they were viewed, a variety of colours, representing those of the precious stone called *obsidianum*, which some

* Lewis de Bils (Bilsius) of Copenhagen. Gabriel Clauder, physician to the duke of Saxony, ann. 1679.—Tobias Andreas Epist. ann. 1682.—Act Erudit. Lipsenf. ann. 1683. Mens. Julio, p. 270.—Conringius de Sapiencia.

† The ancients also understood gilding with beaten or water gold.—Æs inaurari argento vivo, legitimum erat. Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. 33. c. 3. Vitruv. lib. 7. c. 8.

commentators have imagined to be *cats-eye*, and others the opal.

This art of imitating precious stones, was not peculiar to the Egyptians; the Greeks, who indeed derived their knowledge from those great masters, were also very skilful in this branch of chymistry. They could give to a composition of crystal, all the different tints of any precious stone they wanted to imitate. Pliny, Theophrastus, and many others, give some instances of this; but they most remarkably excelled in an exact imitation of the ruby, the hyacinth, the emerald, and the sapphire, called by Theophrastus *κρυαγόν αυτοφύη*.

I insist not upon what Diodorus Siculus says, that some of the Egyptian kings had the art of extracting gold from a sort of white marble; nor upon what Strabo reports of their manner of preparing nitre, and the considerable number of mortars of granite that were to be seen in his time at Memphis, which to be sure were intended for chymical purposes: but I cannot in silence pass over their hatching of eggs of hens, geese, and other fowls, at all seasons, and in different ways, renewed of late by M. de Reaumur, who follows a method which, by the testimony of Diodorus Siculus, Aristotle, and Flavius Vopiscus, had for its inventors the Egyptians.

Chymistry being a principal branch of medicine, it will not be amiss to mention some particulars, wherein the Egyptians have contributed to the perfection of that science. I set aside the history of *Æsculapius*, who was instructed by Mercury or Her-

mes, and I come to facts. Their pharmacy depended much upon chymistry: witness their manner of extracting oil, and preparing opium, for alleviating of acute pains, or relieving the mind from melancholy thoughts. Homer seems to have had this last in view, when he introduces Helen as ministering to Telemachus a medical preparation of this kind. They also made a composition or preparation of clay or fuller's earth, adapted to the relief of many disorders, particularly to render the fleshy parts dry, and thence to cure the dropsy and the hemorrhoids. They knew all the different ways of composing salts, nitre, and alum, sal cyrenaïc or ammoniac, so called from being found in the environs of the temple of Jupiter Ammon. They made use of the litharge of silver, the rust of iron, and calcined alum, in the cure of ulcers, cuts, boils, defluxions of the eyes, pains of the head, &c. and of pitch against the bite of serpents. They successfully applied caustics. They knew every different way of preparing plants, or herbs, or grain, whether for medicine or beverage. Beer, in particular, had its origin among them*. Their unguents were of the highest estimation, and most lasting; and their using remedies, taken from metallic substances, is so manifest in the writings of Pliny and Dioscorides, that it would be needless, and indeed tedious, to enter upon them here. Dioscorides especially often makes mention of their metallic preparations, such as burnt lead, ceruse, verdigrease, and burnt antimony; all which they

* Diodor. Sic. lib. 1. p. 17. 31. et 211. Conficitur et in *Ægypto* potus ex Hordeo, quem Zythum vocant, odoris et saporis jucunditate vero non multum cedens. Vid. et Plin. lib. 13. c. 5. Herodot. in Euterpe. *Θύον ἐκ σίτου*. Dioscor. lib. 2. c. 109 et 110.

made use of in their plaisters, and other external applications. It should be observed here, that I have had nothing in view but the pharmacy of the Egyptians, otherwise I might have made mention of the Theriac, that famous composition of Andromachus the physician of Nero, which has at all times been in high estimation, and is now in as much repute as ever. What little I have advanced respecting the medicinal chymistry of the antients, must suffice upon this occasion; the Greeks and Romans presenting a field too vast, to be comprised in a tract of this kind. Hippocrates especially, the cotemporary and friend of Democritus, was remarkably assiduous in the cultivation of chymistry. A learned man has composed an intire book on the extensive comprehension he had of it, whereby it appears that he not only understood the general principles of it, but was an adept in many of its most useful parts. Passages are quoted from Plato, that are now received as axioms in chymistry. Galen knew that the energy of fire might be applied to many useful purposes, and that by the instrumentality of it many secrets in nature were to be discovered, which otherwise must for ever lie hid; and he gives many instances of this in several places of his works. Dioscorides hath transmitted to us many of the mineral operations of the antients, and in particular that of extracting quicksilver from cinnabar, which is in effect an exact description of distillation.

Observations on the nature and construction of the burning Glasses, invented by Archimedes to set fire
VOL. XI.

to the Roman Fleet, at the Siege of Syracuse. From the same.

THE fertile genius of Archimedes illustriously appears, not only in those works of his which have been handed down to us, but also in the admirable descriptions which the authors of his time have given us of his discoveries in mathematics and mechanics. Some of the inventions of this great man have appeared so far to surpass human ability and imagination, that some celebrated philosophers have called them in question, and even gone so far as to pretend to demonstrate their impossibility. The following chapter will produce many proofs of what I here advance; meanwhile, I intend in this to examine into the subject of the burning glasses, employed by Archimedes to set fire to the Roman fleet at the siege of Syracuse. Kepler, Naudeus, and Descartes, have treated it as a mere fable, tho' the reality of it hath been attested by Diodorus Siculus, Lucian, Dion, Zonarus, Galen, Anthemius, Eustathius, Tzetzes, and others. Nay, some have even pretended to demonstrate by the rules of catoptrics the impossibility of it, notwithstanding the asseveration of such respectable authors, who ought to have prevented them from rejecting so lightly a fact so well supported.

Yet all have not been involved in this mistake. Father Kircher, attentively observing the description which Tzetzes gives of the burning glasses of Archimedes, resolved to prove the possibility of this: and having, by means of a number of plain mirrours, collected the sun's rays into one focus, he so augmented the solar heat, that at last by

increasing the number of mirrors, he could produce the most intense degree of it.

Tzetzes's description of the glass Archimedes made use of, is indeed very proper to raise such an idea as Kircher entertained. That author says, that "Archimedes set fire to "Marcellus's navy, by means of a "burning glass composed of small "square mirrors, moving every "way upon hinges; which, when "placed in the sun's rays, directed "them upon the Roman fleet, so "as to reduce it to ashes, at the "distance of a bow-shot." 'Tis probable Mr. de Buffon availed himself of this description, in constructing his burning glass, composed of 168 little plain mirrors, which produced so considerable a heat, as to set wood in flames at the distance of two hundred and nine feet; melt lead at that of one hundred and twenty; and silver, at that of fifty.

Another testimony occurs, which leaves not the least doubt in this case, but resolves all in favour of Archimedes. Anthemius of Tralles in Lydia, a celebrated architect, able sculptor, and learned mathematician, who in the Emperor Justinian's time built the church of St^a Sophia at Constantinople, wrote a small treatise in Greek, which is extant only in manuscript, intitled *Mechanical Paradoxes*. That work, among other things, has a chapter respecting burning glasses, where we meet with the most complete description of the requisites that Archimedes, according to this author, must needs have been possessed of, to enable him to set fire to the Roman fleet. He begins with this inquiry, "How in "any given place, at a bow-shot's "distance, a conflagration may be

"raised by means of the sun's rays?" And immediately lays it down as a first principle, "That the situation "of the place must be such, that the "rays of the sun may be reflected "upon it in an oblique, or even opposite direction, to that in which "they came from the sun itself."

And he adds, "that the assigned "distance being so very considerable, it might appear at first impossible to effect this by means of "the reflection of the sun's rays; "but as the glory Archimedes had "gained by thus setting fire to the "Roman vessels, was a fact universally agreed in, he thought it "reasonable to admit the possibility "of it, upon the principle he had "laid down." He afterwards advances farther, in this inquiry, establishing certain necessary propositions in order to come at a solution of it.

"To find out therefore in what position a plain mirror should be "placed to carry the sun's rays by "reflection to a given point, he demonstrates that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflexion; and having shewn that "in so just a position of the glass, "the sun's rays might be reflected "to the given place, he observes, "that by means of a number of "glasses reflecting the rays into the "same focus, there must arise at the "given place, the conflagration required, for inflaming heat is the "result of thus concentrating the "sun's rays: and that when a body "is thus set on fire, it kindles the air "around it, so that it comes to be "acted upon by the two forces at "once, that of the sun, and that of "the circumambient air, reciprocally augmenting and increasing "the heat; whence," continues he, "it necessarily results, that by a proper

“ per number of plain mirrours du-
 “ ly disposed, the sun’s rays might
 “ be reflected in such quantity into
 “ a common focus, at a bow-shot
 “ distance, as to set all in flames
 “ around it. As to the manner of
 “ putting this in practice,” he says,
 “ it might be done by employing
 “ many hands to hold the mirrours
 “ in the described position ; but to
 “ avoid the confusion that might
 “ thence arise, twenty-four mir-
 “ rours at least being requisite to
 “ communicate flame at such dis-
 “ tance, he fixes upon another me-
 “ thod, that of a plain hexagon
 “ mirrour, accommodated on every
 “ side by lesser ones, adhering to it
 “ by means of plates, bands, or
 “ hinges, connecting them mu-
 “ tually together, so as to be moved
 “ or fixed at pleasure in any direc-
 “ tion. Thus having adapted the
 “ large or middle mirrour to the
 “ rays of the sun, so as to point
 “ them to the given place, it will
 “ be easy in the same manner to dis-
 “ pose the rest, so that all the rays
 “ together may meet in the same
 “ focus ; and by multiplying com-
 “ pound mirrours of this kind, and
 “ giving them all the same direc-
 “ tion, there must thence infallibly
 “ result, to whatever degree of in-
 “ tenseness, the conflagration re-
 “ quired at the place given. The
 “ better to succeed in this enter-
 “ prize, there should be in readi-
 “ ness,” he adds, “ a considerable
 “ number of those compound mir-
 “ rours to act all at once, from four
 “ at least to seven.” He con-
 “ cludes his dissertation with observ-
 “ ing, “ that all the authors who
 “ mention the burning machine of
 “ the divine Archimedes, never
 “ speak of it as of one compound
 “ mirrour, but as a combination

“ of many.” So large and accu-
 rate a description is more than
 sufficient to demonstrate the possibi-
 lity of a fact, so well attested in
 history, and by such a number of
 authors, that it would be the highest
 degree of arrogance and conceit,
 to refuse our suffrage to such invin-
 cible testimony. Vitellion, who
 lived about the 13th century, speaks
 of a work of Anthemius of Tralles,
 “ who had composed a burning
 “ glass, consisting of twenty-four
 “ mirrours, which conveying the
 “ rays of the sun into a common fo-
 “ cus, produced an extraordinary
 “ degree of heat.” And Lucian
 speaking of Archimedes, says, “ that
 “ at the siege of Syracuse he re-
 “ duced, by a single contrivance,
 “ the Roman ships to ashes.” And
 Galen ; that “ with burning glas-
 “ ses he fired the ships of the ene-
 “ mies of Syracuse.” Zonaras
 also speaks of Archimedes’ glasses,
 in mentioning those of Proclus,
 “ who,” he says, “ burnt the fleet
 “ of Vitellius at the siege of Con-
 “ stantinople, in imitation of Ar-
 “ chimedes, who set fire to the
 “ Roman fleet at the siege of Syra-
 “ cuse.” He intimates that the
 manner wherein Proclus effected
 this, was by launching upon the ene-
 mies vessels, from the surface of re-
 flecting mirrours, such a quantity
 of flame as reduced them to ashes.

Eustathius, in his Commentary
 upon the Iliad, says, that “ Archi-
 “ medes, by a catoptric machine,
 “ burnt the Roman fleet at a bow-
 “ shot’s distance.” Inasmuch that
 there is scarce any fact in history
 warranted by more authentic testi-
 mony ; so that it would be difficult
 not to surrender to such evidence,
 even altho’ we could not compre-
 hend how it were possible for Ar-

Archimedes to have constructed such glasses: but now that the experiments of father Kircher and Mr. de Buffon have made it apparent, that nothing is more easy in the execution, than what some gentlemen have denied the possibility of; what ought they to think of the genius of that man, whose inventions, even by their own accounts, surpass the conception of the most celebrated mathematicians of our days, who think they have done something very extraordinary, when they have shewed themselves capable of imitating in some degree the sketches of those great masters, of whom, however, they are very unwilling to be thought the disciples?

Again, it appears that the ancients were acquainted with refracting burning glasses; for we find in Aristophanes's Comedy of the Clouds, a passage which clearly treats of the effects of those glasses. The author introduces Socrates as examining Strepsiades about the method he had discovered for getting clear for ever of his debts. He replies, that "he thought of making use of a burning glass, which he had hitherto used in kindling his fire; for," says he, "should they bring a writ against me, I'll immediately place my glass in the sun, at some little distance from the writ, and set it a fire." Where we see he speaks of a glass which burned at a distance, and which could be no other than a convex glass. Pliny and Lactantius have also spoken of glasses that burn by refraction. The former calls them balls or globes of glass, or crystal, which, exposed to the sun, transmit a heat sufficient to set fire to cloth, or corrode away the dead flesh of those patients who

stand in need of caustics; and the latter, after Clemens Alexandrinus, takes notice that fire may be kindled, by interposing glasses filled with water between the sun and the object, so as to transmit the rays to it.

Our author, in another chapter, gives the following instances as a farther illustration of the great genius of Archimedes.

Archimedes alone would afford sufficient matter for a volume, in giving a detail of the marvellous discoveries of a genius so profound, and fertile in invention. We have seen in the preceding chapters, that some of his discoveries appeared so much above the reach of men, that many of the learned of our days found it more easy to call them in doubt, than even to imagine the means whereby he had acquired them. We are again going to produce proofs of the fecundity of genius belonging to this celebrated man; and in how high a degree of excellence he possessed this inventive faculty, may easily be judged of by the greatness of those events which were effected by it. Leibnitz, who was one of the greatest mathematicians of this age, did justice to the genius of Archimedes, when he said, "That if we were better acquainted with the admirable productions of that great man, we would throw away much less of our applause on the discoveries of eminent moderns."

Wallis also, in speaking of Archimedes, calls him "a man of admirable sagacity, who laid the foundation of almost all those inventions, which our age glories in having brought to perfection." In reality, what a glorious light hath he diffused over the mathematics, in his attempt to square

square the circle and in discovering
 “ the square of the parabola, the
 “ properties of spiral lines, and the
 “ proportion of the sphere to the
 “ cylinder, and the true principles
 “ of statics, and hydrostatics?”
 What a proof of his sagacity did he
 give in discovering the quantity of
 silver that was mixed along with the
 gold, in the crown of king Hieron;
 whilst he reasoned upon that prin-
 ciple, “ that all bodies immersed
 “ in water lose just so much of their
 “ weight, as a quantity of water
 “ equal to them in bulk weighs?”
 Hence he drew this consequence,
 that gold being more compact, must
 lose less of its weight, and silver
 more; and that a mingled mass of
 both must lose in proportion to the
 quantities mingled. Weighing
 therefore the crown in water and in
 air, and two masses, the one of gold,
 the other of silver, equal in weight
 to the crown; he thence determined
 what each lost of their weight, and
 so resolved the problem. He like-
 wise invented a *perpetual screw*, va-
 luable on account of its being capa-
 ble to overcome any resistance; and
 the *screw* that still goes by his own
 name, used in elevating of water.
 He of himself alone defended the
 city of Syracuse, by opposing to the
 efforts of a Roman general, the re-
 sources he found in his own genius.
 By means of many various warlike
 machines, all of his own construc-
 tion, he rendered Syracuse inaccess-
 ible to the enemy. Sometimes he
 hurled upon their land-forces stones
 of such an enormous size, as crushed
 whole bodies of them at once, and
 put the whole army into confusion.
 And when they retired from the
 walls, he still found means to annoy
 them; for with catapults and balistæ
 he overwhelmed them with arrows
 innumerable, and beams of a pro-

digious weight. If their vessels ap-
 proached the fort, he seized them
 by the prows with grapples of iron,
 which he let down upon them from
 the wall, and rearing them up in
 the air, to the great astonishment
 of every body, shook them with
 such violence, as either to break
 them in pieces, or sink them to the
 bottom. And when the Romans
 thought of sheltering themselves
 from his pursuit, by keeping at a
 distance from the haven, he bor-
 rowed fire from heaven, and, aided
 by his own ingenuity, wrapt them
 in sudden and inevitable conflag-
 ration, as we have seen a little
 higher.

The superior knowledge he had
 in science, and his confidence in the
 powers of mechanism, prompted
 him once to say to king Hieron,
 who was his patron, admirer, and
 friend, “ Give me but some other
 “ place to stand upon, and I’ll set
 “ the earth itself in motion:” and
 when the king, amazed at what he
 had said, seemed to be in hesita-
 tion; he gave him a striking proof
 of the possibility of what he had ad-
 vanced, by launching singly by
 himself a ship of a prodigious size.
 He built likewise for the king an
 immense galley, of twenty banks of
 oars, containing spacious apart-
 ments, gardens, walks, ponds, and
 all other conveniencies suitable to
 the dignity of a great king. He
 constructed also a sphere, represent-
 ing the motions of the stars, which
 Cicero esteemed one of the inven-
 tions which did the highest honour
 to human genius. He perfected
 the manner of augmenting the me-
 chanic powers, by the multiplica-
 tion of wheels and pullies; and, in
 short, carried mechanics so far, that
 the works he produced of this kind,
 even surpass imagination.

Extract from an Inventory of the Goods, Chattels, &c. of THOMAS KEEBEL, Serjeant at Law, appraised by Valentine Mason, General Appraiser unto the most Reverend Father in God the Lord Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury. 6th Julij, 15th Hen. VII. 1500.

** This curious Appraisement shews the Price of Silver, Gold, Corn, Cattle, Household Goods, &c. at the Time when it was made; and is in Truth a valuable Acquisition to Antiquaries.*

IN THE PARLOUR.

	£.	s.	d.
A Compleat hanging of broad Alexander, containing in length 60 yards, and in breadth 3 yards—six score yards at 2 d. per Yd.	—	—	—
One dozen of cushions of verders stuffed with feathers	—	1	0
A sperver of broad Alexander	—	13	4
A feather bed and bolster	—	0	13
A pair of old fustians	—	1	0
A pair of blankets	—	0	8
A pair of flaxen sheets of 3 breadths, containing 21 yards, at 6 d. each	—	0	2
A counterpane of tapestry-work, <i>fore worn</i>	—	0	10
A table, two Christalls, two forms, two chairs, and a cupboard	—	0	5
An old cupboard cloth of green say	—	0	2
	—	0	0
	—	0	6

In the Chamber over the Parlour.

A compleat hanging of green say	—	—	—	0	6	8
Two carpets	—	—	—	0	10	0
A sperver of broad Alexander	—	—	—	0	10	0
An old feather bed and bolster	—	—	—	0	8	0
An old counterpane of tapestry-work	—	—	—	0	3	4
A counterpane of imagery-work	—	—	—	0	10	0
A counterpane of verders with birds	—	—	—	3	0	0
A cupboard	—	—	—	0	2	0
A counterpane of red damask (<i>fore worn</i>) 34 yards	—	—	—	5	0	0
A sperver of red damask, with curtains of red coarse scarcenet	—	—	—	3	6	8
A pillow and two cushions, covered with ray-fattin from Burges, stuffed with feathers	—	—	—	0	13	4
A pair of new fustians	—	—	—	0	13	4
Six hangings of tapestry-work, containing 90 yards, at 12 d. per Yd.	—	—	—	4	10	0
One remnant of black double fattin, containing 3 yards, at 8 s. per Yd.	—	—	—	1	4	0
Three doublet-cloaths of tawney fattin, 8 yards and half, at 8 s. per Yd.	—	—	—	3	8	0
A remnant of tawney fattin, containing 2 yards and half, at 6 s. per Yard.	—	—	—	0	15	0
						A rem-

A remnant of black flamyn, containing 2 yards and half, at	£.	s.	d.
2 s. per Yd. — — — —	0	5	0
A pair of great old amber beads of twelve stones —	0	10	0
A pair of beads ten stones, cassidens, &c. jasper, partly covered with gold — — —	4	0	0
A book written in French on parchment, called <i>La Abuse in Court</i> — — — —	0	10	0
An old harness girdle, with divers little buckles —	1	6	8
An altar-cloth of arras, containing in length 3 yards, in breadth one yard, at 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. yer Yd. —	4	0	0
Two remnants of black velvet, containing 10 yards, at 12 s. per Yd. — — — —	6	0	0
A piece of tawney velvet, containing 3 yards, at 12 s. per Yd. —	1	16	0
Eight pieces and half of new broad Alexander, at 8 s. per piece —	3	8	0
Five chests, of divers sorts — — — —	0	10	0
Two remnants of black velvet, containing 4 yards and half, at 12 s. — — — —	2	14	0
A book in French of the Chronicles, on parchment —	2	13	4
A book imprinted, called <i>Ludovicus de Vitæ Christi</i> —	0	10	0
A doublet cloth of black flamyn, containing 4 yards, at 2 s. per Yd. — — — —	0	8	0
A little velvet pouch, with a single ring, silver, and gilt —	1	0	0
A little sperver of ray-silk, with curtains of green —	4	0	0

IN THE KITCHEN.

Three garnish of pewter vessels, little occupied, at 21 s. per garnish — — — —	3	3	0
Three dozen of platters, 5 great chargers, 2 dozen and three porringers, and 2 dozen and four saucers — —	3	6	8
A great brass pot — — — —	0	12	0
Two brass pots of 3 gallons each — — — —	0	10	0
Four little posnets, at 12 d. each posnet — — — —	0	4	0
Three great pans, of 5 gallons each pan — — — —	0	15	0
Three other little pans — — — —	0	6	0
A little mortar of brass, and a pestle — — — —	0	4	0
Two pair of racks — — — —	0	6	8
A little pair of racks — — — —	0	2	0
Two pair of broches square — — — —	0	11	4
Two great round broches — — — —	0	6	0
Two little round broches — — — —	0	1	8
Two bird broches — — — —	0	1	0
Two chaffing-dishes — — — —	0	2	0
A great pewter chaffour, somewhat broken — — — —	0	2	8
Three pair of pot-hooks, and four hanging irons — — — —	0	0	10
A frying-pan — — — —	0	0	6
Two cullenders — — — —	0	0	4
Two skimmers, two ladles, and a gridiron — — — —	0	1	8

	£.	s.	d.
A great kettle — — — —	0	2	0
A cleaving knife, and three slicing (carving) knives — —	0	0	8
And in lumber and trash — — — —	0	0	6

P L A T E.

Two basons and two ewers, part gilt, weighing 117 oz. at 3s. 4d. per oz. — — — —	19	10	0
Three standing cups and covers, two chased and one plain, a goblet with a cover, and two little salts with covers, all gilt, weighing 96 oz. at 3s. 6d. per oz. — —	16	16	0
Six great bowls, with a cover gilt, and two little salts with a cover (wrethyn) wrought and enamelled, 208 oz. at 3s. 8d. per oz. — — — —	38	2	8
Two little goblets with two little covers gilt, four old goblets pounsed, two pieces chased, 22 spoons, and a flat piece, 100 oz. at 3s. per oz. — — — —	15	0	0
Six pieces, chased, with a cover partly gilt, 165 oz. at 3s. 4d. — — — —	37	10	0
Two pots (of Silver double gilt) weight 94 oz. at 4s. per oz, — — — —	20	7	4
Two great basons, with two ewers, partly gilt, 183 oz. at 3s. 4d. — — — —	30	10	0
Six goblets with two covers gilt, 110 oz. at 4s. per oz. — — — —	22	0	0
Six goblets with two covers, part gilt, 100 oz. at 3s. 4d. — — — —	16	13	4
Four great salts with a cover chased and gilt, 52 oz. at 4s. — — — —	10	8	0
12 great spoons with knobs, wrought and gilt, 24 oz. at 4s. — — — —	4	16	0
A dozen of spoons not gilt, 14 oz. at 3s. 2d. per oz. — — — —	3	4	4
A little spoon of working gold, 1 oz. 3-4ths. — — — —	3	1	8
A signet of fine gold, with an eagle display'd, 2 oz. except 30 dwts. at 3l. per oz. — — — —	3	17	6
A little piece with a cover gilt, 12½ oz. at 4s. per oz. — — — —	2	10	0
A little pot not gilt— <i>pax bread</i> , two cruets, and a sacrying bell, 25 oz. at 3s. 2d. per oz. — — — —	3	19	2
Two pottle pots, 63 oz. at 3s. per oz. — — — —	9	10	6
A wafer with a boss broken — — — —	1	0	0
A little salt, of gold, with a cover chased with oak-leaves, 2½ oz. at 3l. per oz. — — — —	5	0	0
A standing wafer, with a cover, gilt — — — —	1	10	0
A chalice, with a patten and cover, with round knobs, 16 oz, at 3s. 4d. — — — —	2	13	0

WEARING GEERE.

A single gown of scarlet, <i>fore worn</i> , with a hood of the same	0	10	0
A crimson gown (single) with a hood of the same — —	1	0	0
A night-gown of worsted-stuff, furr'd with coarse black lawn	0	12	0
A single gown, of violet colour, with a hood — — — —	0	13	4
Three single gowns of blue ray, with two hoods, <i>fore worn</i> , at 8s. each. — — — —	1	4	0

Two

			£.	s.	d.
Two fingle gowns of green ray, with two hoods	—	—	0	16	0
A gown, cloth of new blue ray and worsted	—	—	0	13	4
A new gown, cloth of blue ray and tawney	—	—	0	13	4
A gown, cloth of green ray and violet	—	—	0	13	4
An old cloak, of violet	—	—	0	5	0
A red mantle, <i>fore worn</i>	—	—	0	3	4
A brown tawney gown, furred with fox-skins	—	—	0	13	4
A brown tawney gown, furred with black lamb	—	—	1	0	0
A short riding gown, lined with black cotton	—	—	0	10	0
A coarse fingle gown of muster	—	—	0	8	0
A fingle gown, with a hood of murray in grain	—	—	1	3	4
A violet gown, fingle, with a hood	—	—	1	2	0
A doublet of black velvet	—	—	1	6	8
A doublet of tawney sattin	—	—	0	12	0
A jacket of black velvet, furred with martin-skins	—	—	1	6	0
A book, in French, wrote on parchment	—	—	1	0	8
An old scarlet gown of his first wife's, unfurred, with an old purfull, quarter deep, with lettyce	—	—	2	0	0
A woman's gown with violet in grain, unfurred, with a purfull of mynkes, quarter deep	—	—	2	0	0
A chyrtle of russet camblet	—	—	0	13	4
An old gown of his first wife's, unfurred, with a purfull of white lettyce, quarter deep	—	—	1	6	8
A gown cloth of new green ray	—	—	0	13	4
The two compleat vestments of green broad Alexander	—	—	2	0	0
A frontell for an altar of green silk fringed	—	—	0	12	4
An altar cloth of green Alexander	—	—	0	5	0

IN THE CHAPEL.

Two altar-cloths of Alexander, plain	—	—	0	3	0
A crucifix of wood	—	—	0	1	8
Two images, one of our lady, another of St. John	—	—	0	2	8
Two curtains for the altar, of changeable Tartian	—	—	0	6	8
A vestment, <i>fore worn</i>	—	—	0	13	4
A corporas, and the case, of old black velvet	—	—	0	1	0
A pax, a saycrying bell, two cruets of latyn (horn)	—	—	0	0	8

IN THE BARN.

A little stack of wheat, containing, by estimation, four quarters, at 3 s. 4 d. the quarter	—	—	0	13	4
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IN THE GRANARY.

Fifty quarters of malt, at 3 s. 4 d. per quarter	—	—	8	6	8
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CORN IN THE FIELDS.

A ryck of pease, containing, by estimation, 15 quarters, at 2 s. per quarter	—	—	1	10	0
Eighteen acres of barley, at 1 s. 6 d. per acre	—	—	1	10	0
Eighty					

	£.	s.	d.
Eighty loads of timber (hewn) at 4 s. per load	16	0	0
Two mill-stones, for a wind-mill, of English make	0	18	0
One fodder of lead	0	5	4
Three waynes shod with iron	10	0	0
Two plows, with the harness	0	6	8

CATTLE, &c.

Twelve score sheep, wethers, unclipped, at 1 s. 8 d. a-piece	20	0	0
Eight score ewes, unclipped, at 13 d. a-piece	8	13	4
Eight score lambs, at 6 d. a-piece	4	0	0
Twenty-seven bullocks, at 7 s. a-piece	9	16	0
A couple of oxen, at	1	3	4
439 wethers of young and old (6 score to the hundred) at 9 l. per hundred	38	3	6
379 fleeces of wool, at 4 d. per fleece	6	19	8
Six score hogs (sheep so called) that were shorn, at 12 d. each	6	0	0
Fifty-three steers and heifers, at 9 s. one with another	23	10	6
Eighteen kine (cows) at 8 s. a-piece	7	4	0
A grey trotting gelding, at	1	0	0
A black ambling hobby, at	1	6	8
A grey ambling gelding, at	1	3	4
A little dun ambling horse, at	1	0	0
A great black trotting gelding, at	10	0	0
And, an old grey gelding, at	0	10	0
Three swans	0	10	0
Three cranes	0	5	0
Two geese	0	3	4

An account of the Expences of his present Majesty's State-Coach, made in the year 1762.

	£.	s.	d.
Coachmaker	1,673	15	0
Carver	2,500	0	0
Gilder	933	14	0
Painter	315	0	0
Laceman	737	10	7
Chaser	665	4	6
Harness-maker	385	15	0
Mercer	202	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bitt-maker	99	6	6
Milliner	31	3	4
Saddler	10	16	6
Woollen-draper	4	3	6
Cover-maker	3	9	6

£. 7,562 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Table

Table of Saxon Coins, their names, weights, and values: from Mr. Clark's connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins.

SAXON GOLD COINS.

NAMES.	Weight in Troy Grains.	Value in their Money.	In our Mo- ney.
			£. s. d.
The Mancus, — — about 54		6 shillings	0 9 0
The Half-mancus, — — 27		3 shillings	0 4 6
The latter Mancus, Ora, and } Anglo-Norman Shilling, }	22½	12 pence	0 3 9

DANISH ESTIMATES.

The first Danish mark, five ounces, or a hundred Saxon pennies.

The Ora, twelve pence.

SILVER COINS.

NAMES.	Weight in Troy Grains.	Value in their Money.	In our Mo- ney.
			£. s. d.
The Shillings at Five Pence, about 112		5 pence	0 1 2½
The Shillings at Four Pence, — 90		4 pence	0 0 11½
The Thrimfa, — — — 67		3 pence	0 0 8½
The Penny, or Sceatta, — — — 22½		above	0 0 2¼
The Hælfing, — — — 11½			
The Farthing, — — — 5½			

BRASS COINS.

Styca, 2 to a farthing.

This table is not intended to be so exact as to regard the fractions of a farthing.

An Explanation of Egyptian Hieroglyphics. From the French.

AFTER Hermes, and the Egyptian priests who succeeded, had, by long study and speculation, formed a system of theology and natural philosophy, in which God, the supreme cause of all, was the universal soul diffused through the whole creation, they endeavoured to express the divine attributes and operations of the Deity, in the works of nature, by the properties and powers of living animals, and other natural productions, as the proper symbols of such amazing causes.

In order to chuse the most proper symbols, and, at the same time, the most expressive of the divine attributes, and of the effects of Divine Providence in every part of the universe, they studied, with great application and care, not only the peculiar properties of those animals, birds, and fishes, herbs and plants, which Egypt produced, but also the geometrical properties of lines and figures; and by a regular connection of these in various orders, attitudes, and compositions, they formed the whole system of their theology and philosophy, which was hidden under hieroglyphic figures and characters, known only

to themselves, and to those who were initiated into their mysteries.

In this system their principal hero-gods, Osiris and Isis, theologically represented the Supreme Being, and universal nature; and physically signified the two great celestial luminaries, the sun and moon, by whose influence all nature was actuated. In like manner, the inferior heroes represented the subordinate gods, who were the ministers of the supreme spirit; and physically they denoted the inferior mundane elements and powers. Their symbols represented, and comprehended under them, the natural productions of the Deity; and the various beneficial effects of Divine Providence in the works of creation; and also the order and harmony, the powers and mutual influence of the several parts of the universal system.

This is the sum and substance of the Egyptian learning, so famed in ancient times throughout the world. And in this general system, the particular history of their hero-gods was contained, and applied to physical causes, and theological science. The hieroglyphic system was composed with great art and sagacity; and was so universally esteemed and admired, that the most learned philosophers of other nations came into Egypt on purpose to be instructed in it, and to learn the philosophy and theology conveyed by these apposite symbols.

In this hieroglyphic system the hero-gods not only represented, and were symbols of, the Supreme God, and subordinate deities, but they had each their animal symbol to represent their peculiar powers, energy, and administration: and their figures were compounded of

one part or other of their symbols, to express more sensibly the natural effects of divine energy attributed to them.

Thus Osiris, when he represented the power and all-seeing providence of the Supreme Being, had a human body with a hawk's head, and a sceptre in his hand, and decorated with the other regalia, or ensigns of royalty. Under the same form also he represented the sun, the great celestial luminary; and, as it were, the soul of the world: his symbol now was a bull, and the scarabæus, or beetle, which expressed the sun's motion, by rolling balls of dung, containing its seed, backwards, or from east to west, his face being towards the east. The symbolic bull was likewise of a particular form and make, to denote the various influences of the sun.

Osiris was also delineated sometimes with a bull's, and sometimes with a lion's head, to represent the heat, vigour, and influence of the sun, especially in the inundation of the Nile, when the sun was in the celestial sign Leo: and likewise to express the solar influence in all the productions of nature. And it is also observable, that the bull and lion were parts of the Jewish cherub's symbol; and as the one was the head of the wild, and the other of the tame beasts, they represented, in conjunction, the animal creation; while the other two parts, namely, the eagle and human figure, represented the ærial, rational creation.

Isis was formed with many breasts, to represent the earth, the universal mother, and with a cornucopia in her hand, denoting the nutritive and productive powers of nature: her symbol was a cow, part black and part white, to represent the enlightened

enlightened and dark parts of the moon.

Pan had the horns and feet, and sometimes also the head of a goat, which was his symbol, to shew the generative power of nature, over which he presided. At the same time, he symbolically represented universal nature, the cause of all things.

Hermes had a dog's head, which was his symbol, to denote his sagacity in the invention of arts and sciences; especially in his watchful diligence in the culture of religious rites and sacred knowledge: at the same time he symbolically represented the Divine Providence, was worshipped as the chief counsellor of Saturn and Osiris; he who communicated the will of the gods to men, and by whom their souls were conducted into the other world. He was likewise represented by the ibis, and with the head of this bird, which was, at the same time, his symbol, to signify his conveying literature to the Egyptians, which they believed was done under the form of this bird, and confined to their nation only, as the ibis was known to live no where but in Egypt.

Ammon represented the deity called Amun, and his symbol was a ram. He was also delineated with a ram's head and horns, to denote the creative power of God, and his beneficial and diffusive influence through the works of nature, making every thing fruitful, to produce and multiply its kind; and cherishing and preserving them by the warmth of the sun, and an internal vital heat and vigour.

The universal soul itself was beautifully represented by a winged globe, with a serpent emerging

from it. The globe denoted the infinite divine essence, whose center, to use the expression in the Hermetic writings, was every where, and circumference no where. The wings of the hawk represented the divine all-comprehensive intellect: and the serpent denoted the vivifying power of God, by which life and existence are given to all things.

Typhon represented the most powerful dæmon, or evil genius, who was continually at war with Osiris and Isis, the most benevolent geniuses of Egypt. His symbol was an hippopotamus or river horse, a very treacherous and cruel animal.

Orus was a principal deity of the Egyptians; and according to his hieroglyphic forms and habit, signified sometimes the sun, and sometimes the harmony of the whole mundane system. At the same time, being the offspring of Osiris and Isis, he was always represented young. He also represented the order and fitness of the several parts of the external sensible world, formed by the wisdom of Divine Providence, expressed by Isis; and by the intellect, power, and goodness of the Supreme God, represented by Osiris. Hence, and also because Osiris and Isis represent physically the sun and moon, who, by their diffusive light, heat, and influence, preserve the visible system, Orus was called their offspring.

To express the hieroglyphic mean of Orus, as representing the world, he was represented with a staff, upon the top of which was the head of the upupa, to signify, by the variegated feathers of that bird, the beautiful variety of the creation. In one of his hands he held a lituus,

to

to denote the harmony of the system; and a gnomon in the other, to shew the perfect proportions of its parts. Behind him was a triangle inscribed in a circle, to signify that the world was made by the unerring wisdom of God. He had also sometimes a cornucopia in his hand, to denote the fertility and productions of the earth.

Harpocrates was described holding one of his fingers on his lips, to denote the mysterious and ineffable nature of God, and that the knowledge of him was to be searched after, with profound and silent meditation, and, at the same time, that they are not to be uttered or divulged.

Upon the whole, almost all the Egyptian deities and symbols centered in two, namely, Osiris and Isis, who represented, under various hieroglyphic forms, both the celestial and terrestrial system, together with all the divine attributes, operations, and energy, which created, animated, and preserved them.

The Egyptians likewise concealed their moral philosophy under hieroglyphic symbols; but these were not the subjects of the hieroglyphics delineated on obelisks. And as hieroglyphic and symbolical figures were very ancient in Egypt, and first invented, at least formed into a system there; so they were thence carried into other countries, and imitated in all religious mysteries, as well as in political and moral science.

The preceding symbolical figures making the substance of hieroglyphics, and all belonging to Osiris, his family, and contemporaries, they were probably formed into a system soon after the death of those

hero-gods, by some who had been instructed in the art of hieroglyphics, by Hermes, the inventor of them. The first he formed himself, and the others were probably added by his learned successors, who had been instructed by him in all his mysterious learning.

This hieroglyphic system was, in its beginning, more simple, and less compounded than afterwards; for it had been improving for several ages before it appeared on the obelisks of the temples. And hence we may infer the time of the first Egyptian hieroglyphic symbols; for, in all probability, they were not older than the time of the famous Hermes, who flourished in the reign, and some time after the death, of Osiris.

The hieroglyphic symbols were, in early times, carried into Greece, and gave the first occasion to the fables of the poets with regard to the metamorphoses of the gods, which they improved from inventions of their own; and from the knowledge of them, the Greeks ascribed peculiar arts and inventions to their gods, whose names they first received from Egypt.

Observations on the domestic arts and utensils of the ancients. Extracted from a New translation of Observations made in a Tour through Italy, by the Chevalier de la Condamine.

I Departed from Rome for Naples the sooner, that I might get thither before the setting in of the great heats: however, I lost the opportunity of being a witness to the eruption of Vesuvius. The first object

ject of my curiosity was therefore, the subterraneous city of Herculaneum, buried in the ashes of that volcano near seventeen hundred years ago, and discovered at the beginning of this century: altho' it has not attracted the public attention till within these few years.

The most precious monuments it has hitherto produced, worthy of our attention, is, doubtless, the manuscripts on the papyrus of Egypt, but black, and almost calcined, nearly in the condition as if they had been taken out of an oven: they have, however, found out the art of unrolling them, and pasting the leaves upon a thin skin, they being luckily written but on one side. They are now at work in transcribing these manuscripts, which will take up no long time; it is presumed they will be also translated and explained. They are all Greek, and the characters of those I saw very distinct. I could read several words, and even lines, without any difficulty.

What struck me most after the manuscripts, was the great number and variety of family utensils and household furniture, many of them very much resembling our modern ones; those which have been hitherto preserved are mostly of metal. Among other things of this kind, I saw silver cups carved, with their lids in the manner of our coffee-pots. But these particulars have already afforded matter for several treatises; nor are antiquities my object. I shall therefore confine myself to a few reflections on the state of certain mechanic arts among the ancients, and of their progress among the moderns.

There have been found antique drinking-glasses of various sizes

and shapes, and also bottles, which proves that the ancients could both melt and blow glass: and even that they had a sort white enough for windows. Had they advanced a step farther, they might have found the means of flattening blown glass as we do, and making it into panels, and then they could not have been a long time in want of one of the greatest conveniencies the moderns enjoy, almost without perceiving it; I mean glass windows and doors, which let in day-light, at the same time that they secure us from the injuries of the air; which procure us in the heart of our houses, the diversified spectacle of nature, and transform the winds, the frosts, and the tempests, into a magnificent moving picture.

The Romans were still more ignorant of running glass in sheets, and making mirrors of it. By a previous art the glass must have been made colourless, as well as transparent, in imitation of crystal, and then planed and polished before they could devise a way of obstructing its transparency, by a sheet of tin impregnated with quicksilver. They had not indeed the art of tinning metals, though gold and silver they could apply very well; for the statue and horse of Marcus Aurelius in the Capitol were gilt, and the kitchen utensils found at Herculaneum are often silvered, but never tinned. It is the contrary as to their folders, they being all of tin, which, on account of the weakness of the metal, have mostly given way.

I should not forget the piece of galon or tissue, found in the subterraneous city: it is of pure gold wire, and woven like a piece of silk

filk and stuff. They had not then fallen upon the lucky thought of substituting a silver wire gilt, instead of a gold one; as beautiful altogether, less heavy, and at a far easier expence; so it was impossible they should even dream of flattening such gilt wire, and rolling it about filk thread. The Romans could not any ways foresee, that a time would come, when a single ounce of gold would be sufficient to gild a silver wire 100 leagues long.

Among great numbers of precious stones set in rings, found at Herculaneum, I could not hear of one diamond. There are very few in being, which are known to be antiques; no doubt, because they are bought up and dispersed as soon as they are found. Although from some passages of Pliny and St. Isidorus, one would be apt to judge, that the ancients made use of fragments of diamonds to grave upon hard stones, and even to work the diamond itself; yet it does not appear that they had made any great progress in the art of perfecting the natural facettes, and to multiply and polish them with their own powder. I never saw any ancient diamonds with any other than their native points, just as they came out of Nature's hands, except being divested of their scurf. The coloured stones found at Herculaneum are set in gold, but very clumsily. I saw some rings of amethysts, and among them, stones of an oblong shape, about fifteen lines long, but very slender, and cut smooth, drop fashion, emeralds, several graven onyxes, cornelians, &c.

If we may be fairly said to have surpassed the ancients in the practice of some particular arts, it is

not, however, in that of cutting and working hard stones. I have admired some of their small vases of red crystal, the mouths of which are so narrow, that their bellies could not have been hollowed as they are, without great labour and patience; and I doubt much if any of our modern artists could, with all their improvements, have succeeded better. There is not, perhaps, an art of greater antiquity than this. I saw, in the collection of Baron Stoch, a celebrated antiquarian at Florence, a cornelian fit for setting in a ring, whereon were engraven the seven heroes of the old Theban war, with the name of each in Greek characters. There is not known to be any where an engraved jewel of higher antiquity, being supposed to be of the time of the Trojan war. The origin of the art is far more ancient, for it was common in Egypt before the departure of the Israelites, some of whom were lapidaries, and engravers of fine stones, as appears from Exodus.

The rules of decency are seldom transgressed in the public monuments of antiquity. The same cannot be said of those which were destined for particular uses, and the furniture of houses especially. The pagan religion laying no restraint on debauchery, we find that the various ornaments of their family moveables, whether painted, carved, or engraved, instead of the grave and serious, which our veneration for antiquity is apt to suggest, too frequently exhibits obscene objects, or foolish whims of a capricious imagination. I once happened to be present when a brass tripod, just then discovered, was brought to the cabinet

cabinet of antiquities at Portici, and looked upon as a greater curiosity than had been yet found; it was no less remarkable for the exquisiteness of the workmanship, than for the lascivious attitudes of three satyrs, which supported the fire-pan. I had just then been considering a monument of another kind: it was a little silver haunch, weighing about three ounces, on which was delineated a dial; the hour lines, their numbers, and the

initial letters of the twelve months being neatly engraven, and the tail of this animal, of which this haunch represented a thigh, serving for the style. I had no opportunity of finding for what latitude this dial was made; which would, indeed, have been difficult, as the radius was so small. Some judgment may, perhaps, be formed of it, when all the monuments found at Herculaneum are described and published.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

THE greatness of the following undertaking ; the utility it will be of to the learned ; and the new light it will throw upon the sacred writings ; are so evident, that we should hold ourselves inexcusable, if we neglected to lay this short state of it before our readers. It is with pleasure we observe, that the liberal and generous assistance which this work meets with in the execution, does as much honour to the age in general, as Dr. Kennicott's making the laborious and arduous attempt, does to our country in particular.

Some account of Dr. Kennicott's undertaking, to collate the different manuscripts, and the best printed editions, of the Hebrew Bible.

THE scheme proposed by him was, to compare with some one printed edition, all the manuscripts of the Hebrew Bible, which are preserved in England, Scotland, and Ireland ; at least all those which should be found worth collating, as being older than the invention of printing. The manuscripts of this kind, which, after much enquiry, were discovered by Dr. Kennicott in our country, at the end of the first year (1760) amounted to 110. These, therefore, were collated ; but in a manner very different from the collation of other manuscripts. For as the mistake of one single letter might make a great difference

in the meaning of an Hebrew word ; and since many single letters might be mistaken if the collation was to be made by pronouncing whole words ; it was necessary, in this case, to pronounce and compare every single letter. And the method fixed upon, was for one person to read the printed copy letter after letter, while another person, at the same time, inspected the manuscript, and wrote down every variation, whether of whole words, or of letters only.

Laborious and almost impracticable as it must appear, in general, to go through with so very minute an examination of 110 MSS of so large a book as the Hebrew Bible ; yet was this work undertaken upon a plan still more extensive, namely, to procure, in the mean while, collations of as many of the best foreign MSS. as the subscription would allow ; and as could be collated within that time, which might be taken up in examining the MSS in our own country. And, because many persons might be prevented from subscribing to this work, from a notion that it would be endless, Dr. Kennicott thought it proper to assure the public, that he believed it would be finished in ten years. He also stated the nature of the subscription, as being only during pleasure ; so that every person might drop his subscription, whenever he doubted of a proper progress being made, or for any other

other reason, or for no reason at all. But as a proper progress in so vast a work was the great point to be ascertained, in every year, to the subscribers, the Doctor effectually secured this point, by chusing to print, at the end of every annual account of his work, the certificate, as to his progress, which the delegates of the press at Oxford had agreed should be produced to them, from the Hebrew professor in that university.

Having premised these necessary matters, as to the general plan, I proceed now to the printed state of this work, in each of the years that are past; extracting from each a short account of the progress and encouragement; and adding a few out of the many curious articles with which these annual states abound. The first state was printed at the end of the year 1760; but of that state I have no copy: however, I have been told that it related chiefly to the nature of such a work, and the expediency of its being undertaken: together with an account of the Doctor's having collated part of two very antient MSS, which belong to the Bodley Library. I apprehend likewise, that a list of subscribers for this first year was printed on a separate paper, and that the money subscribed was near 500 l.

At the end of the second year, 1761, an account both of the progress, and of the subscription, was printed in a little pamphlet, as has been done annually ever since. In this account we see an amazing field opening in consequence of the Doctor's enquiries, and a correspondence which he began with the learned in various parts of Europe, particularly at Rome, where

cardinal Passionei, then at the head of the Vatican, offered him the use of all the Hebrew MSS in that famous library: the cardinals Spinelli and Albani, likewise are mentioned as very zealous advocates for this work. The chief places abroad, where collations were already begun, or enquiries were making after MSS of the Hebrew Bible, were Rome, Florence, Turin, Spain, Paris, Holland, and Hamburgh; and the other places were Constantinople, Warsaw, Venice, Naples, Bologna, Mantua, Pavia, Genoa, Lisbon, Geneva, Utrecht, Erfurth, Berlin, and Stockholm. At the end of this second year, the number of manuscripts discovered at home was increased from 110 to 119; of which, ten were now collated by the Doctor himself, assisted by three, and sometimes four gentlemen.

The Oxford delegates having thought proper, that (for the greater security from fire, &c.) transcripts of the collations should be deposited in the Bodleian library; transcripts of the collation of these ten MSS were now placed there, under the Doctor's own seal, and that of the librarian. In this year's state we have the following concise, but very interesting account of the nature and tendency of this work.

“ The expediency of such an
 “ undertaking must be evident to
 “ all those who will attend to the
 “ following particulars: — That
 “ the design of it is to do the
 “ same justice to the text of the
 “ Old Testament, which has been
 “ done, with universal applause,
 “ to the text of the New Testa-
 “ ment, and to that of almost all
 “ other antient writings; — that
 “ the Hebrew text, tho' of such

“ great importance, has been hitherto printed agreeably to the latest and worst MSS—that there are as yet happily preserved multitudes of older MSS; free from many of those later corruptions, which disgrace that extensive part of divine revelation: and MSS, which contain readings more agreeable to the context, to the ancient versions, and also to the New Testament—and therefore, that it must be exceedingly desirable, that as many as possible of the various readings in these valuable MSS (now perishing by age) be speedily collected; and afterwards accurately published together (at the bottom of every page, in a new edition of the present Hebrew text) for the information of the learned, and the benefit of the public.”

The state for this second year concludes with the certificate from Dr. Hunt, the Royal Professor of Hebrew; and with a list of the following subscribers:—The King (200*l.* per ann.) the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin: the archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Cashel; with twenty bishops, English and Irish: 11 lay lords: 7 deans: 9 deans and chapters: eight colleges: and one hundred and ten other subscribers: amounting in the whole to 905*l.* If then the reader was before surprized, that any man could be found, hardy enough to undertake a work of such infinite fatigue; he must now be equally surprized that so many public-spirited men could be found to patronize the undertaking: so that the patronage, as well as the work, was quite beyond example.

As to the third year, 1762, I

may be shorter; because some articles, having been already enlarged upon, need only be just mentioned. The number of MSS now discovered at home, was 121. And at home were in this year collated two MSS, sent from Rotterdam; and also nine large volumes, lent to the Doctor at Oxford, by the university of Cambridge: and for these collations he had five or six assistants. Abroad, several ancient and valuable MSS were now under examination; at Rome, Turin, Florence, Zurich, Hamburg, Berlin, and Paris. The subscription was nearly the same as the year before; about 900*l.* The Professor's certificate was (after its introduction) in the following words:—“ I do hereby accordingly certify, for the satisfaction of the said delegates, and of such other persons as have encouraged this work by their subscriptions, that the several parts of the collation (made during the third year) have been laid before me. And my opinion is, that Dr. Kennicott hath made a very competent progress in the said collation; and indeed advanced farther in it than could have been reasonably expected. And, upon considering several of the various readings, which he has already discovered in the Hebrew MSS; I think this work will be of very considerable service to sacred literature.”

The only article I shall add here is, that among many other honours done to this work, this year's state mentions one, which no other work relating to the Bible could ever boast of since the reformation; namely, its being warmly recommended both by Rome and Geneva. And as nothing can be more curious

rious or more pleasing, to every man of a liberal and comprehensive mind, than to see the proofs of this singularly joint recommendation, I shall here present the reader with the two certificates.

The Certificate from R O M E.

“ L’enterpris d’une nouvelle édition de la Bible, qui doit de faire à Oxford sur tous les manuscrits Hebraïques, qui peuvent se trouver dans les plus célèbres Bibliothèques, a trouvée ici autant d’approbateurs, que de personnes qui en ont entendu parler. Et pour favoriser les auteurs d’un si important ouvrage, j’ai permis avec plaisir la collation des anciens manuscrits Hebraïques, qui se trouvent dans la bibliothèque Vaticane ; et je l’ai accordée en qualité de Bibliothécaire de la Ste. Eglise Romaine. A Rome ; ce seize May, mil sept cent soixante un.

“ D. Cardl. PASSIONEI,
“ Bibliot. de la S. E. R.”

The Certificate from GENEVA.

Extrait des registres de la Vénérable Compagnie des Pasteurs et des Professeurs de l’Eglise de Geneve.

Du Vendredi, 4 Dec. 1761.

“ Monfr. le Recteur et Messrs les Bibliothécaires ont rapporté, qu’on leur a fait part d’un projet formé en Angleterre, pour la collation des manuscrits Hébreux de l’Ancien Testament, & qu’on leur a demandé la communication de ceux que nous pourrions avoir dans notre Bibliothèque ; qu’il paroît par un imprimé Latin, que le principal exécuteur de ce projet est Monfr.

Benjamin Kennicott, Maître des Arts à Oxford ; projet, pour l’exécution duquel on se propose d’éclaircir à bien des égards le texte sacré, et d’en aplanir de difficultez ; que pour parvenir à ce but l’auteur avoit déjà pris des mesures pour puiser dans les principales Bibliothèques de l’Europe, et qu’il avoit des assurances qu’elles lui feroient ouvertes. Sur quoi opiné, la Ven. Compagnie a reconnu unanimement toute l’utilité, qui peut résulter de l’exécution de ce projet, et combien il importe de faire par rapport aux livres de l’Ancien Testament ce qu’on a déjà fait avec succès à l’égard de ceux du Nouveau. Elle n’a pu qu’applaudir aux louables intentions de l’auteur, et de ceux qui s’intéressent à la perfection d’un ouvrage, dont on a lieu d’espérer de grands avantages pour une plus parfaite intelligence des livres sacrez, ce par cela même pour la religion ; et elle est persuadée que cette entreprise, qui fait beaucoup d’honneur au zèle de son auteur, sera généralement approuvée. En conséquence Messrs. les Bibliothécaires ont été chargés de communiquer ce qu’il pourroit y avoir dans notre Bibliothèque de relatif à cet objet.

“ Du Vendredi, xi. Dec. 1761.”

Monfr. le Recteur a demandé la permission de la communiquer copie de la délibération ci-dessus à Milord Mount Stuart, qui l’a désiré. Accordé.

B U I S S O N, Secrétaire.

At the end of the fourth year, 1763, it appears that the number
L 3 of

of Biblical Hebrew MSS, known in Great Britain and Ireland, amounted to one hundred and twenty-four. Of these thirty-two had now been collated; and the original collations of eighteen, having been fairly transcribed, were deposited in the Bodleian Library. Among the other MSS, collated this year, were six belonging to the British Museum; the trustees of which had manifested their regard to Dr. Kennicott's undertaking, by making an order, that all their Hebrew MSS should be taken with him to Oxford, and collated there. Accordingly, out of their twenty-six MSS, six were delivered to him in 1763, which were carefully and faithfully returned within the year.

One of these six MSS was the Samaritan Pentateuch, given by archbishop Usher to sir R. Cotton; a copy, which is exceedingly valuable, being almost the only complete one in Europe, uniformly written by the same hand: and it is above 400 years old. This, and a Bodleian MS of the same kind, were collated by our learned and indefatigable author, with the Samaritan text in the London Polyglot; and from this collation it appears that the Samaritan text in that Polyglot (in other respects worthy of great commendation) is very inaccurately printed; but that these two MSS will correct many of the errors there found, and likewise several errors found in the Paris Polyglot. This is a point of great importance, and which requires particular attention, in justice to the Samaritan Pentateuch itself; for it can be no wonder, that some very learned men have judged it to be very erroneous, when that printed copy, on which such judgment has been (at least in

England) generally formed, is found to be printed so incorrectly. Those MSS, therefore, are deservedly to be held precious; as they will greatly correct the printed text of that Pentateuch, without the assistance of which, it is presumed that the Hebrew Pentateuch will never be restored to its original purity. In favour of the Samaritan Pentateuch, Dr. Cudworth, that ornament to learning and to our country, has given a remarkable testimony. For in a treatise of his, intitled, "The Union of Christ and the Church," commenting on a text which is expressed in the printed Hebrew differently from the quotations of it in the New Testament, he observes thus: "But lastly, that which is most of all considerable; although these Hebrew copies, which now we have received from the Jews, read it otherwise; yet that incomparable antiquity of the Samaritan Pentateuch, which seems to be truer in many places than our copies are, hath it as it is four several times quoted in the New Testament." To this authority may be added that of Sir Is. Newton, which is very favourable to a collation of the Hebrew MSS, by asserting the corrupt state of the text as printed: for there are to be seen in that great man's hand-writing, several corrections of the printed Hebrew, some of which exactly coincide with the corrections made by the learned father Houbigant.

With the six MSS from the British Museum, Dr. Kennicott collated in this year four belonging to the Bodleian; two lent from the library of the dean and chapter of Westminster; one, very elegant, and containing the whole Bible, sent by the University of Aberdeen; two from

from Trinity College, Dublin; and one transmitted from Lekkerkirk, near Rotterdam. In these sixteen MSS a great number of various readings were discovered, and several of them are of considerable consequence; particularly in the MS from Lekkerkirk. In the text of this MS is found the very word (signifying All) in *Deuteron. xxvii. 26.* (printed in the Samaritan text) which makes so material a part of St. Paul's quotation, *Gal. iii. 10.* and is so necessary to the Apostle's argument, that our English translators have thought themselves obliged to insert it, though it is not inserted in the printed Hebrew. To this list of MSS, our eminent collator has added a very ancient MS of the Hebrew Pentateuch, promised to be sent him by the learned Professor Schultens, at Leyden; which professor had also employed persons to collate, under his own inspection, the MS of the Samaritan Pentateuch in the library at Leyden.

In order that the several collations, which were making abroad, might be carried on upon the same plan, and with the same attention to all the necessary circumstances which were observed at home, Dr. Kennicott printed, this year, and sent to the foreign collators, a large sheet, describing the whole method upon which he proceeded.

At Rome, the loss that had been sustained by the deaths of the Cardinals Passionei and Spinelli, was made up by the patronage of the Cardinals Albani and Torregiani; the former of whom assured the Doctor, that every Vatican MS, which he had mentioned, should be at the service of his work. It was countenanced, likewise, by the

prelate Monfig. Marefoschi, secretary to the college de Propaganda Fide, who performed many services to the collator, Professor Constanzi. The reverend fathers Xavier Vasquez and Augustino Giorgi, of the Augustinian convents; the college of the Maronites; and Sig. Abbate Ballati, did also readily grant the use of their MSS on this occasion. The second commission, sent by our learned author to Rome, was for the collation of seventeen MSS; twelve in the Vatican, and five in the other libraries before mentioned: and the Professor, after having collated some of these MSS, transmitted to him the following notice. “ In Codicibus mōx laudatis, plures atque eas quidem magni Momenti variantes Lectiones me invenisse lætaberis; et quod tibi gratissimum fore confido, in Codice Bibliothecæ Angelicæ ea Danielis et Esdræ Capita, quæ Chaldaice tantum scripta vulgo reperiuntur, tum Chaldaice tum etiam Ebraice scripta deprehendi.”

In Spain, a catalogue of the MSS of the Hebrew Bible, in the Escorial, was procured by the Nuncio at Madrid, solicited by Cardinal Spinelli; and was sent, a little before his Eminence's death. The same Cardinal had earnestly requested his friend the Nuncio to procure catalogues of the Hebrew MSS, *quotquot vel in Regiis vel in publicis Hispaniarum Bibliothecis asservantur*: and the Escorial catalogue was accompanied with a promise, that catalogues of the MSS in the other public libraries of Spain should soon after be sent likewise. The learned and reverend Francisco Perez Bayer, canon and treasurer of the great church at Toledo, did

also favour Dr. Kennicott with an account of the several valuable Hebrew MSS in his own library; together with exact specimens of the character, in which each MS is written; which specimens are exceedingly elegant and curious. The oldest of his MSS was written in 1714.

At Turin, six of the most valuable of the royal MSS were collated, by order of the king of Sardinia; and a second collation was carrying on at Florence. Sir Horatio Mann did likewise recommend the design to Count Firmian, governor of the Milanese; applied to him for a catalogue of the Hebrew MSS in the Ambrosian library at Milan; obtained leave to have them collated; and procured the learned Henrico a Porta to undertake the collation of them. This professor drew up an excellent account of these MSS, and one of them is the ancient Samaritan Pentateuch, which Montfaucon wished to have collated.

The other places where collations were this year successfully prosecuted, were Hamburgh, Berlin, Dresden, and Paris; at which last city, Professor Ladvocat, and his pupils, refused to accept any pecuniary gratification. In a letter to Dr. Kennicott, the professor observes, that, “they had no such custom in the Sorbonne; and that both he and his young people thought themselves extremely happy, in being able to contribute to a work so useful, and even so necessary to the study of the sacred scriptures.”

There is not any quarter of the world, from which our learned collator was not ardently desirous to procure the knowledge and the use of Hebrew MSS; and yet he did

not pretend that it would be possible to obtain collations of half the Hebrew MSS already known in Europe only. “Even that, says he, will soon be pronounced impossible; when it is considered, that the MSS of the whole, or parts of the Hebrew Bible, which are already known, (exclusive of those in our own three kingdoms) are—in Italy 117,—Germany 87,—France 70,—Holland 32,—Spain 20,—Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden 10—total, already known abroad 336. This sum, added to that of the MSS at home, amounts to 460; which will probably be extended to 500. And, how very desirable would it be, if it were possible to comprize in this work the various readings of the whole 500 MSS!—if it were possible to make it at once perfect in its kind—without leaving the Old Testament still subject to appendix after appendix, and addition upon addition; as hath been the case with the New Testament, and is the case at this very day. For there are yet many MSS uncollated of this second part of holy scripture; notwithstanding the 30 years labour of Dr. Mill, who published the various readings of near one hundred MSS—though Kuster and Bengelius have each added the various readings of twelve other MSS—and though Wetstein has made ample additions to all the former editors.

The subscription in this year was increased by a legacy of 50*l.* to the sum of near 950*l.*

We now proceed to the fifth year of the undertaking (1764) during which eighteen Hebrew MSS, and one MS of the Samaritan Pentateuch, were collated at home. With regard to this number, compared with other numbers, it is observed, that

that a few MSS may contain larger parts of the Bible than many MSS; and yet the nineteen MSS contain above 116,000 verses. But this was by no means the whole of the work that was performed in the year; for the collations of twenty-six MSS were, likewise, fairly transcribed, and the originals of them deposited in the Bodleian library.

With respect to foreign countries, Dr. Kennicott had the honour of the following letter, which was sent at the command of THE KING OF DENMARK, by his principal secretary of state, the *Baron De Bernstorff*.

“ Reverend Sir,

“ The King being informed of
“ the learned work, which you are
“ sparing no pains to accomplish,
“ viz. that of restoring by the help
“ of ancient manuscripts the original text of the divine writings of the Old Testament; his Majesty thinks fit to assist you by all possible means; in order to promote a design so truly useful to religion and learning, and consequently so much deserving the greatest encomiums. In this view I am honoured with his royal commands, to acquaint you, Sir, with the arrival of some ancient copies of the Hebrew Bible lately purchased in Egypt for the Royal Library; and sent hither by some gentlemen, who are actually making a voyage into Arabia Felix, by his Majesty’s orders. You receive here inclosed a short account of the condition of these valuable remains of antiquity. The King intends with pleasure to give you leave to make use of them. It depends only on you, Reverend Sir, to appoint some

“ able person here; who may examine, and if you think it proper, collate these manuscripts with printed copies: in order to gather out of the former such various readings as may occur therein. I hope you will be persuaded before-hand, that the person employed by you to this purpose will meet with all imaginable readiness to facilitate his task. And I beg you will be sure of my best wishes for the success of your arduous undertaking, that cannot fail to immortalize your name; and, what to a man of your religious way of thinking must be of infinitely more value, will draw down upon you God Almighty’s blessing.

“ I am,

“ With great esteem and sincerity,

“ Reverend Sir,

“ Your most obedient

“ humble servant,

COPENHAGEN, BERNSTORFF.
March 31, 1764.

Next to the preceding, the greatest favour that was granted, abroad, to the work, in this year, was by the Count de Firmian, governor of the Milanese, and by the Marquis Olivera, president of the senate at Milan; in which city are preserved twelve very valuable Hebrew MSS. That Henrico a Porta, Oriental Professor in the University of Pavia, might be enabled to reside at Milan, in order to collate them; the governor and the senate were pleased to pass the two following orders,—that “ the residence of the professor at Pavia be dispensed with;” and, that “ he be allowed to read his lectures at Milan.”

Collections of various readings were, in this year, transmitted from Rome,

Rome, Turin, and Berne; the use of two Hebrew MSS was granted at Zurich: a collation was undertaken at Vienna; and it was continued to be carried on at Paris and other places, formerly mentioned.

Whilst Europe thus liberally offered the treasures of her numerous MSS, and Africa, likewise, contributed her share, enquiries were, not unsuccessfully, making in Asia. A curious MS is preserved at Aleppo, which contains the whole Hebrew Bible, and is of very high antiquity. Nay, Dr. Kennicott extended his enquiries to America; it being imagined that some MSS may possibly be found amongst the Jews, even in that quarter of the world.

The doctor concludes his narrative for 1764, with expressing his sense of the honour done to his undertaking, by the learned academy at Manheim; theirs being the first subscription, with which the work has been favoured, in any foreign country.

The subscription in this year amounted to about 920*l*.

In the sixth year (1765) we find that the number of MSS before known in Great Britain and Ireland, was increased with five others, two of which contain the whole Bible. The chief business of this year was the collation of seven MSS, and part of another MS, making thirteen volumes; besides which, transcripts of the collations of 17 MSS at home, and of the same number abroad, were deposited in the Bodleian library. While the work was thus successfully advancing, it was apprehended, that it would be very desirable, if some use could likewise be made of the best editions already printed. Accordingly, the edition of *Van der Hooght* was collated with that of

Michaelis, printed at *Hall*, in 1720; because in this last edition, the variations are already collected from the printed Bibles of Bomberg, Buxtorf, Stephens, the Antwerp and London Polyglots, and several other editions. It was thought proper, also, to make a collation of the beginnings of all the chapters, in the three editions of V. Hooght, Michaelis, and the London Polyglot, as the different beginnings of several chapters, in different editions, have occasioned much trouble in referring to particular verses in the Hebrew Bible. The variations growing exceedingly numerous, Dr. Kennicott was under a necessity of inventing some method singular in its kind, to answer so singular an occasion, as the regular and uncrowded arrangements of all these variations, under their respective chapters and verses. He took care, therefore, to have bound up in thirty folio volumes, (interleaved) a copy of the printed Hebrew Bible, pasted upon writing paper, with only two verses in each page; the vacant space under each verse being left for all the variations of the MSS in that verse, to be there inserted; and this, according to the numerical order of the MSS, when catalogued and numbered in the prolegomena, to be prefixed to the whole work. No inference, however, is to be drawn, from this preparatory Bible, with regard to the number of volumes which the work will make hereafter; because it was necessary to provide a space that would be sufficient for every exigency.

Abroad, our learned and indefatigable collator continued to meet with his usual encouragement and success. He received, this year, a second letter from the baron de Bern-

Bernstorff, principal secretary of state to the King of Denmark, giving an account of the measures taken in that country to promote the doctor's grand undertaking. Collations were likewise carried on at Erfurt, Vienna, Cologne, Florence, Milan, and Rome. At Berlin, besides the collation of a celebrated MS, directions were given for collating a Hebrew *printed* Bible, of a remarkably old edition. This was the copy from whence Luther made his version, and it contains several hundred variations from the Hebrew Bibles since printed. The baron de Bernstorff's letter is not the only one which adorns the report for the year 1765. Dr. Kennicott had, also, the honour of receiving very polite letters from Cardinal Albani, and the Duke de Nivernois; and singular marks of favour were shown him by the Elector Palatine, the Earl of Hertford, Sir Joseph Yorke, and other eminent or learned persons. The account for this year is concluded with part of an elogium upon the work and its patrons, that was delivered in a public oration, at Hall, in Saxony, by Dr. Semler, professor of divinity in that university. The subscription for 1765 amounted to about 880 l.

In the seventh year of the undertaking, (1766) thirteen MSS were collated at home, transcripts of eleven of which were deposited in the Bodleian library; and, likewise, nineteen transcripts of the collations of foreign MSS. The MSS at home and abroad, now collated, amounted to one hundred and thirty; which may be presumed to be more than ever were made use of, to ascertain the true text of any other book in the world. The number, however, will be much greater,

when the whole work is completed. A collation was also begun this year, of a very ancient and curious *printed* Hebrew pentateuch, which, by the command of his majesty, was lent to Dr. Kennicott, from the royal library; and another collation was finished of a *printed* copy, in the Eton College library, of more value than several of our present MSS. In foreign parts, MSS were collated at Copenhagen, Paris, Cassel, Zurich, Milan, Carlsruhe, the palace of the Margrave of Baden-Durlac, and at the monastery of St. Blase, in the Black Forest.

But what principally in the year 1766 distinguished this valuable undertaking, was a discovery most nearly connected with the nature of it, and of great importance in itself; a discovery which unfolded a new, yet decisive argument, in proof of the expediency, or rather the necessity of the doctor's work; and, therefore, we shall give it at large, in our learned author's own words.

“ The learned, says he, through Europe, have been long divided into two general classes, as to their opinions of the *printed Hebrew text of the Old Testament*; some insisting upon the absolute integrity of that text, others holding it to be in some instances corrupted. The men of this latter class were subdivided in their sentiments; for while some thought the corruptions few and of little moment, others thought them many and of great consequence. In this, however, they almost all agreed, that, whatever was the real number, or nature, of the corruptions in the printed text, *that text could receive little or no correction from the Hebrew MSS*; because the Hebrew MSS now extant, were but few;

few; and these few were modern; and all of them entirely, or nearly, the same with one another, and with the text as printed. But this opinion, however prevalent till within a few years past, has been so effectually confuted by the evidence produced from these MSS, that the common opinion (it is presumed) now is—that the Hebrew MSS, yet extant, are *very many*; and that some *differ greatly* from others, and from the printed text.

“ Now amongst all these variations of opinion, it has been taken for granted by all parties, that *the text of the Hebrew Bible, as now PRINTED, is one and uniform; entirely, or nearly, the same in all the editions of it*; wherever, and by whomsoever, it has hitherto been published. And upon this imaginary sameness of all the printed copies has been founded the famous notion, formerly asserted by many, and even now by a few, that *the printed Hebrew text is perfect and uncorrupted*. Whereas, on the contrary, if that very text, as it is now printed, be at last found to vary much from itself, and some copies differ greatly from others; then can there be nothing more absurd, than the notion of all the printed copies being pure and genuine: then can nothing be more clear, than that, whenever one printed copy differs from another, this or that copy must be corrupted: and lastly, nothing can be more certain, than that, in case these differences be many and considerable, *it must be our duty to examine* (or cause to be examined) *as many as possible, of the oldest and best MSS*, in order to determine, with a degree of exactness proportioned to the importance of the subject, which of the printed editions are wrong, and which right,

where they are found to differ. And, in order to such determination, the best method, (which indeed is proposed to be here taken) seems to be—to republish the Hebrew text, exactly as it now stands in one of the best amongst the common editions; and to subjoin at the bottom of each page (so far as relates to each page) all the various readings, which shall have been collected either from the MSS, or the printed copies.

“ The many and considerable differences here meant, as found in *the printed copies* themselves, are (not typographical errors, or variations amongst the several modern editions, but) such as remarkably distinguish the modern copies from the most antient. It had been before discovered, in the course of this work, that the older the MSS are, the more they differ from the modern printed text, and the more they agree with the ancient versions and the quotations in the New Testament. And it is now found, that *the oldest printed copies* differ greatly from the *latest*; and agree more with the *oldest and best* MSS. It is to the enquiries of the present year, that the learned are indebted for this discovery, as to the merit and value of the OLDEST PRINTED copies; and the proof arises from the joint authorities of the four following editions.”

The first of the editions here mentioned by Dr. Kennicott, is the Eton copy, already described, which, for greater exactness, was collated twice. It was printed as early as 1487, and is probably the only copy in the world of this edition. The *second* old edition was printed in 1494, of which edition was Luther's copy, spoken of in the account for the last year.

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The *third* and *fourth* copies are the FIRST edition that ever was printed of the whole Hebrew Bible, being printed in 1488; and a pentateuch, in 1492: which books are preserved in the library of the Margrave of Baden-Durlac. A multitude of material various readings are found in these four editions; and it is observable, that though they very much agree, yet they still vary enough to shew, that they were not printed from one another, but from different MSS.

Dr. Kennicott closes his account for 1766, with earnestly requesting the learned to favour him with any notices that may yet be wanting, in order to a more compleat discovery of the state of the oldest editions, and with laying before his readers a table of such editions of either the whole, or parts of the Hebrew Bible, as were printed before the famous editions of Cardinal Ximenes at Complutum, in 1517, and of Felix Pratensis at Venice, in 1518.

Two diplomas are subjoined to the state of the collation for this year, one constituting Dr. Kennicott a Fellow of the Royal Society at Goettingen, and the other appointing him a member of the Electoral Theodore Palatine Academy, at Manheim. The subscription for 1766 was about 1000l.

The following article upon history, written by Voltaire, is translated from a work lately published at Paris, entitled, L'Esprit de L'Encyclopedie.

THE history of events is divided into sacred and profane. Sacred history is a series of those divine and miraculous operations, by which God was formerly pleased

to govern the Jewish nation, and by which he now exercises our faith. But I shall not touch upon this respectable subject.

The first foundations of history are the tales which are told by parents to their children, and transmitted afterwards from one generation to another; they are only probable in their origin, and lose a degree of probability every succeeding generation. In process of time, fable gains, and truth loses ground; and hence it is that the origin of every nation is absurd. Thus the Egyptians were governed by gods during many ages; they were afterwards governed by demigods; at last they had kings during eleven thousand three hundred and forty years, and the sun, during this period, had changed his course four different times. The Phenicians pretended to have been settled in their country during the space of thirty thousand years: and these thirty thousand years were filled with as many prodigies as the Egyptian chronology. We know what strange and ridiculous absurdities are to be met with within the ancient history of the Greeks; the Romans too, though a grave and serious people, have wrapt the history of their early ages in fable. This people, so modern in comparison of the Asiatic nations, was five hundred years without historians. Accordingly, it is not at all surprising that Romulus was the son of Mars, that he was nursed by a wolf, that he marched at the head of twenty thousand men from the village of Rome, against twenty-five thousand of the village of the Sabines, that he was afterwards made a god, that Tarquin the elder cut a flint with a razor, &c. &c.

The first annals of all our modern

dern nations are equally fabulous, prodigious, and improbable; things ought to be related merely as proofs of human credulity; they belong to the history of opinions.

There is but one way of knowing, with certainty, any thing concerning ancient history, and that is to see whether there are any incontestible monuments of it remaining: we have only three in writing; the first is the collection of astronomical observations which were made at Babylon during nineteen hundred successive years, sent by Alexander into Greece, and made use of in Ptolemy's *Almagest*. This series of observations, which reaches 2234 years before our common æra, proves incontestibly that the Babylonians were a people several ages before; for arts and sciences are the work of time, and that indolence which is natural to man, leaves them thousands of years without any other knowledge but that of nourishing themselves, guarding against the inclemencies of the seasons, and cutting one another's throats. Let us judge of this by the Germans and English in the days of Cæsar, by the Tartars at present, by one half of Africa, and by all the nations we have found in America, excepting, in some respects, the kingdoms of Peru and Mexico.

The second monument is the eclipse of the sun which was calculated at China 2155 years before our common æra, and universally acknowledged by astronomers. The same must be said of the Chinese as of the Babylonians; they were unquestionably, before this, a vast political body; but what places them above all the nations on earth is this, that for a thousand years, there has been no change in their

laws, their manners, nor in the language which is spoken among them by their men of letters.

The third monument, much inferior, indeed, to the other two, is the Arundel marbles—and these are the only monuments which antiquity has to boast of. —

What we call antient history, though in reality it is very modern, reaches no farther back than about three thousand years: before this period, we have nothing but a few probabilities, and these probabilities are preserved in two profane books alone, the Chinese chronicle, and the history of Herodotus. The antient Chinese chronicles relate only to the Chinese Empire, which is separated from the rest of the world. Herodotus is more interesting for us. When he read the nine books of his history to the Greeks, he charmed them by the novelty of his enterprize, by the beauty of his style, and, above all, by his fables. Almost the whole of what he relates upon the faith of foreigners, is fabulous; what he himself saw is true. We learn from him, for example, the amazing opulence and splendour of Asia Minor, which at present is reduced to the greatest poverty. He saw at Delphi those wonderful golden presents which were sent thither by the Kings of Lydia, and he spoke to those who knew Delphi as well as he did himself. Now what length of time must have elapsed, before the Kings of Lydia could accumulate so much superfluous treasure, as to enable them to make such considerable presents to a foreign temple?

But when Herodotus relates the tales he heard, his book is only a romance like the Milesian fables. He tells us of a certain King called Candaules, who shewed his Queen
naked

naked to his friend Gyges, and that this Queen, out of modesty, left Gyges no other choice but that of killing her husband, and marrying her, or of being put to death himself. He tells us of a Delphian oracle, who, in the spirit of divination, declares that at the very time he was speaking, Cræsus, at the distance of a hundred leagues, was ordering a tortoise to be boiled in a brazen vessel. Rollin, who repeats all such stories, admires the knowledge of the oracle, the modesty of Candaules's Queen, and sagely observes upon this occasion, that young people should not be allowed to bathe publicly. Time is so valuable, and history so wide a field, that we ought to be saved the trouble of reading such fables and such moralities.

The history of Cyrus is quite disfigured by fabulous traditions. It is very probable that Cyrus, at the head of a warlike people, actually conquered Babylon, which was enervated by effeminacy and voluptuousness. But we do not even know what king it was who reigned at Babylon at that time; some say one, others say another: Herodotus tells us, that Cyrus was killed in an expedition against the Massagetæ, and Xenophon, in his moral and political romance, says that he died in his bed.

In this darkness of history, we only know that, from time immemorial, there had been vast empires and tyrants, whose power was founded upon public wretchedness, that superstition governed mankind, that dreams were looked upon as admonitions from heaven, and that peace and war depended upon them.

When Herodotus, in his history, comes nearer his own times, he is

better informed and more to be depended upon. Before those grand enterprizes of the Persians against the Greeks, we have nothing, indeed, but idle tales, wrapt up in childish fables. Herodotus becomes the model of historians, when he describes the prodigious preparations that were made by Xerxes in order to subdue Greece, and afterwards Europe. He informs us how all those different nations were armed, that accompanied this monarch; not one is forgotten from Arabia and Egypt to the northern extremities of the Caspian sea. We see with amazement that this Prince possessed as extensive a territory as the whole Roman Empire: he had all that now belongs to the Great Mogul, on this side the Ganges, all Persia, all the country of Ulbecs, all the empire of the Turks, excepting Romania. We see by the extent of his dominions, with what injustice declaimers both in verse and prose treat Alexander, the Avenger of Greece, as a madman, for subduing the empire of the enemy of the Greeks. He went to Egypt, Tyre, and India, because Egypt, Tyre, and India belonged to that power which destroyed Greece.

Herodotus had the same merit that Homer had: he was the first historian, as Homer was the first epic poet; and both of them seized the peculiar beauties of an art till then unknown. It is a glorious sight which Herodotus entertains us with, that of an Emperor of Asia and Africa transporting an immense army, upon a bridge of boats, from Asia to Europe, taking possession of Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Upper Achaia, and entering Athens, which was abandoned and forsaken. The reader little expects

to see the Athenians, without city, without territory, put the famous fleet of the great King to flight, returning home victorious, obliging Xerxes to carry back, in the most ignominious manner, the wretched remains of his army; and afterwards forbidding him, by treaty, to sail upon their seas. This superiority of a handful of men, brave and free, over a whole empire of slaves, is perhaps the most glorious event in the annals of time. When we read modern history, a victory gained in modern times puts us in mind of a similar one gained in ancient times; we compare a modern hero with an ancient one, and this perhaps is the only advantage we can derive from the knowledge of those remote times.

Thucydides, who succeeded Herodotus, gives us only the history of the war of Peloponnesus, a country no larger than a province of France or Germany, but which produced men, in all the different walks of merit, worthy of immortal fame; and, as if intestine war, the most terrible of all calamities, gave new fire and force to the human mind, it was at this time that all the arts flourished in Greece. They begun to be carried to perfection at Rome likewise, during the civil wars, in the times of Cæsar; and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries of the common æra, they revived during the troubles of Italy.

After this war of Peloponnesus, comes the famous age of Alexander, a Prince worthy of having had Aristotle for his master, who built more cities than others destroyed, and who gave a new face to human affairs. In his time, and in that of his successors, flourished Carthage, and the Roman republic begun to

fix the attention of all the neighbouring nations. The rest of the world is buried in barbarity; the Celts, the Germans, and all the nations of the north, are unknown.

The history of the Roman empire is what most deserves our attention, because the Romans were our masters and our legislators. Their laws are still in force in the greatest part of our provinces; their language is still spoken, and long after the fall of their empire, was the only language in which the laws of Italy, Germany, Spain, England, Poland, and France, were written.

When the Roman Empire was dismembered, in the west, a new order of things arose, and this is what is called the *history of the middle age*, a barbarous history of barbarous nations, become Christian, indeed, but not in the least improved.

While Europe is thus thrown into confusion, in the seventh century, the Arabians make their appearance, who till then were shut up in their deserts. They extend their power to Asia, Africa, and Spain; the Turks succeed them, and establish the seat of their empire at Constantinople, about the middle of the fifteenth century.

Reflections on modern historians, and the uncertainty of history. By M. Voltaire.

TOWARDS the end of the fifteenth century a new world is discovered, and soon after the politics of Europe and the arts assume a new form. The art of printing and the restoration of the sciences furnish us with faithful histories, instead of ridiculous chronicles shut up in cloisters since the days of Gregory of Tours. Every nation

nation of Europe had its historians. Antient poverty is converted into superfluity ; there is scarce a city that is not desirous of having its own history. We are overwhelmed with trifles. The man, who is desirous of real instruction, is obliged to confine himself to great events, and to disregard little ones ; such a person, in the multitude of revolutions, seizes the spirit and genius of ages, and the manners of nations. Above all, he must fix his attention on the history of his own country, study it, be master of it, enter minutely into it, and content himself with a general view of other nations. Their history is no farther interesting than as it is connected with his own, or on account of the great things they have performed. The first ages after the fall of the Roman empire are only, as has been already observed, barbarous adventures under barbarous names, excepting the age of Charlemagne. The north is savage till the sixteenth century ; the quarrels of the emperors of Germany and the popes spread desolation over Italy during six centuries. All is confusion in Spain till the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. France, till Lewis the Eleventh, is a prey to intestine calamities, under a weak government. Daniel alleges that the early times of France are more interesting than those of Rome ; but he does not consider that the weaker the beginnings of a vast empire are, the more interesting they are ; and that we take pleasure in seeing the small source of a mighty torrent, which has overwhelmed half the globe.

The utility of history consists in the comparison which statesmen and citizens may make of the laws and manners of other countries with

those of their own : this comparison excites modern nations to vie with one another in arts, commerce, and agriculture. Great errors committed in past ages are of great consequence to future ages ; and the crimes and calamities occasioned by absurd quarrels cannot be too frequently repeated, or represented in too strong colours ; for it is certain, that, by renewing the memory of such quarrels, the return of them is often prevented.

But the great use of modern history, and the advantage it has over ancient history, arises from its shewing that, ever since the fifteenth century, whenever a prince became too powerful, a confederacy was formed against him. This system of the balance of power the ancients had no idea of ; and hence we may account for the astonishing success of the Romans, who, having formed a militia superior to that of other nations, subdued them one after another, from the Tiber to the Euphrates.

The uncertainty of history.—Times are generally distinguished into fabulous and historical ; but the historical times themselves should be distinguished into truths and fables. I do not mean those fables which are now acknowledged as such : the prodigies, for example, with which Livy has embellished or spoiled his history, are out of the question. But, in regard to what is generally believed, are there not many reasons for doubting ? If we consider that the Roman republic was five hundred years without historians ; that Livy himself laments the loss of the annals and other monuments, which were almost all destroyed when the city was burnt—*pleraque interiere* ; if we reflect that in the first three

hundred years of Rome the art of writing was little known—*raræ per eadem tempora literæ*; we shall find reason to entertain doubts concerning all those events, which are out of the ordinary course of human affairs. Is it probable that Romulus was obliged to carry off the Sabine women by force? Is the history of Lucretia probable? Can we readily believe, upon the faith of Livy, that king Porfenna was filled with admiration of the Romans, because a fanatic wanted to assassinate him? Is it not more reasonable, on the contrary, to believe Polybius, who wrote two hundred years before Livy, and who tells us that Porfenna subdued the Romans? Are we to credit the account which is given of the punishment which the Carthaginians inflicted upon Regulus? If it had been true, would not Polybius, who lived at the time, have spoken of it? But he says not one word of the matter; and does not this afford reason to suspect that the story was invented long after, in order to render the Carthaginians odious? Open Moreri's dictionary, at the article Regulus, and you see him affirming that the punishment of this Roman is mentioned by Livy. Now that part of Livy's history which relates to this affair happens to be lost, and, instead of it, we have only the supplement of Frenshemus; so that Moreri only quotes a German of the seventeenth century, instead of a Roman in the days of Augustus.

Are public monuments, annual ceremonies, and medals, historical proofs? One is naturally disposed to believe that a monument, erected by a nation in order to celebrate an event, shews the certainty of that event. If such monuments, how-

ever, were not raised by cotemporaries, if they celebrate improbable events, they prove nothing but a desire to consecrate a popular opinion.

The rostral column, erected in Rome by the cotemporaries of Duilius, is unquestionably a proof of the naval victory gained by Duilius. But does the statue of the augur Navius, who divided a flint with a razor, prove that Navius performed this prodigy? Are the statues of Ceres and Triptolemus, in Athens, undoubted proofs that Ceres taught the Athenians agriculture? Does the famous Laocoon, which is still entire, prove the truth of the history of the Trojan horse?

Ceremonies and annual festivals established by a whole nation are no better proofs of the originals to which they relate. Almost all the Roman, Syrian, Grecian, and Egyptian festivals were founded upon silly and ridiculous tales, as well as the temples and statues of their ancient heroes. They were monuments of credulity consecrated to error.

A medal, even a cotemporary one, is not always a proof. How many medals have been struck by flattery upon occasion of battles which were far from being decisive, though dignified with the title of victories? In the war of the English against the Spaniards, in the year 1740, was there not a medal struck, to shew that Carthagera was taken by admiral Vernon, at the very time that this admiral was raising the siege of it? Medals are only unquestionable vouchers, when the event is attested by cotemporary authors; the proofs, in this case, support each other, and establish the truth.

Are harangues to be inserted in history, and characters to be drawn? If, upon an important occasion, a General or a Statesman has spoken in a striking and remarkable manner, characteristical of his genius and that of the age he lived in, his speech ought undoubtedly to be inserted word for word; such speeches are perhaps the most useful parts of history. But why make a man say what he never said? We might almost as well attribute actions to him which he never performed; this is nothing but an imitation of one of Homer's fictions. But what in a poem is a mere fiction, is in an historian a lye. Several of the ancients, indeed, adopted this method; but this only proves that several of the ancients were fond of displaying their eloquence, though at the expence of truth.

Characters very often shew a greater desire to shine than to instruct; cotemporary writers, indeed, have a right to draw the characters of those statesmen with whom they negociated, or of those generals under whom they served. But how much is it to be feared that the pencil will be guided by passion? The characters in Clarendon are drawn with more impartiality, gravity, and wisdom, than those we read with so much pleasure in Cardinal de Retz.

But to be desirous of painting the ancients, to attempt unfolding the inmost recesses of their breasts, to look upon events as characters, by means of which we may clearly read the very secrets of their hearts, is an enterprize of a very delicate nature, and in many writers a mere puerility.

Cicero lays it down as a maxim, that an historian should never dare to tell a falsehood, or conceal a truth.

The first part of this precept is incontestible: we must examine the other. If a truth can be of any advantage to a state, your silence is highly blameable. But if you are writing the history of a prince who has trusted you with a secret, are you to reveal that secret? Are you to tell posterity what it would be criminal in you to tell in confidence to any individual? Must the duty of an historian prevail over a still higher duty? Suppose you had been witness to a frailty which had no influence on human affairs, are you to reveal this frailty? If so, history would degenerate into satire.

Concerning the style and manner of writing history.—I shall say very little upon this subject, as so much has been already written upon it. We know that the style and manner of Livy, his gravity, and his sage eloquence, are well suited to the majesty of the Roman republic; that Tacitus is an admirable painter of tyrants; that Polybius excels in laying down the maxims of war; and Dionysius of Halicarnassus in writing of antiquities.

But, in copying after these great masters, the moderns have a more difficult task than they had. We expect from modern historians more detail, facts more clearly proved, greater precision in dates, more attention to customs, laws, manners, commerce, finances, and agriculture. It is with history as with mathematics and natural philosophy, the career is wonderfully enlarged.

It is expected that you write the history of a foreign country in a different manner from that of your own. If you are writing the history of France, you are not obliged to describe the course of the Seine or the Loire; but if you are writing

the history of the Portuguese conquests in Asia, you must give the topography of the discovered countries. You must lead your reader by the hand along the coasts of Africa and Persia, you must acquaint him with the manners, the laws, and customs of countries new to Europe. If you have nothing to tell us, but that one barbarian succeeds another barbarian on the banks of the Oxus, what benefit does the public derive from your history? The method which is proper for a history of your own country, is not proper for writing an account of the discoveries of the new world. The history of a city is very different from that of a great empire, and the life of an individual must be written differently from the history of Spain or England.

These rules are sufficiently known; but the art of writing history well will ever be very uncommon. We know that the style of history must be grave, pure, various, and agreeable; there are laws for writing history, as there are for every other species of composition: we have precepts in abundance, but we have few great artists.

Of the Augustan Age in England.

THE history of the rise of language and learning is calculated to gratify curiosity, rather than to satisfy the understanding. An account of that period only, when language and learning arrived at its highest perfection, is the most conducive to real improvement, since it at once raises emulation, and directs to the proper objects. The age of Leo X. in Italy is confessed to be the Augustan age with them.

The French writers seem agreed to give the same appellation to that of Lewis XIV. but the English are yet undetermined with respect to themselves.

Some have looked upon the writers in the times of queen Elizabeth as the true standard for future imitation; others have descended to the reign of James I. and others still lower, to that of Charles II. Were I to be permitted to offer an opinion upon this subject, I should readily give my vote for the reign of queen Anne, or some years before that period. It was then that taste was united to genius, and, as, before, our writers, charmed with their strength of thinking, now they were sure to please with strength and grace united. In that period of British glory, tho' no writer attracts our attention singly, yet, like stars lost in each other's brightness, they have cast such a lustre upon the age in which they lived, that their minutest transactions will be attended to by posterity with a greater eagerness than the most important occurrences of even empires, which have been transacted in greater obscurity.

At that period there seemed to be a just balance between patronage and the press. Before it, men were little esteemed, whose only merit was genius; and since, men who can prudently be content to catch the public, are certain of living without dependence. But the writers of the period of which I am speaking, were sufficiently esteemed by the great, and not rewarded enough by booksellers to set them above dependence. Fame consequently then was the truest road to happiness: a sedulous attention

attention to the mechanical business of the day makes the present never-failing resource.

The age of Charles II. which our countrymen term the age of wit and immorality, produced some writers that at once served to improve our language and corrupt our hearts. The king himself had a large share of knowledge, and some wit; and his courtiers were generally men who had been bred up in the school of affliction and experience. For this reason, when the sun-shine of their fortune returned, they gave too great a loose to pleasure, and language was by them cultivated only as a mode of elegance. Hence it became more enervated, and was dashed with quaintnesses, which gave the public writings of those times a very illiberal air.

Lestrangle, who was by no means so bad a writer as some have represented him, was sunk in party faction; and, having generally the worst side of the argument, often had recourse to scolding, pertness, and consequently a vulgarity, that discovers itself even in his more liberal compositions. He was the first writer who regularly enlisted himself under the banners of a party for pay; and fought for it, through right and wrong, for upwards of forty literary campaigns. This intrepidity gained him the esteem of Cromwell himself: and the papers he wrote, even just before the revolution, almost with the rope about his neck, have his usual characters of impudence and perseverance. That he was a standard-writer cannot be disowned, because a great many very eminent authors formed their style by his. But his standard was far from being a just one; tho',

when party considerations are set aside, he certainly was possessed of elegance, ease, and perspicuity.

Dryden, though a great and indisputed genius, had the same cast as Lestrangle. Even his plays discover him to be a party-man, and the same principle infects his style in subjects of the lightest nature; but the English tongue, as it stands at present, is greatly his debtor. He first gave it regular harmony, and discovered its latent powers. It was his pen that formed the Congreves, the Priors, and the Addisons, who succeeded him; and had it not been for Dryden, we never should have known a Pope, at least in the meridian lustre he now displays. But Dryden's excellencies, as a writer, were not confined to poetry alone. There is in his prose writings an ease and elegance that have never yet been so well united in works of taste or criticism.

The English language owes very little to Otway, though, next to Shakespeare, the greatest genius England ever produced in tragedy. His excellencies lay in painting directly from nature, in catching every emotion just as it rises from the soul, and in all the powers of the moving and pathetic. He appears to have had no learning, no critical knowledge, and to have lived in great distress. When he died (which he did in an obscure house near the Minories) he had about him the copy of a tragedy, which it seems he had sold for a trifle to Bentley the bookseller. I have seen an advertisement at the end of one of Lestrangle's political papers, offering a reward to any one who should bring it to his shop. What an invaluable treasure was there irretrievably lost, by the ignorance

norance and neglect of the age he lived in !

Lee had a great command of language, and vast force of expression, both which the best of our succeeding dramatic poets thought proper to take for their models. Rowe, in particular, seems to have caught that manner, though, in all other respects, inferior. The other poets of that reign contributed but little towards improving the English tongue, and it is not certain whether they did not injure rather than improve it. Immorality has its cant as well as party ; and many shocking expressions now crept into the language, and became the transient fashion of the day. The upper galleries, by the prevalence of party-spirit, were courted with great assiduity ; and a horse-laugh, following ribaldry, was the highest instance of applause ; the chastity as well as energy of diction being overlooked or neglected.

Virtuous sentiment was recovered, but energy of style never was. This, though disregarded in plays and party writings, still prevailed amongst men of character and business. The dispatches of Sir Richard Fanshawe, Sir William Godolphin, Lord Arlington, and many other ministers of state, are all of them, with respect to diction, manly, bold, and nervous. Sir William Temple, though a man of no learning, had great knowledge and experience. He wrote always like a man of sense and a gentleman, and his style is the model by which the best prose writers, in the reign of queen Anne, formed theirs. The beauties of Mr. Locke's style, though not so much celebrated, are as striking as that of his understanding. He never says more nor less than he

ought, and never makes use of a word that he could have changed for a better. The same observation holds good of Dr. Samuel Clarke.

Mr. Locke was a philosopher ; his antagonist Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, was a man of learning, and therefore the contest between them was unequal. The clearness of Mr. Locke's head renders his language perspicuous, the learning of Stillingfleet's clouds his. This is an instance of the superiority of good sense over learning, towards the improvement of every language.

There is nothing peculiar to the language of archbishop Tillotson, but his manner of writing is inimitable ; for one who reads him wonders why he himself did not think and speak in that very manner. The turn of his periods is agreeable, though artless ; and every thing he says seems to flow spontaneously from inward conviction. Barrow, though greatly his superior in learning, falls short of him in other respects.

The time seems to be at hand when justice will be done to Mr. Cowley's prose as well as poetical writings : and though his friend Dr. Sprat, bishop of Rochester, in his diction falls far short of the abilities for which he has been celebrated, yet there is sometimes an happy flow in his periods, and something that looks like eloquence. The style of his successor Atterbury has been much commended by his friends, which always happens when a man distinguishes himself in party ; but there is nothing extraordinary in it. Even the speech which he made for himself at the bar of the house of Lords, before he was sent into exile, is void of eloquence, though

though it has been cried up by his friends to such a degree, that his enemies have suffered it to pass uncensured.

The philosophical manner of lord Shaftesbury's writing is nearer to that of Cicero, than any English author has yet arrived at; but perhaps, had Cicero wrote in English, his composition would have greatly exceeded that of our countryman. The diction of the latter is beautiful; but such beauty as, upon nearer inspection, carries with it evident symptoms of affectation. This has been attended with very disagreeable consequences. Nothing is so easy to copy as affectation; and his lordship's rank and fame have procured him more imitators in Britain than any writer I know; all faithfully preserving his blemishes, but unhappily not one of his beauties.

Mr. Trenchard and Dr. Davenant were political writers of great abilities in diction, and their pamphlets are now standards in that way of writing. They were followed by dean Swift, who, though in other respects far their superior, never could arise to that manliness and clearness of diction, in political writing, for which they were so justly famous.

They were all of them exceeded by the late lord Bolingbroke, whose strength lay in that province: for, as a philosopher and a critic, he was ill qualified; being destitute of virtue for the one, and of learning for the other. His writings against Sir Robert Walpole are incomparably the best part of his works. The personal and perpetual antipathy he had for that family, to whose places he thought his own abilities had a right, gave a glow to his style, and an edge to his

manner, that never has yet been equalled in political writing. His misfortunes and disappointments gave his mind a turn which his friends mistook for philosophy; and at one time of his life he had the art to impose the same belief upon some of his enemies. His idea of a Patriot King, which I reckon (as indeed it was) amongst his writings against Sir Robert Walpole, is a master-piece of diction. Even in his other works his style is excellent; but where a man either does not or will not understand the subject he writes on, there must always be a deficiency. In politics he was generally master of what he undertook; in morals, never.

Mr. Addison, for a happy and natural style, will be always an honour to British literature. His diction indeed wants strength, but it is equal to all the subjects he undertakes to handle, as he never (at least in his finished works) attempts any thing either in the argumentative or demonstrative way.

Though Sir Richard Steele's reputation, as a public writer, was owing to his connections with Mr. Addison, yet, after their intimacy was formed, Steele sunk in his merit as an author. This was not owing so much to the evident superiority on the part of Addison, as to the unnatural efforts which Steele made to equal or eclipse him. This emulation destroyed that genuine flow of diction which is discoverable in all his former compositions.

Whilst their writings engaged attention, and the favour of the public, reiterated but unsuccessful endeavours were made towards forming a grammar of the English language. The authors of those efforts went upon wrong principles. In-

stead of endeavouring to retrench the absurdities of our language, and bringing it to a certain criterion, their grammars were no other than a collection of rules attempting to naturalize those absurdities, and bring them under a regular system.

Somewhat effectual, however, might have been done towards fixing the standard of the English language, had it not been for the spirit of party. For both whigs and Tories being ambitious to stand at the head of so great a design, the queen's death happened before any plan of an academy could be resolved on.

Mean while the necessity of such an institution became every day more apparent. The periodical and political writers, which then swarmed, adopted the very worst manner of *LeStrange*, till not only all decency, but all propriety of language, was lost in the nation. *Lesly*, a pert writer, with some wit and learning, insulted the government every week with the grossest abuse. His style and manner, both of which were illiberal, was imitated by *Ridpath*, *De Foe*, *Dunton*, and others of the opposite party; and *Toland* pleaded the cause of atheism and immorality in much the same strain; his subject seemed to debase his diction, and he ever failed most in one, when he grew most licentious in the other.

Towards the end of queen Anne's reign, some of the greatest men in England devoted all their time to party, and then a much better manner obtained in political writing. *Mr. Walpole*, *Mr. Addison*, *Mr. Mainwaring*, *Mr. Steele*, and many members of both houses of parliament, drew their pens for the whigs; but they seem to have been over-

matched, though not in argument, yet in writing, by *Bolingbroke*, *Prior*, *Swift*, *Arbuthnot*, and the other friends of the opposite party. They who oppose a ministry have always a better field for ridicule and reproof, than they who defend it.

Since that period our writers have either been encouraged above their merits or below them. Some, who were possessed of the meanest abilities, acquired the highest preferments; while others, who seemed born to reflect a lustre upon their age, perished by want and neglect. *More*, *Savage*, and *Amherst*, were possessed of great abilities, yet they were suffered to feel all the miseries that usually attend the ingenious and the imprudent; that attend men of strong passions, and no phlegmatic reserve in their command.

At present, were a man to attempt to improve his fortune, or increase his friendship, by poetry, he would soon feel the anxiety of disappointment. The press lies open, and is a benefactor to every sort of literature but that alone.

I am at a loss whether to ascribe this falling off of the public to a vicious taste in the poet, or in them. Perhaps both are to be reprehended. The poet, either drily didactic, gives us rules which might appear abstruse even in a system of ethics; or, triflingly volatile, writes upon the most unworthy subjects. Content, if he can give music instead of sense; content, if he can paint to the imagination, without any desires or endeavours to affect; the public therefore with justice discards such empty sound, which has nothing but jingle, or, what is worse, the unmusical flow of blank verse, to recommend it. The late method
also,

also, that our news-papers have fallen into, of giving an epitome of every new publication, must greatly damp the writer's genius. He finds himself, in this case, at the mercy of men who have neither abilities nor learning to distinguish his merit. He finds his own compositions mixed with the sordid trash of every daily scribbler. There is a sufficient specimen given of his work to abate curiosity, and yet so mutilated as to render him contemptible. His first, and perhaps his second work, by this means sinks, among the crudities of the age, into oblivion. Fame, he finds, begins to turn her back; he therefore flies to Profit, who invites him, and he in-rolls himself in the lists of dulness and of avarice for life.

Yet there are still among us men of the greatest abilities, and who, in some parts of learning, have surpassed their predecessors. Justice and friendship might here impel me to speak of names which will shine out to all posterity; but prudence restrains me from what I should otherwise eagerly embrace. Envy might rise against every honoured name I should mention, since scarce one of them has not those who are his enemies, or those who despise him, &c.

A description of the Paraclete.

The following entertaining letter, being part of the correspondence of two ingenious gentlemen, we insert for the amusement of our readers; which, besides the other agreeable circumstances it contains, gives a particular account of the burying-place of the celebrated Abelard and Eloise; a spot never seen nor men-

tioned till now by any English traveller.

I Begin and end this trifling work of mine with your name; the only circumstance which, perhaps, may make it agreeable to our mutual friends and acquaintance: and indeed I can with justice say, with Milton, that in every thing you are

“ My earliest visitation—and my last at ev’n.”

Your kind attendance on me from Geneva to Lyons, and your kinder sojourn there till my baggage arrived, and my spirits were recruited, would, in any one else, have been esteemed a capital act of good nature; but the frequency of such actions in yourself makes it appear an habit, which many think you can't divest yourself of; therefore a less compliment to each individual. Yet am I not of this list; and acknowledge every favour of yours as a peculiar one to myself.

Tired with much land-journeying, and the weather being too warm for a person with a slow fever on his spirits, I, in a few days after your departure, found I could reach Paris by water, through the means of that fine canal of Briarre, which joins the great rivers Loire and Seine, and gives our common enemy, in the midst of an expensive and hazardous war, that security of an inland navigation, so much wished for and wanted in England. And could vessels (as you have so often and so well observed) discharge their cargoes at Milford or Bristol, many losses to our trade would be happily prevented by such inland navigation up to our very metropolis—as are those of Briarre aforesaid, Orleans, and others of less

note;

note; by which means Marseilles, in the Mediterranean, and the city of Rouen, in the British channel, communicate. Thus, by the canal of Languedoc (a work rather more stupendous!) another part of the south of France is united with Bourdeaux, and so opens into the bay of Biscay. What says Pope on a similar occasion?

“ These are imperial works, and worthy kings.”

But, previous to my water-route to Paris, I took the *coche d'eau* to Chalons, on the Seine—having formerly passed this said city with the usual inattention of my countrymen, and with the ill fortune of no kind friend to give me intelligence that the real tomb of Abelard was at a Benedictine convent, dedicated to St. Marcell, up the avenue which adorns the banks of the Soane, within an English mile of the city—though his body was removed to the Paraclete, in pity to the sufferings of the so ill-fated Eloisa.

The prior was an Englishman, as they stile it—though a native of Ireland—none of those idle distinctions reigning abroad, which so often breed discontent at home—and however the said nation may set their face to a political union, yet it is no reason that there should not be an union in the hearts of one common race of children, under the best of parents, of monarchs, and of men.

The prior was, unfortunately, at Paris; but, in his absence, the pere * * * did the honours of his superior in particular, and of the convent in general, in a very masterly manner.

The fraternity is not numerous; but their estates, as I heard, are very considerable. By these means,

the hospitality seems amazing, on a bare view of so small a convent.

As I went in the morning, the church was of course open—I saw the tomb in question immediately. He is in a recumbent posture; and the sculpture exceeds that of the then age, in general: I mean in France: for Italian genius, in the chissel way, had not, as now, set her foot on this side the Alps; as the numerous fine monuments since that time have discovered, by the general encouragement of sovereigns.

Abelard was on a visit, or perhaps a kind of disputing match (being common in those days), to this convent; his real home being now the famous Chartreuse, among the mountains of the Beaujolois: from whence a wine issues, little inferior to Burgundy; and at present rising in value—thanks to the English! who find it, as being strong, more suitable to their palates than many others.

There is a fine vestibula at this convent of Benedictines, on the first floor; where, by means of the windows being brought to the very ground, the view of the said mountains (Beaujolois) is very striking. The several doors of the monks open into this vestibula; and, as they often pass and repass to their several apartments, the view is more pleasing; as, otherwise, it would be only what the painters call still-life.

After two days, I took the *coche d'eau*, returning to Lyons; and then regulated my route for a water excursion to Paris.

At a few miles from Lyons, I met the Loire; I had before been down all that portion of it which stretches from Orleans to Nantz: and

and which, perhaps, is the most stately of all river expeditions.

There is a *levée* (or artificial causeway) from the said first city to the latter, made in the reign of Louis le Grand. For several hundred miles is the traveller never out of sight either of city, town, village, chateau, or convent. Many of these castles are bastiles: and I remember being on that road, when, according to annual custom, the several state prisoners were changing their quarters, in close carriages, with a guard; which annual change better conceals the said prisoners from any intelligence of, or communication with, their friends or relations.

But to return—My passage down the Loire, to the *embouchure* of the canal into it, was agreeable enough, being about three easy days. The dutchy of Berry lying on the left, as you descend the river, affords many amiable views; and I observed that they found a coal in the said province, not inferior to ours, which they transport to Paris, by way of the canal in question.

I arrived at Briarre the day previous to the common-boat setting off. These vessels are often 300 feet in length; but narrow, for the convenience of passing each other; the said canals being little wider than for two to go by easily: by which means a greater depth of water is preserved; which, if spread wider, would not always (especially in dry and thirsty weather) be so easily maintained.

The natives are so expeditious at the several locks, that, at a village called Roigny, where, by means of an hill, the said canal drops near 100 feet, the boat had passed near a dozen locks, in as many minutes

almost—so careful are they, as in Holland, of delaying trade.

The banks are well planted; and the paths so pleasing, that many of us were often on foot, a-head of the boat, in order to see gentlemen's seats, and convents, which lay in the neighbourhood; and which we should otherwise have lost sight of, by being under the banks of the said canal; and, at the locks, we were sure of catching our boat, and having (as is the expression) the horse in our hand.

In all these boats, which go night and day (in summer at least) there is a *vivandier* on board, who supplies you with hot or cold eatables, wine, fruit, &c. indeed every thing requisite for a journey. You have small cabins, sufficiently large to repose, sitting; and to avoid, at times, the noise of so much company; which, though, according to their several ranks, they discover the whole kingdom in miniature, are, at intervals, rather *ennuyant*.

On my arrival at Paris, I was so charmed with the water-conveyance, that, in a few days, I embarked to see the Paraclete; being at the head of the Seine almost, and within two miles of a town called Nogent *sur* Seine—there is another Nogent upon the Marne, the second great river falling to Paris.—

—It was on a Sunday morning, early, I embarked on this second water expedition—I was uneasy at finding the whole boat so filled! even the decks being so crammed as not to admit almost of another person.—But, on passing the king's lodge and gardens at Choisy, I found we lost near five parts in six of our company, who paid a trifle to be carried there for their Sunday's recreation,

creation, as we should to Richmond.

It is for the convenience of hunting in the forest on the opposite side the river, that his majesty so delights in this retreat; and, as every one knows not this circumstance, we are apt to think this place, at first view, beneath the dignity of a French monarch.

—That expression reminds me of a *bon-mot* of Louis XIV. who, when his arms were superior (at least the vanity of that nation taught them to believe as much), being interrogated by his minister why he did not make a point of expunging from the titles of a king of Great Britain, that of his being king of France? answered, with a smile—“I care not who is king of France, so long as I am king *in it*.”

—I avoid describing any part of this river, on falling down from where the canal enters at Montargis, because I resolved to mount it again. However dark and unsightly the said river appears at Paris, believe me that, above it, scarce any thing can be more delightful for near two hundred miles.

The banks are fringed with many fine houses and parks.—Many of the farmers general have their estates on this river; and, as no money is wanting in their pockets, you may easily imagine every ornament to the eye, and every improvement in agriculture.—

—You pass by the forest of Fontainebleau, which stretches a considerable way on the banks of the river.—Indeed, as on the Loire, you are seldom out of the sight of some *chateau de campagne*—some convent, or pleasant town.—And though the bridges (as at Melun and other towns) are not of any

superior architecture, yet are they pleasing *coups d'œil* in a passage of this kind.

In the evening of the second day, having travelled all night, we arrived at Nogent *sur* Seine.—I found the river was not navigable, for large boats, above twelve miles further, being merely a steam.—We are now two hundred miles (by water) from Paris—which I take to be the lesser half of the said river to its *embouchure* at Cherbourg.

—The boats are so regular, that passengers wait on meadows to get a cast, some few miles, to visit their friends—and this variety was pleasing enough; as, almost every half hour, we saw new faces, and discharged others, some of whom, as in all large bodies, may be understood best by what Jaques (in *As you like it*) says to Orlando, “I beg we may be better strangers.”

—On my landing at Nogent *sur* Seine, it was very natural to wish a little exercise, after a boat confinement of near three days; and, on asking how far off the convent of Paraclete was situate, the captain answered, “That man in the purple livery is servant to the abbess; is come here for letters, parcels, and other like commissions from Paris, as usual on the arrival of our boat; and he will conduct you there.”

—The moon shone very bright; and, it being near the vintage, I do confess I never had a more elegant evening walk.—I soon found, as the clock struck ten on our approach to the convent, that it would be impossible to reconnoitre any thing that night; but my walk was so far of service, besides exercise, that the servant had taken care to spread the report of a gentleman who was
come

come from England, purposely, as he thought and said, on a pilgrimage to the Paraclete; so that next morning I found every thing prepared to receive a stranger, according to all the laws of convents; which are often hospitals (*hospitalliers*) as abounding in all the acts of hospitality.

As inns took their rise in all protestant countries on the dissolution of monasteries, I have been lately much dissatisfied at seeing a collection of travels, wrote letter-fashion, where perpetual complaint is made of the vile accommodations all through France and Italy—the land of monastic hospitality.—As this gentleman acknowledges he was not so rigid but to do at Rome what Rome does, by kneeling as his holiness passed, rather than be singular, sure he could never be afraid of having his tenets changed by entering the doors of convents; which ever open wide to travellers—more particularly gentlemen of erudition like himself.—And you, sir, may remember what princely entertainment we received at the abbey of Afflengin, near Brussels, of which the primate of all the Austrian Netherlands is superior.

Dr. Pocock, afterwards a bishop, frequently mentions what hearty reception he met with in the course of his long—long travels—where, had he been unknowing of mankind, and attached to trifles, he might have wanted, if not convenient food, yet at least intelligence (that intellectual diet), but that he preferred even a poor convent to any house of entertainment.

But, to return—You may imagine even the environs of the Paraclete gave me pleasure, though I could not be admitted till next day.

—The little river Ardusson glittered along the valley; and as vineyards produce, generally, many glow-worms, no wonder the nightingales were inhabitants, as that is their favourite food.—And it may be a hint to frail beauty, that the brightness of the said reptile is a sure step to its destruction.

As I knew Mr. Pope's elegant production by heart (I am aware that many will say I might have spent my time better—but to this I can answer in the words of Cæsar's courtiers, who said of their master, that his memory was so strong as to forget nothing but injuries), I amused myself by repeating slowly the said poem, as I returned to Nogent, being little more than a good English mile; and it held, by this œconomy, just to the town's end.

Though so early at the convent next morning, I found an elegant summer breakfast provided in the Pere St. Romain's apartment, who was then officiating at Matins.—I rather chose to enter the church: and was surprized to find the great altar due west, contrary to all rules of church-building; and only countenanced by one in Lombard-street, which is north and south.

On my standing up at the Grille (which separates the choir from the church), one of the sisters (whose office is to receive alms, and bear messages of business to any individual of the convent, so practised in all nunneries) asked me if I wanted any particular person—I told her my errand was only to see the church—on which she retired to her stall and devotion.

The Pere St. Romain having finished the service, and undrest himself (I observed, while he laid
by

by his robes in the sacristy, he repeated very fast certain forms, alluding to the quitting all garments in the grave), took me by the hand into his apartment, where I found another chaplain, yet neither so polite or learned as himself: his fame, even at Paris, being concurrent with what I found during my whole stay.

After the usual refreshment, he said that the abbess, being in her eighty-second year, seldom rose till noon; but that she begged I would stay till I saw her—for she was my countrywoman, though early called to be a convert from England; and was allied to the extinct families of Lifford and Stafford.

She was aunt to the present duke de Rochfaulcault, sister to the great cardinal; and being fifth in succession, abbess of that convent, pleased herself to hope it would become a kind of patrimony; and that his majesty (it being a royal abbey) would graciously bestow it on that name whenever she was called away; which she hourly expected and daily wished.

As a further proof of this, the arms of the Rochfaulcault family are over each gate-way; and, on any reparation, or new erection on the premises, the said method is always practised.

Before dinner, St. Romain walked with me round the demesne. Mr. Pope's description is ideal; and, to poetical minds, easily conveyed: but I saw neither rocks nor pines, nor was it a kind of ground which ever seemed to encourage such objects: on the contrary, it was in a vale; and the mountains, like the Alps, generally produce views of this kind.

I can't but say too, that the line

“ See in her cell sad Eloïsa
spread,”

should be, *near* her cell. The doors of all cells open into the common cloister. In that cloister are often tombs; and she may well be supposed to have quitted her cell (more especially in that warm part of France) for air, change of place, and refreshment.

The superstructure of the Paraclete is not the same as we can imagine the twelfth century to have produced; but the vaulted part, as the arches are all pointed, may most likely be such.

Adjoining is a low building, now inhabited by a miller, which has some marks of real antiquity; and St. Romain concurred with me in the sentiment. It seems to have been the public hall where Abelard might have given his lectures; for, in the wall on each side, are small apertures, so horizontal, that it has a strong appearance of benches; which never rise theatrically in these buildings abroad.

After dinner, I had the honour of an hour's conversation with the abbess, who declared that during thirty-two years residence there, in that character, she never had seen an Englishman; but that she believed once an equipage, which she had reason to take was an English one, stopped on the lawn, before the great gate entering the quadrangle; but before she could signify her desire of seeing, and of course entertaining, the said company, they were departed, with the but too usual post-haste of my countrymen, who had just pencilled the upright of a building, which contented them; though not
a stone

a stone of it was out of the quarry, perhaps, in the days of Abelard and Eloisa.

The community knew little of the affecting part of the story which gave rise to that inimitable fine poem of the immortal Mr. Pope, intitled, "An epistle from "Eloisa to Abelard."

When the abbess gave me leave to see the interior parts of the convent, I remember some country clergy, who had dined with us, made a push to be admitted; when she made answer, "ce n'est pas utile:" by which I found, that the superior has a discretionary power to admit even our sex, when necessary; such as physicians, surgeons, artificers of all kinds, and strangers, who come to search after antiquity, and are in pursuit of any knowledge.

The remains of these so very unfortunate lovers, Abelard and Eloisa, whose bodies are still entire, are deposited in a nich in the abacial vault: but, as it was by torch-light, I could ill remark more than that Eloisa appeared much taller than Abelard. A small plinth of brick or stone preserved them from being trampled on: and the vault being small, seemed much crowded.

Before I arrived at this mansion of the dead, they shewed me all the vaulted part of the former church and private chapel, which were now well filled with wine: magazines of this kind are often erected, even for sale, where convents are not wealthy enough in lands, or public stock, to support themselves. And in countries where wine is not the manufacture, they have resort to boarders, or pensioners, to maintain themselves; the value of money being altered, as in all countries. In this convent are only twenty-two sisters.

I shall trouble you, sir, with no other particulars; they may easily be guessed at. What transcripts of inscriptions, and ceremonious papers, in the register of the convent, I had from St. Romain, I left with my late friend Dr. Birch.—His death prevented my ever obtaining them again—not that I set any value on them—and, indeed, had they been such, should not have refused; as I had obligations to him, to the late Dr. Stukely, and Dr. Sharpe, for electing the Duke Gallean, prince of the empire, and lord steward of the court at Manheim, a fellow of the royal society at my first request.

The Pere St. Romain concluded his benevolence by attending me part of the way to Troyes, one of the capitals of Champagne; and from whence the Troyes-weight originally was named.

I shall conclude this to yourself, sir, with a line of Milton's, which will better prove how eagerly we all wish to see you in England—after so long a delay!

"Thou to mankind be good and friendly still—
"And oft return."

I am, sir, with all gratitude,
Your most affectionate, &c.

Letter of M. de Voltaire to M. Paulet, on the subject of his scheme for the suppression of the small-pox. Translated from the French.

Chateau de Ferney, near Geneva,
April 22, 1768.

I Believe, sir, that Don Quixote never read more books of chivalry than I have read of physic:
I am

I am by nature weak and infirm, and resemble those who are engaged in an ancient family law-suit, and are continually turning over treatises on law and equity, without ever being able to finish their own process. It is now near seventy-four years that I have maintained, as well as I am able, my suit against Nature: I have gained one great point, seeing that I am still alive; but I have lost all the rest, for I have lived in a continual series of indisposition.

Of all the books I have ever read, there is no one with which I have been more interested than with yours. I am greatly obliged to you for bringing me acquainted with *Le Rhafer*. We were highly ignorant, and wretchedly barbarous, when those Arabs first rubbed off their rust. We came late to the knowledge of every sort of science, but we have regained the lost time: of this, your book is, above all, a strong instance. I have received great instruction from it, but have still some small scruples with regard to the small-pox. I have always taken it to be a native of Arabia the Desert, and cousin German to the leprosy, which belongs of right to the Jews, the most infected people that ever inhabited this unhappy globe.

If the small-pox were a native of Egypt, I do not see how the troops of Marc Antony, Augustus, and his successors, could avoid bringing it to Rome. Almost all the Romans had Egyptian domestics, *Verna Canopi*. They never had any Arabians. The Arabs remained, almost always, in their peninsula, till the time of Mahomet. It was at that time that the small-pox began to be known. These are my reasons; but I mistrust them, as you are of a different opinion.

You have convinced me, sir, that in this case extirpation would be far preferable to inoculation. The difficulty is to know how to put the bell about the cat's neck. I do not think the princes of Europe are disposed to enter into a league, offensive and defensive, against this scourge of human kind. But if you should obtain any arrets against the small-pox, I beg also, though quite disinterested, that you will prefer a petition against her elder sister.

I do not know which of these two damsels has done the most mischief to mankind; but the elder sister appears to me a hundred times more ridiculous than the other. It is so enormous an absurdity in nature to poison the very sources of generation, that I do not seem to know whereabouts I am, when I am making the eulogy of this good mother. Nature is, doubtless, very amiable, and very respectable; but she has a parcel of cursed infamous children.

I can readily conceive, that if all the powers of Europe were to agree together, they might by their united force diminish, in some degree, the empire of these two sisters. There are at this time more than twelve hundred thousand men, who mount guard in full peace. Now, if these were employed to extirpate those two poisons which desolate the human race, they would be at least good for something. They might be even made to encounter the scurvy, the purples, and the other favours of that kind which nature has bestowed upon us. You have in Paris an hotel dieu, where reigns an eternal contagion; where the sick, heaped together, reciprocally communicate to each other pestilence and death. You have the slaughter-houses in narrow and impassable places,

places that diffuse a cadaverous stench sufficient to infect a whole quarter of the town. The exhalations of the dead, kill the living in your churches; and the charnel houses of the innocents, or of Saint Innocent, are still witnesses, how much we exceed, in barbarity, the Hottentots and the Negroes.

We have been for a long time, ignorant of, and insensible to, the public good. We have made, from time to time, some efforts, but they have been the efforts of a day. Resolution, a sufficient number of men, and quantity of money, are still wanting to carry every great design into execution. All mankind are guided by private interest: every one for himself, is every man's motto. The more mankind are insensible to their greatest interest, the higher esteem I have of your patriotic ideas.

I have the honour to be, &c.

VOLTAIRE,

Gentleman of the Chamber in
ordinary to the King.

A League against the Small-pox.

Paris, July 10, 1768.

THERE are two grand problems to be resolved, which are interesting to humanity, viz. First, if it be more advantageous to have the small-pox, or not to have it at all. It is evident that there is no occasion that mankind should become sick, in order to arrive at the greatest age. The Savages and the Hottentots are able to give us the solution of this problem. The words, fermentation, ebullition, germination, irrevocable destination, &c. are barbarous terms, unworthy of our age, and transmitted to us by a people still more barbarous.

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The second problem consists in knowing, whether it be possible or not, entirely to preserve ourselves from the small-pox. In order to resolve this, we must establish certain truths.

1. The small-pox is a stranger, and new to our climates; it is not hereditary; and, as no one carries about with him the seeds of it, it is not necessary to be attacked by it.

2. There are still nations to whom it is not known.

3. There is a people who have been preserved from it for almost a century.

4. There are in Europe, about a third part of the people that are not attacked by it.

5. It does not attack, in general, any but children.

6. It disappears in some towns of itself, for several years together.

7. It is contagious like the plague.

8. There are only the pus or matter, and the scurf or scab, the true seeds of the disorder, that can communicate it, either by touching the scurf, or by swallowing it with the aliments.

9. These seeds of the small-pox attach themselves to all sorts of bodies, such as furniture, linen, cloaths, &c. &c. which can communicate the disorder even a year afterwards, when those bodies are handled or even touched, especially in the spring, when the pores are most open.

10. The small-pox communicates itself like the plague, which attacks all ages. The progress of the plague may be stopped. We have a recent instance at Marseilles, where it has been lately stifled in the Lazaretto of St. Roch.

11. It has been proved that there are certain perfumes, which are
N capable

capable of disinfecting such furniture as has been exposed to their vapour.

If the small-pox attacks in general only one class of the human species, that is to say, children; and if there are only two thirds of that class that are infected by it in Europe; if we only fear this disorder in two principal seasons, the spring and autumn; if there be no need of caution, but from the moment the small-pox is at maturity, till the scabs have entirely disappeared, which is but a very short interval; if, notwithstanding our negligence and blindness, the small-pox disappears of itself; it is evident that, by taking the least precautions it ought to disappear entirely from our climates. The whole art consists in not touching a sick person who has the scurf upon him, and which is never done with impunity, tho' you have had the small-pox ten times. Every time that any one has the imprudence to embrace a person that is recovering from the disorder, but still has the scurf upon him, he will find an itching in his cheeks, which will be followed by eruptions, or else a complete attack of the small-pox. I appeal to the experience of all those who have been exposed to accidents of this nature. Therefore nothing can be more stupid, nothing more barbarous, than to suffer children to go abroad with the scurf upon them; for they go to spread the disorder in every quarter of the town: and this negligence amongst us, plainly proves, moreover, that we do not understand this disorder; and, what is worse, that we will not understand it.

We have seen in France a bishop, named M. l'Allemand, who had the small-pox for seven years successive-

ly, and always in the month of May. If any intelligent person had said to him, My Lord, when your small-pox is in scurf, do not read, do not touch my body without washing it in vinegar, without disinfecting it by perfume, or without dipping it in boiling water; purify your body as the Jewish priests purified theirs; wash yourself with a decoction of juniper berries; he would have rendered him a great service, and have prevented him from dying of a disorder of which he did not know the cause.

It is said, that the town of Eu has been afflicted for a long time with a contagious malady, doubtless some purple fever, or the scarlet fever: they need but read the History of the small-pox, and make use of the means they will there find, if they would rid themselves of that contagious disorder with which they are afflicted. There still reigns in Picardy a fatal disorder, which is the scarlet fever, *febris scarlatina*, and which attacks children only; it is as contagious as the small-pox, and leaves behind it the seeds that make it perpetual.

One may apply to the scarlet fever, what we find in the history of the small-pox. It is not two months since it was carried from St. Quentin to a neighbouring village, named Cuetre, by means of an apron that had been used by one of the sick people, and which a washer-woman imprudently put before her child before it had been washed. This disorder now spreads itself in Picardy, without any attempt being made to prevent it; perhaps, because they are ignorant that it is contagious: so it is that errors become habitual, and fatal. There is no diverting mankind from their wretched

wretched prejudices; and when we endeavour to prove that the extirpation of the small-pox is possible, we meet with people who would prove it to be impossible; but, do they not thereby prove their own ignorance, and the abuse they make of that power which is given them to be useful to mankind? Can there be a stronger proof that they do not understand the small-pox? While a certain writer, who is a physician, was spreading about Paris a miserable pamphlet, to tell us that the plague at Marseilles is epidemic, or peculiar to the country, the magistrates of that city, who happily did not pay any attention to his doctrine, have confined it within the lazaretto of St. Roch.

It is insufferable to see mankind deceive themselves in so serious an affair, and to lead all the world into an error: but we shall be yet a long time barbarians; we shall never imitate our fathers, who destroyed the leprosy. To what purpose is it that we have good books and good observations, if nobody makes use of them? When a slave who made his escape from Marseilles was spreading the contagion, by means of a cloak that he carried about with him, in Provence and Languedoc, certain authors employed themselves with writing sublime dissertations on the cause of the plague; which they deduced from certain occult qualities in the air. In the mean time, the slave was arrested, the cloak was burned, lines were formed, and the plague disappeared. In order to preserve mankind from the small-pox, we endeavour to investigate its nature; certain persons cry out, "It is impossible." Let the blind and the deaf cry, who say that the use of linen has destroyed the leprosy,

whilst the monuments of its destruction still exist in almost all the towns in France; whilst our annals, our archives, are filled with laws and arrests concerning lepers. Let them still say to the great children, that we carry about with us the seeds of a disorder that was unknown in Europe before the time of Mahomet, and which is not hereditary; let them still seriously assert that fear gives this disorder to children, who have no fear; let them believe that an irrevocable decree, which no man alone is able to reverse, condemns mankind to the small-pox; let them believe in dreams, and in the miracles of inoculation that spreads the seed of the disorder every where; let them join the lamentable complaints of those who say, that a fence round the bed stifles the sick; but let us imitate the good sense of our forefathers. Instead of establishing magazines of the small-pox that must one day be destroyed, as the English do; instead of bringing a large quantity of this plague together, as into a focus, let us rather do like the Tartars, who shut up the first man who is attacked by the small-pox, which they regard, with reason, as a kind of plague. Let us purify our bodies, our cloaths, our linen, every thing that is infected, and the small-pox will become more rare; will disappear in our villages, and in the country, in spite of the clamours of those who are interested to keep it among us, notwithstanding the discernment of those who cry, "It is impossible." Because the plague is constantly in Egypt and at Constantinople, countries of prejudice and barbarism, are we to conclude that we ought not to defend ourselves against it, when it attacks us in France? It is always a considerable

derable advantage gained, to make it less frequent, and in time we shall learn to deliver ourselves from it intirely; whereas every thing is to be feared from inoculation, which makes the disorder more frequent.

Let us take an extract from that arret of the king's council of state, in 1720, by which the contagion of Marseilles was stopped. Let us follow the precepts of Homer, who charmed the Greeks by giving them useful counsel; by inviting them at the beginning of the Iliad to purify themselves, by throwing into the sea every sort of impurity that they had in their camp. Let us attend to the wise laws of Moses, who commands the leper to be separated from the rest of mankind, and that every thing which he has touched shall be purified. Let us consult our annals; we shall there find that the renowned Achilles de Harley banished the plague from Paris, at a time that most of our provinces were infected by it; and when one who had the infection in 1688, infected a whole house in the street de la Parchémiere, one arret, issued in time, and well executed, drove away the contagion, and caused the disorder totally to disappear. I will venture to assert that the fate of the small-pox is in the hands of the magistrates. There would be even some glory in compelling a disorder to disappear that might disappear of itself; neighbouring nations would be forced to imitate us; but that infallible, precious, and invaluable advantage that would attend it, is so strong a motive as ought to determine the nation, and all the true friends of human nature. In the mean time, we exhort all individuals to use the proper precautions against this contagion, and to fly

all those who carry about with them the scurf of the small-pox, and those who collect them together. Sooner or later, truth shall take place, and shall triumph.

PAULET,
Physician of the Faculties of
Paris and Montpellier.

An applauded Dialogue, wrote in the manner of Plato, by M. Voltaire.

ONE day, as young Madétes was taking a walk towards the Pyræneans, he happened to meet Plato, whom he had never before seen. Plato, perceiving something very promising in his aspect, entered into conversation with him, and soon discerned that he had good parts. Madétes had been trained up in the Belles Lettres, but he knew nothing of geometry or astronomy: and frankly owned himself to be an Epicurean.

My good son, says Plato, Epicurus was a very honest man, and he lived and died like a philosopher. His pleasure, so variously defined, consisted in shunning excesses of every kind. Friendship he recommended above all things to his disciples, and never was precept better observed. I wish I could speak so well of his philosophy as of his manners. Are you thoroughly versed in the doctrine of Epicurus? Madétes answered ingenuously, that he never had studied it. All I know, says he, is, that the Gods do not concern themselves in any thing, and that the principle of all things is in the atoms, whose arrangement is of themselves, in such sort, that they have produced this world just as you see it.

PLATO.

PLATO.

So then, my son, you do not believe that there is an intelligence which has presided over this universe, in which there are such a number of intelligent beings. Be pleased to give me your reasons for adopting this philosophy.

MADETES.

Because I ever hear it extolled among my friends and their mistresses, when I take a supper with them; I am exceedingly reconciled to their atoms. I grant I understand nothing about them; this doctrine, however, appears to me as plausible as any other, and 'tis necessary to profess some opinion when one begins to keep good company. I greatly wish, indeed, to be better instructed, but hitherto it has seemed easiest to me to think without knowing any thing.

Plato replied; if you desire to enlighten your understanding, I am a magician, and will shew you some things which are very extraordinary: Only be so good to give me your company to my country house, not above five hundred paces distant, and possibly you may not repent of your compliance. Madétes was transported to follow him. When they were arrived, Plato shewed him a skeleton, and the young man started back with horror at the new spectacle. Plato addressed him in the following words:

Consider well this ghastly figure, which seems the reverse of nature, and judge of my art, from the several operations I am going to perform upon this uncouth assemblage, so loathsome to your view.

Observe, in the first place, this kind of bowl which seems to crown the despicable frame. At the word of command, I will cause a soft

medullary substance to pass into the cavity of this bowl, distributed into a thousand minute ramifications, which I will cause imperceptibly to descend through this long kind of staff with several knots on it, which you see affixed to the bowl, and terminating, pointed in a cavity. To the top of this staff is annexed a tube, through which I cause air to enter by means of a valve incessantly playing; and, presently after, you will see the whole fabric set itself in motion.

As for those other shapeless pieces, which you would take for rotten wood, devoid of use, strength, or elegance, I shall, at a word speaking, cause them to be put in motion by a sort of cords of an inconceivable structure. In the midst of these cords, I will place an infinite number of canals filled with a certain liquor, which, by passing through strainers, will be changed into several different liquors, and run through the whole machine twenty times in an hour. The whole shall be covered with a white soft fine stuff. Every part of the machine shall have a particular constant motion. Between these semi-circles, which seem good for nothing, I shall place a reservoir, somewhat of the shape of a pineapple, which shall contract and dilate itself every moment with an amazing force. It will alter the colour of the liquor, which shall pass through the whole machine. Not far from this, I shall place a bag with two openings, not unlike the vessel of the Danaids, which will be continually filling and emptying itself.

Moreover, this machine will be so amazing an elaboratory for chymistry, so profound a work of mechanics

chanics and hydrostatics, that those who shall have studied it the most thoroughly, will never be able to comprehend it. In it, very small motions will produce prodigious force, and it will be impossible for human skill to imitate the artifice which will direct this automaton. But it will still more surprize you, that this automaton, by approaching another figure, not very unlike it, will form a third figure. These machines will have ideas, they will reason, and talk as you do; they will be capable of measuring the heavens and the earth. However, I shall not shew you this rarity, unless you promise me that when you have seen it you will allow that I have great knowledge and power.

MADÉTES.

If it be as you have said, I will acknowledge that you know more than Epicurus, and than all the philosophers of Greece.

PLATO.

Well then, all I have promised you is performed already. You are this very machine, and even thus were you formed, though I have not shewn you the thousandth part of the springs which constitute your existence; all which springs are proportioned to one another; all reciprocally assist each other: Some of them preserve life, others give it, and the species perpetuates itself through ages, by an inscrutable artifice. The meanest animals are of a no less admirable structure, and the celestial orbs move in space with a still more sublime mechanism. Judge, after this, if an intelligent being has not formed the world, and if your atoms do not stand in need of this intelligent cause.

Madétes was quite astonished,

and asked the magician who he was? Plato gave him his name: The young man fell upon his knees, adored God, and loved Plato as long as he lived.

A letter from M. de Voltaire, to the Russian ambassador at Paris.

I See by the letters with which her Imperial Majesty and your excellency honour me, how greatly your nation is rising, while I am afraid that in some respects ours is beginning to degenerate. The empress deigns herself to translate that chapter of *Belisarius*, which some college-fellows traduce at Paris. We should be overwhelmed with shame and scorn, if all the men of worth of whom there is a great number in France, did not strongly stand up against the egregious scandal of the times. Folly, ignorance, and envy, there will always be in any country; but then there will also be in it science and good taste. I dare even aver to you, that, in general, our principal military, and as to what concerns the counsel, our counsellors of state, and the masters of requests, are more enlightened than they were in the shining age of Lewis the Fourteenth. Great talents are still rare; but science and reason are more common than they.

I see with pleasure that there is forming in Europe an immense republic of cultivated understandings. The light diffuses and communicates itself on all sides. I have things come to me from the north that astonish me. Within these last fifteen years there has been operated a revolution in the human understanding, that will form a great epoch. The outcries of the pedants proclaim

proclaim the approach of this great change, as the croaking of the crows forebodes fair weather.

I know nothing of the book of M. de la Riviere, which you do me the honour of mentioning to me; but can hardly believe that the author, while avoiding the faults into which M. de Montesquieu may have fallen, has gone beyond him in those points, in which that shining genius is in the right. I shall send for his book; and in the mean while congratulate the author on his being so near such a sovereign and empress, who patronizes all the talents in foreigners, and whose cherishment gives birth to them in her own dominions. But it is you whom I especially congratulate on representing her so worthily at Paris.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Translation of a letter from M. Voltaire to the Chevalier Vansommer at London.

SIR,

YOU know, without doubt, that peace is made at Geneva. It is always the result of war. After tilting at one another for some time, men always return to conditions of peace, in expectation of some new rupture. Man is a little sovereign; he loves peace on account of his own tranquillity; but he has a strong propensity to war, to disturb the tranquillity of others.

Europe ought to admire the prudence of the Genevese competitors, and their regard for humanity during the confusions of war: not one drop of blood has been shed by them. We cannot say the same of Neufchatel: a bloody scene has been acted there. Gaudot, the at-

torney-general, has fallen by the sword of assassins. His corpse, pierced with wounds, could scarce obtain a burial. But peace is not re-established by the death of that unfortunate magistrate. The cantons of Lucerne, Fribourg, and Soleure, have furnished a body of men which guards the town: General Lentulus is encamped at Anet: the Chevalier de Planta, a Major in the service of the King of Prussia, is gone to that monarch; and I doubt not but that Prince will strongly resent the outrage, which has been done to him in the person of the attorney-general. The repose of Neufchatel will not be re-established without strangling two or three of the ringleaders. The humane citizen groans at being under a necessity to serve against the murderers. But, by mischance, such is the condition of humanity, that one evil can seldom be remedied but by two others, and those again by a great many more. Mankind is propense to revenge, and oftentimes the prosecutor himself is persecuted in his turn. One half of the world is incessantly at war with the other: there is no such thing as a truce between them. To conciliate their affections, it must be laid down as a preliminary article, "That every one should renounce his particular interest;" but this is an impossibility: For then mankind would cease to be men, and become a chimera, which has no reality.

Old Clement is at war with young Ferdinand. Rome and Naples cannot agree, and the Pope makes use of his worn-out arms against a Prince who has bayonets and muskets. France, Spain, and Portugal join their arms with the latter,

and prove by an argument *ad hominem*, that Clement dotes, and that he ought to submit, so as to recall his bull, which is the shame of the Vatican. But the sovereign pontiff regards it as a point of conscience, and intends, by his obstinacy, to join the crown of martyrdom to the tiara of the pontiff; as if God loved the jesuits well enough to grant the palm to their grand admiral!

If, from the fields of Rome, we turn our eyes towards the North, we shall see Poland a prey to domestic dissensions. One part of the nation in arms against the other: the patriot, under the title of confederate, destroying the patriot; and all this for the glory of God, and the honour of religion! as if that holy religion had not abolished both sacrificers and victims. But what ought equally to engage the rights of humanity, is, that a foreign power enters in arms, and forces a nation, which is free, and governed by its own laws, to receive those which it imposes, with bayonets fixed. What would the English say, if the King of France should come at the head of a hundred thousand men to impose laws upon England? Would he meet with a favourable reception from that nation, so jealous of its rights and liberties? Would they not say to him, after throwing a few barrels of powder in his face, “Sir, why do you meddle with us? have you any thing to do here? get back again into your own kingdom; you are no legislator in ours. Shew your despotism at home, and leave us to enjoy our liberties.” But the Poles are weak, and Catherine has *strong reasons* to produce on her side; wit-

ness the bishop of Cracow, who was confined at Schlusselfbourg in the same apartment as the Czar Peter III. finished his career in.

VOLTAIRE.

Account of a canvass for a lectureship; extracted from a pamphlet lately written with great spirit and humour upon that subject, entitled, A Letter to a bishop.

YOUR Lordship, I believe, may remember the time when my poor uncle died, which obliged me to quit the university, and seek my fortune in town, where I had not been above three weeks before I strolled one Sunday afternoon into a church in the city, and, after service, heard the clerk, by order of the vestry, declare the lectureship of the parish vacant, and invite the clergy, however dignified or distinguished, to be candidates for it, and to give in their names by the ensuing Sunday. No sooner did I hear this *church serjeant* thus beating up for recruits, than I immediately resolved to enlist; and accordingly the next day, waited on the worshipful Stentor above-mentioned, who took down my name and place of abode: on my desiring him at the same time to acquaint me with the best method of proceeding, which I was an utter stranger to, he advised me as a friend, to apply as speedily as possible to Mr. ———, a cheesemonger in ——— lane, who was then first church-warden, a leading man in the vestry, and a person, he assured me, on whom the election would in a great measure depend. I took honest Amen’s advice, and by nine the next morning, not I must own without

without some reluctance, dressed myself as well as I could, and waited on Mr. Church-warden. As soon as he saw me enter the shop in my canonicals, (for I had hired an excellent new gown and cassock behind St. Clement's on the occasion) he made me a very low bow, gave me the title of doctor, and imagining, no doubt, that I was come to bespeak cheeses for the country, begged to know my honour's commands; to which I replied, in an humble tone, and looking extremely disconcerted, that I came to wait on him on account of the lectureship of the parish, and begged the favour of his vote and interest, &c. Your Lordship I am sure would have smiled to see the sudden alteration of his features and behaviour: he dropped all the tradesman's obsequiousness, and in a moment assumed the magisterial air and dignity of a church-warden; turned aside to a woman who was just then asking for a pound of Cheshire, and without addressing himself to me, cried out, "This is
 " the fourth parson I have had with
 " me to-day on the same errand:" then, staring me full in the face;
 " Well, young man (says he), you
 " intend to be a candidate for this
 " same lecture: you are all to
 " mount the rostrum, I suppose,
 " and merit will carry it: for my
 " part I promise nobody, but re-
 " member I tell you beforehand I
 " am for voice and action, so mind
 " your hits." When he had said this, he immediately turned upon his heel, and went into the counting-house. I took my leave in an awkward manner, as you may suppose, being not a little chagrined at his insolence; and as I went out of the shop, overheard his lady observing from behind the counter,

that I was a pretty sprig of divinity; but looked a little sheepish, and had not half the courage of the gentleman that had been recommended to her husband by Mr. Squintum.

The instant I quitted the sign of the Cheshire-cheese, I laid aside all thoughts of further solicitation, and resolved to return to college, and live on making fellow-commoners exercises, rather than subject myself any more to such mortifying indignities. Good God, thought I to myself, is this the fruit of my studies? this the reward of all my toil and labour in the university? to have the important point, whether I shall eat or starve, at last determined by a cheesemonger, who declares for voice and action!

In spite, notwithstanding, of this resolution, (for resolutions, your Lordship knows, are much easier made than kept) I was obliged in less than six months, having during that time taken it into my head to fall in love and marry, to repair once more to the great city, and put into the ecclesiastical lottery; where, by the bye, as in most other lotteries, you buy so dear, meet with so few prizes, and run so much hazard, that none but desperados ought to venture in them: there, my Lord, I renewed my solicitations, and experienced all the miseries and misfortunes, all the insults and indignities, which the pride and insolence of the rich, both laity and clergy, inflict on their dependent brethren: the difficulties which I met with in search of a lectureship, for that was my *summum bonum*, are inconceivable; and I can assure your Lordship, that, trifling as the emoluments are of this preferment, all the perfections of human nature united are scarce sufficient

sufficient to a man, without personal interest, to insure his success. The variety of distresses which I encountered from the different tempers and dispositions of the gentlemen and ladies (for so I was obliged to call them) who had votes in the parish, the mean and abject flattery which I was forced to make use of, with the many frequent affronts and disappointments I underwent, would swell half a melancholy volume. Without enumerating the necessary accomplishments generally expected on these occasions, of drinking hard with the husbands, and saying soft things to their wives, in more parishes than one, my Lord, where I have been a candidate; to smoke your half dozen of pipes, and drink two bottles at a sitting, are infinitely more necessary perfections than any which you could bring with you from the university; and it is a maxim with many good citizens, that unless you are what they call a d——d honest fellow, you can never be a good preacher, or an orthodox divine; in short, my Lord, and to be serious, unless a poor clergyman is every thing that he ought not to be, he can never be what is every man's wish, independent.

[To this we shall add the author's thoughts on the manner in which lectureships are paid.]

I know a little too much of the world, my Lord, to expect that a parson should be paid like a first-rate player, a pimp, or a lord of the treasury, whose incomes, I believe, are pretty near equal; but at the same time cannot help thinking, that a labourer in the vineyard is as well worthy of his hire, as a journeyman carpenter, mason, &c. and has as good a right to two pound

two on a Sunday, as he has on a Saturday night; and yet not one in a hundred of us is paid in that proportion.

The lecturer's box generally goes about with the rest of the parish beggars a little after Christmas; and every body throws in their charity, (for it is always considered in that light) as they think proper. Were I to tell your Lordship how many paltry excuses are made to evade this little annual tribute by the mean and sordid, how very little is given even by the most generous, and to what an inconsiderable sum the whole generally amounts, the recital would not afford you much entertainment, and, for aught I know, might even give you some small concern.

You cannot imagine, my Lord, with what an envious eye we poor lecturers have often looked over a waiter's book at a coffee-house, where I have seen such a collection of guineas and half guineas as made my mouth water: to give less than a crown, would be to the last degree ungentle, for the immense trouble of handing a dish of coffee, or a news-paper; whilst the poor divine, who has toiled in the ministry for a twelve-month and a half, worn out a pair of excellent lungs in the unprofitable service, shall think himself well rewarded with the noble donation of *half a crown*.

But to illustrate my subject, I will give your Lordship another story: there is nothing like painting from the life on these occasions: suppose yourself then, my Lord, an eye-witness of the following scene, which passed not long since in a certain part of this metropolis.

Enter the church-warden and
overseer

overseer into the shop of Mr. Prim the mercer.—Well, Mr. Twist, what are your commands with me? —We are come to wait on your honour with the lecturer's book, Sir, —a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants of the parish of St. — for the support of—Well, well, you need not read any further; what is it?—Whatever you please, Sir.—Aye, here's another load, another burden: d'ye think I am made of gold? there's the poor rates, the doctor's rate, the window rates, the devil's in the rates, I think:—however, I can't refuse you; but I'll not give another year—here, Buckram, reach me half a crown out of the till—Your servant, madam.—

[A lady comes out of a back parlour, walks through the shop, and gets into a chair.]

Aye, there's another tax—a guinea for two box tickets, as sure as the benefit comes round, for my wife and daughter, besides chair-hire.

[Twist shakes his head.]

O master Prim, master Prim! had not you better now have given us a guinea for the doctor and his four children, and reserved your half crown for the lady, who, if I may judge from her garb and equipage, does not want it half so much as the poor parson; but you will be in the fashion, so give us your mite; set down Mr. Prim two and sixpence.—Sir, good morrow to you.—Gentlemen, your servant.—

Such, my Lord, you see, is the force of fashion, and such the influence of example, that a constant church-goer, and one perhaps who fancies himself a very good Christian, shall throw away one pound one with all the pleasure imaginable

for an evening's entertainment at the theatre, and at the same time grudge *half a crown* for two and fifty discourses from the pulpit, which, if he turns to his arithmetic book, he will see amounts to about —three farthings a sermon—and a sober citizen too, as Lady Townly says, fye! fye!

The following speeches are said to have been taken down at one of the great speaking or disputing clubs in this metropolis. As these are places where all persons have admittance at a very moderate expence, it is not to be wondered at, if there is a great diversity in the manners and characters of the speakers.

Quest. **I**F happiness be in our power, in what state of life is it most easily acquired?

First Speaker.

Mr. President—*Where is that there thing called happiness to be found?*—that's the question, or at least the meaning of it.—Where!--You don't know.—No.—How should you till you're told it? Let me alone and I'll resolve you. Why, Sir, *every where. Where is that there thing called happiness to be found?*—that's the question. You don't know.—No, to be sure, how should you? Let me alone, and I'll resolve you. Why, Sir, *no where.*

Every where and no where!—Very strange this, you'll be apt to say. But so it is, Sir.—No-where and every-where; every where and no-where;—that's my notion. Now, Sir, this in my mind is plain enough of itself; but, for the satisfaction of the gentlemen present, I'll go about to prove it to you; and in order for

to do so, Mr. President, I'll ask you two or three questions.

Do you know who I am that's speaking here?—No, you don't. How should you? Let me alone, and I'll resolve you. I am a man that's my own master, and worth a good round sum—I won't say how much—that's not to the question, and I an't before a court. So enough said, let that pass. Well! and what was I before, in old times? when you were a snivelling boy going to school, Mr. President, what was I then, pray?—You don't know. No to be sure, how should you? Let me alone, I say, and I'll resolve you. Why I was a servant, not worth a shilling, not worth a groat. No, I lye there: I was worth ten pounds and a few shillings in the worst of times. But let that pass, I an't before a court. So enough said.

Well, Mr. President, now to come to the question. *Where is that there thing called happiness to be found?* Is it in a single life or a married life? Is it in a high station or a low station? Is it in sickness or in health? In riches or in poverty? Is it in blacking of shoes at the corner of a street, or in lolling at ease in a fine gilt coach? No, Sir, it isn't; where is it then?—You don't know. No, how should you? Let me alone and I'll resolve you. Why, Sir, it's in all these and in none of these. It may be with 'em, it may be without 'em. It has nothing at all to do with 'em. Happiness is here—here, Sir, (laying his hand on his breast) in a contented mind and a good conscience—that's my notion.

Why, Sir, what did I say?—What did I say?—Why I said, Mr. President, that I was a servant once. Yes, 'tis true enough—I was; I'm

not ashamed to own it. I waited at table, brush'd my master's cloaths, comb'd his wigs. All very true. Well, what then? Why I was happy then, very happy. Well! then I came to have servants under me, that waited at my table, comb'd my wigs, brush'd my cloaths: that's my case now. Well! I'm happy now, very happy.

I was a single man when I was young and at service. Well! I was happy—very happy. I took a wife afterwards. Well! I was happy then (as happy, that is, as a married man can be)—Well! after some years she died—died of a surfeit—then I was a single man again. Well! I was happy then, very happy, exceeding happy, never happier in my life.

Well! at that there time I had a house full of children. I was happy then, liked to see the little fidgeting things with their monkey tricks, was very happy. They're all dead now but one, and that one's dead too, that was poor *Simmy*, he died t'other day of the gripes.—I cried for him too.—But enough said, let that pass. I've ne'er a child now. Well! I'm happy now, very happy. I was formerly that when I hadn't above ten pound and a few shillings in the whole world. Well! I was happy then. Now I'm worth—I won't say how much—but I believe I could buy and sell any three in this room.—No offence, I hope,—the present company, you know, is always excepted. But I think I could—I think so—that's my notion. Well! what then? Why I am happy now, very happy, exceeding happy, never happier in my life.

There's the thing.—I had it *here*, Mr. President (laying his hand on his

his breast), I was content with what I had, and never wish'd for what I hadn't. When any thing that was good came to me—your humble servant, said I, I was thankful: thankful, d'ye see, when I got out of service, when I set up shop and so recovered my liberty: thankful, d'ye see, when my wife went the way of all flesh, and I recovered my liberty, a second time was my own man again. But never pined, never grieved, always contented, that's my notion. Never owed no man a shilling, paid every man his own, lived upon what I had—little or much—all's one for that. There's happiness for you! every-where and no-where, no-where and every-where, as I said at first: in no particular station, and yet in every station: because it is in a man's own heart, in a man's own mind, and that follows him every-where.

What is he that gave you this here question, *Where is that there thing called happiness to be found?* You don't know what he is. No, how should you? Let me alone and I'll resolve you. Why the man that gave you that there question is—no matter what he is. I was going to call him a fool—and why? because he *is* one, and a d——d fool too. But may-be he's present, therefore I won't do no such thing. So let that pass. I have no mind to affront no-body. But let every body do as I do, and then they'll do right: let 'em be peaceful and quiet, and contented and happy in their own minds, and they'll never go to ask such foolish questions: they'll find it within—that's my notion. (Some porter!—bring some porter here!) And so here's your health, Mr. President, and let the next speaker better what I have said if he can.

Second Speaker.

Mr. President—Stranger as I am in this assembly, ignorant of its rules, unused to speak in public, and unprepared for the present question, which I only heard since my coming in, I shall stand in need of all your indulgence, while I deliver, as I can, a few thoughts that have just occurred to me upon it. I shall not pretend, Sir, to display such astonishing powers of oratory as the last speaker; to prove white black, and black white, in the same breath, is a task which I confess myself unequal to. As old *Lear* says in the play on another occasion,—*aye and no too was no good divinity*,—so might some superficial observers be apt to say in the present case,—*aye and no too is no very good reasoning*; but far be it from me to make any such application of the passage. Exalted geniuses, it is allowed, should not be restrained by rules: if we go but a step farther, and free them from the trammels of common sense, no objection will lie against the last excellent speaker; on the contrary, he will claim all our admiration. Yet, though I honour, respect, and admire him, I shall not presume to follow his footsteps, but, conscious of my inability to reconcile and demonstrate contradictions, I shall be humbly content to go on in the plain high road of sense and argument.

The question under consideration, Mr. President, as well as I can recollect, amounts to this, *If happiness be in our power, what state of life is it most easily acquired in?*

Happiness has always been allowed to depend chiefly upon opinion; that *content* (which is only another name for happiness), *is seated in the mind*,—is a truth of so long standing,

standing, that I shall not waste either my own time or yours in attempting to prove it, but lay it down as a fundamental point. Taking this, therefore, for granted, our next step must be to enquire what *good*, or what *apparent good*, is the most generally sought after by mankind, as in possession of that happiness, either real or ideal, (which, as I observed, are much the same in the end), it will most probably be found to consist.

One of our most famous poets is of opinion, that the universal passion of mankind is the *love of fame*, and has so ingeniously made out his position, that for me to add any thing to the elegant arguments, by which he supports it, would be only superfluous. I suppose I need not mention that the author I hint at is the celebrated *doctor Young*, whose satires, entitled *The Love of Fame, or universal Passion*, are in every body's hands, and generally admired. But, though fame be what all men pant for, the objects of fame, and the means to attain it, are as various as the countries spread over the globe, or the languages spoken in them. In one country military prowess, in another learning, in a third eminence in the polite arts, in a fourth commerce,—present the surest road to fame. In each of these, then, that particular state of life which puts it most in a man's power to acquire the fame that all aspire to, must, by putting him in possession of his favourite wish, be to him the most eligible, the most happy.

Now what is it that we pant after in this country?—Liberty. What is the favourite wish and solace of our hearts?—Liberty. What is the surest road to fame in this country?

—To signalize one's self in the cause of liberty. He, therefore, who has the best opportunity of signalizing himself in the cause of liberty, is the likeliest man to be happy in his own mind; and that *particular station in life which gives the greatest and most striking opportunities of signalizing one's zeal in that glorious cause, must of course (in this country at least) be the state in which happiness is most likely to be found.*

At first view one would be apt to imagine that this must be some very exalted station, such as those of statesman, general, or senator.—No such thing.—There is a profession greatly inferior to these, yet at the same time genteel and reputable, in which opportunities of this kind are, if not more frequent, at least infinitely easier to seize, and much more striking when laid hold of. A printer, Sir, who wishes to shew his regard, his veneration for liberty, has nothing to do but print a bold pamphlet, and put his name at the bottom of the title-page;—straight he is sued with an attachment, after which, if he refuses to put in bail (which he will do if he acts consistently) he goes of course to Newgate. Now here the man makes a sort of voluntary recantation of liberty (it being all his own seeking), abandons his house, forsakes his family, quits his friends, gives up for a time all his nearest and dearest connections, and, what is more precious to him than all,—his liberty: he does all this, I say, voluntarily, and exhibits himself to his fellow-citizens in confinement with a view of shewing them the horror of it, in the same manner that the ancient Lacedemonians brought before their youth a number of slaves made purposely drunk,

in order ^{to} inspire them with abhorrence and detestation of that vice.

I mean not to compare the Printer with the slave: the slave, perhaps, took as much delight in swilling the strong liquor given him, as the Printer could take pleasure in getting himself into close lodgings at the king's expence: but as the act of the latter is more deliberately planned, and his motive infinitely more exalted, he is undoubtedly the greater character of the two, and more deserving of applause.

But I have not yet brought the Printer to the summit of glory within his reach. There is a further honour, an higher distinction, which he can likewise aspire to, that is superior, beyond measure superior, to any thing I have yet mentioned, —the Pillory. Newgate, Sir, is only his Palace—the Pillory is his Throne. When in that eminent station, surrounded by admiring crouds, what must his sensations be? What delight must he feel at this public exhibition of his patriotism, of his love for his expiring country? When his first joyful transports give place to reflection, and he considers what service his being there does to the nation of which he is a member, what must be his comfort, his happiness!—It is beyond conception, and one should be in his enviable situation to feel it.

I shall perhaps be asked *what* service is done to the nation by this champion of its liberties exhibiting himself in the situation I have mentioned, and taking the proper measures to bring himself to it. I answer the greatest service possible. He alarms their fears, awakes them from their lethargy, and persuades, or at least endeavours to persuade them, that they are the most mi-

serable of slaves at a time when, as the Poet says, they, *Good easy people, thought full surely their happiness was a ripening*, and that they were the freest and most blessed nation under heaven. To know we are diseased is the first step towards recovering our health; and do we not, therefore, owe the highest obligation to him who discovers our political sickness, and warns us of it, in order that we may take proper measures to shake it off? And what are the measures proper to be taken in such a case?—they are the simplest in the world. Only imitating the example of *Jack Cade*, of pious and glorious memory, taking forcibly out of their houses a few obnoxious men (the higher their rank the better) striking off their heads, and new-modelling the government.

Is there any doubt but that so numerous, so respectable, so considerate, and so sensible a body of people as a *mob* is usually composed of, would in a few moments change much for the better even such a form of government as ours, which has been so many centuries in contriving, and in arriving to its present state of glory, maturity, and splendor?

I think I have sufficiently shewn how desirable the lot of a Printer is. —This subject is fruitful, and I have something yet to offer on it; but as I find I have already trespassed on your time, I shall defer giving you the remainder of my thoughts till another opportunity.

Third Speaker.

Mr. *President*—This here question about *happiness* and the like o'that, seems to me to be mighty easy to decide. The last gentleman that spoke has said a great deal about

about poets and liberty, and about printers and slaves (whereby I suppose he means the *negers* in the plantations)—and about Newgate and the pillory, and mobs and government, and telling folks they are sick, and then cutting off their heads—and the like o’ that.

All that he has said may be very good and very fine for what I know, but its out of my latitude; I don’t rightly understand it, and for that reason I don’t think it worth my while to answer it. So I shall give you my own mind upon the matter, without any method, or reason, or the like o’ that, for *them* I look upon to be only puzzling, and think ’em entirely useless on any such occasion; for when a man is sure he’s saying the true thing, and has *got the right sow by the ear*, what signifies wasting time in bringing arguments to prove what’s as clear as the sun at noon day?

Now, Mr. President, as I intend to stick close to the question, I shall begin by observing as to what makes us free and the like o’ that:—why it’s the being able to do whatsoever we have a mind to do. And in like manner as to what makes us happy, and the like o’ that:—why it’s the being able to have whatsoever we’ve a mind to have;—that’s what it is;—and whosoever says to the contrary knows nothing at all about the matter.

Now every fool knows, so to be sure every body here does, that the only way to have every thing that a body has a mind to have is to have a great deal of money; so I say that happiness consists in *having a very large fortune*; that’s what it does.

Then, as to this here other part of the question,—*What state of life*

it is easiest found in?—Well I’ll tell you a piece of my mind & out that too. But first I must argue the case a little. I said that liberty consisted in doing whatsoever we have a mind to do. Now there’s *that* in it to be sure, but there’s *more* than that in it too;—for it consists moreover in doing nothing that we have no mind to do, so there should be no force, or constraint upon us, or the like o’ that. Now it’s the same thing in happiness;—there must be no force, no constraint in it. To be quite happy we must not be obliged to do nothing that we have no mind to do.

Now what is the thing that we have all of us the greatest mind not to do?—Why to work, and to slave, and to take trouble, and the like o’ that—that’s what it is.—We’d all wish to do nothing, if we could help it; wou’dn’t we? Then the happiest state in the world to be sure (as happiness consists in ease and plenty) is *that where we have the most money and the least to do for it*. So for my part I think a *Bishop the happiest station I know of*. He gets a power of money every year, and what does he for it?—Nothing at all. I know if I had been brought up for such a sort of life, and had served my ’prenticeship to it, as I have to a trade, I’d be a Bishop before all trades,—because then I might take my ease, and have no trouble in life. That’s my mind, Mr. President. I am for ease and plenty. Other gentlemen may get up, and give you fine words and the like o’ that, but it’s what I don’t pretend to. Reasons and method, and proofs, and the like o’ *them*, as I said before, have nothing to do in an argument—what do they serve for but to puzzle and perplex?—
the

the truth's the truth : plain sense for me.—I am an honest free-born Englishman, and pay scot and lot, and have been churchwarden, and served all the parish offices in my time, —and so I have ;—and so—and so—and so—I have no more to say.—I have told you all my mind—that's all, Mr. President.—You may knock me down ;—I have said my *say* ;—I have nothing more to offer.

Second Speaker again.

Mr. President.—As the last speaker has formally given up all pretence to reason, method, and argument, telling you that he despises them all, as so many ridiculous and troublesome constraints, I shall not attempt to make any remarks, or give any sort of answer to what he has advanced, for fear of offending him by a manner so opposite to his own, and which he seems to hold in such utter contempt.

I have an unfortunate veneration, Sir, for *reason*, and have all my life endeavoured to make it the rule I should go by in every thing, but especially in the discussing of any speculative point :—now, as the worthy gentleman has disclaimed it, it would not be fair in me to attack him with a weapon which he professes never to use :—for fear, therefore, of opposing him in so unbecoming and unmanly a manner, I shall not attack him at all ; but, leaving what he has said to the judgment of the company, proceed with the same train of argument which I just now submitted to your consideration.

I flatter myself that I have satisfied you how desirable the lot of a Printer is. Indeed, in such a light does it appear to me, that I should almost be led to pronounce happy-

ness confined to that particular profession, were there not another, the members of which have lately exerted themselves in so signal a manner in the cause of liberty, as to contend in honour with it.

I mean the coal-heavers. The late struggles of this virtuous body of men for freedom, have drawn on them the eyes of the whole nation ; and so enviable does this make them seem in my eyes, that, as the *Conqueror of the world* cried out when he saw the noble independent spirit of the great *Cynick philosopher*, *Was I not Alexander, I would wish to be Diogenes* ; so would I say in the present case, *If I could not be a Printer, I would wish to be a Coal-heaver*.

It has been said that in very great attempts it was glorious even to fail ; the mere aiming at the accomplishment of them being a sure indication of a vast and enlarged mind. Now, if this of the coal-heavers was not a great attempt, I confess I know not what is ; it was no less than the overturning of all law ; an idea so bold and spirited, that, though they have not been able to carry it into execution, great praise is due to them for having only endeavoured at it.

Noble generous spirits abhor the remotest idea of constraint ; laws we know were made only for the bad ; beings of such an exalted mould as these, who, like *Zanga*, might be called *Souls of fire and children of the sun*, could not brook such a restraint on their inclinations ; nor, as their inclinations were so noble, did they stand in need of any.

Spurning, therefore, with indignation every servile sentiment of law, decency, justice, and even humanity, they enlisted under the glorious

glorious standard of unlimited freedom; and so set the rest of their countrymen the great example of returning to a state of much more uncontrouled liberty, than the state of nature has ever been represented.

If, in this struggle, some have been plundered of their substance, others maimed and miserably mangled, others again deprived of life, this only enhances the merit of these assertors of freedom; it shews that no consideration could impede their progress; that, like *him* who was emphatically called the *last of the Romans*, and his brave colleagues, they were resolved to *wade in blood up to the elbows*; and to break through every band of society, even the most sacred, in order to effect their noble purpose.

What pity that they have not been able to carry this great design into execution! Then might we indeed boast of liberty in the widest extent of the word, looking down with mingled pity and contempt on the nations around us, who were still under the slavish yoke of government and laws.

Indeed, that we shall soon be in this state of absolute uncontrouled liberty, we have some reason to hope, as the spirit of the people seems at present to turn a good deal that way.—Whenever this happens, we shall indeed have no trade, no arts, no manufactures,—but, in exchange for these *fancied ideal blessings*, we shall have a *real good*—Liberty—Liberty unconfined, unlimited—Liberty in its fullest extent.—And, possessing this, can we be otherwise than happy?

But I fear to trespass on the patience of my indulgent auditors. I flatter myself I have clearly shewn that in the two professions of *Printer*

and *Coal-heaver*, the greatest love for liberty either had or might be displayed; and, as *Fame* is the sure attendant on every act wherein this spirit appears, and is at the same time the thing we have the greatest desire for, I hope I have convinced you (as the obtaining what we desire must be happiness) that *these two states in life, of Printer and Coal-heaver, are those in which happiness is the most easily acquired.*

Among the extravagant projects with which the papers were continually crowded, in consequence of the late high price of provisions, the extirpation of horses, and a total prohibition to the eating of veal, seemed to hold the principal place, and to have the greatest stress laid upon them. These absurdities gave rise to the following letter and petition, in which they are exposed with great humour.

To the Printer of the St. JAMES'S
CHRONICLE.

Optat Ehippia Bos—— HOR.

S I R,

I Have found myself equally surprised and concerned, on reading several papers concerning an exact calculation of the number of horses now kept in England, and of the amazing consumption of hay and oats for their sustenance only. It is really a melancholy and a terrible consideration to reflect (at this time of dearness and scarcity, when human provender is so hard to be come at) how much land stands appropriated solely for the production of horse provender!

I hope my brother sportsmen will
forgive

forgive me—but I cannot help observing, that horses certainly make us the most slender and disproportionate returns, for their food and keeping, of any animals in the whole creation. If sheep consume part of the fruits of the earth, they repay us ten fold, in our food and cloathing, by mutton and wool. If we give oxen credit for their share of the produce of land, they also reimburse us with interest upon interest, in beef and milk, not forgetting butter. Horses alone consume the vegetable gifts of Providence, and remunerate us with nothing but kickings, friskings, plungings, f—rt—ngs, and scamperings, dislocated necks, and broken limbs.

From this train of reasoning, I am led to look with great applause upon those patriots, who have lately in several papers (and I believe sometimes in yours) endeavoured to discourage the breeding of horses, and have attempted to recommend oxen for the universal purposes of draught, instead of an animal who monopolises so much provender, and contributes so little to human sustenance.

But at the same time that I commend these patriots, I am afraid that, as they profess no farther aim than at the destruction of draught-horses, they will never reach the bottom of the malady, nor in any considerable degree relieve the present distress—No, Sir, I fear we shall never see corn and meat at the proper price, until we can prevail with a H-nw-y, an Omega, or an R. W. or some other indefatigable and long-winded champions, to brandish their pens, and to convince the sportsmen and sportswomen, of our distant counties, that oxen and cows are equally proper to carry

them as to draw them ; and that, being so mounted, all their pleasurable excursions, their journies, and even their most extensive chaces, may be as well, if not better, performed than at present. If country gentlemen can but be persuaded to change their mares and geldings for cows and oxen (for I would not by any means be understood to recommend bulls, or, at least, as rarely as stone-horses under the present equestrian constitution) then I shall begin to form reasonable hopes. I vow I cannot see any reason why they may not be considered as fairly qualified to stand candidates for the vacant stalls of those many hunters, whose death (by the late contagion) I look upon as a providential warning, and a hint to us to adopt a better animal into their places. I have ruminated on the subject, and have made many observations on the comparative powers of the two animals, oxen and horses ; and I find superabundant reasons for giving the preference to the former. In the first place, oxen are indefatigable ; secondly, they would carry you through a slough, or bog, with twice the *purchase* and *momentum* of the strongest horse ; thirdly, by the command of a dextrous elevation of their hinder-quarters, they are enabled (in leaping) to clear any five-barred gate beyond a horse ; and lastly (which I lay more stress on than any of the former), they are so perfectly sure-footed, that I don't know that I ever saw them stumble heartily, at least not beyond their power of recovery ; whereas, if I were called upon to give the definition of a horse, I would call him, “ animal caducum ; animal “ *ultra vires pronum ;*” or, “ animal in terram naturaliter tendens.”

“dens.” Observe the generality of horses, when in full speed, and you cannot help taking notice, that their motion plainly indicates a downward tendency, as if they carried in their foreheads some latent principle of gravitation towards the centre: they certainly have a natural propensity to kiss their common mother and nurse, the earth: and this seems to be a species of devotion which they would perform every minute, if the rider did not, by holding hard against their *bore* downwards, and by the weight of his own body (operating upon the principles of the lever, or the fulcrum of the steel-yards), as it were, crane up and purchase the tumbling animal into an horizontal direction. But here, indeed, to be just, I am constrained to admit, that those few horses, who have had the happiness of an academical education, are generally taught to avoid this fault, by being set upon their haunches.—So far it is true; but (as I learnt in Lily’s grammar) “*naturam expellas furca, licet usque recurret.*” That horses (well dressed and trained under the *furca* of the riding-school) cannot fall forwards, I allow: but alas! what then? They learn to rear up (*recurrere*), and are very apt to come down backwards. It is as broad as it is long—and if you shut the door either upon nature or a cat, they will bounce out at the window. Thus, if you attempt by artificial manœuvres to prohibit or debar horses from their natural right of stumbling, depend upon it they will indemnify themselves, by practising some correspondent evolution, perhaps twice as dangerous to the rider as their primitive natural one. Now both these difficulties are effectually

surmounted by the use of oxen who always step within their own power, and this without being artificially set upon their haunches; and even supposing that (by making hunters of them) we should give up somewhat in the article of speed, we should be made ample amends in the article of security. I need not add, that the horns themselves would be of pretty considerable use and comfort, especially at some of your very rough leaps, where the rider may be thrown upon the neck; for, in that case, by catching, or (as they say in the north) by clicking fast hold of the horns, and by a spring backwards, he may recover his saddle. And under this article I can’t help making a remark in regard to the fair sex, those dear creatures whose preservation and accommodation we are always consulting (as to be sure we ought). It is, I say, very observable that we rarely venture them on horseback without a saddle particularly constructed, and provided with something like an artificial pair of horns. The meaning of this piece of caution (for I can by no means agree with Isaac Vossius, that any satirical allusion is couched therein, of that sex being the fountain of horns, as a K—is said to be the fountain of honour; nor with his observation upon the horned crescent of the huntress Diana)—but the meaning of this piece of caution I take to be this: that, supposing the fair huntress should unfortunately (herself) lose her seat, her husband, and her friends, will have this satisfaction at least, that (whatever becomes of her person) part of her petticoats must ever keep company with her horse wheresoever he goes, and
most

most probably will be in at the death.

Now, in oxen, wise nature hath been admirably careful to provide this security, by furnishing them with large natural horns, far beyond those artificial stuffed pum-mels; and which, by being so much sharper, must consequently take a surer hold of any loose garments, and thereby most effectually prevent a total separation or divorce between the huntress and the hunter.

The last consideration that occurs to me, is (I think) quite decisive in favour of oxen. Every one knows, that a very considerable portion of the sportsman's pleasure arises from a kind of posthumous recapitulation of the chase, and from descanting (at table) upon the prowess of the beast that carried him: now this conversation can never be introduced with so great a degree of propriety, as when you are actually regaling on a sirloin of the very hunter whose exploits you are recording; and where the superior tenderness and flavour is chiefly owing to the exercise and activity which you are celebrating. I am fully persuaded that I shall live to see the day, when hunter-beef will be held as great a delicacy as hunted venison. But, after all, I conclude with great deference to sportsmen—I dictate nothing—I only recommend the experiment; I only ask for one fair trial—for I will venture to hazard this prediction, “That whoever will condescend to
“ hunt upon this plan but once,
“ will never go out a hunting af-
“ terwards in any other manner
“ whatsoever.”

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

BOSPHILUS.

To a GREAT CORPORATION.

The petition of the Calves of Essex, and other counties adjacent to the metropolis.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT the *calf kind* have, in all ages, been the true friends of *man*; and as such have, on innumerable occasions, laid down their lives for *his* service.

That the favourite maxim of your petitioners is the same with that of the fine young gentlemen of the town. *A short life and a merry one*, is their common profession; with this remarkable difference, however, that the said young gentlemen, not being void of all fear of death, like your petitioners, are yet doing something every day to hasten it. An inconsistency which a *calf* would blush at!

Your petitioners do not make this comparison, so favourable to themselves, from a principle of vanity, but with a view to confirm the doctrines of Pythagoras, Æsop, and Rorarius, and to establish a just opinion of their own rationality; whereby they hope to obtain the attention of your worships.

Your petitioners, however, confess, that they are more addicted to *ruminating* than to *thinking*; and they are confirmed in their indolence with respect to the latter, by the doctrine of that great philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau, who with incredible sagacity hath found out, that *thinking is an unnatural state in man*; and your petitioners beg leave to add, *a fortiori*, in a calf.

But a case hath arisen, which must rouse the most indolent: they mean

mean the petition of your worships to parliament *against the use of veal*. Your petitioners beg leave to assure you, that they have a due sense of the benefits derived to them from the sagacity of man. Were it not for the provident care of the farmer, millions of the *calf kind* never would have had any existence; and the few which, without his aid, would have come into life, would have found it a miserable shifting state of war. Exposed, perpetually, to the cruel teeth and claws of fiercer and more active animals, how wretched would their condition have been! How different from that of your petitioners!

They are not so irrational as to pretend, that the friendly care of the farmers is perfectly pure and disinterested. What human friendship is so? But your petitioners reap material benefits from it, such as it is. To it they owe their living in the peaceable enjoyment of all their wishes. To it they owe the knowledge of *but one disease, the butcher's knife*. What a trifle compared to those which afflict mankind!

But if the scheme of your worships, to suppress the use of veal, should pass into a law, from that moment the farmer, having no hopes of making a profit of the good plight of your petitioners, would, courtier-like, abandon them to that poverty of flesh, which is incident to a state of mere nature. And if another cruel proposal were to take place also, that of sending your petitioners to the plough when fit for it, their lives would be protracted, not only in leanness but in slavery. Every friend to revolution principles, and the protestant succession, like your worships, must

confess, that life on such terms would not be worth preserving.

And your petitioners beg leave to submit it to the consideration of your worships, that the flesh of calves cannot become beef, but in a course of years; and, therefore, that the prohibition of veal at present, far from occasioning a greater quantity of meat in the market, would, on the contrary, create a deficiency; which your petitioners presume must be far from your intentions.

Your petitioners, therefore, flatter themselves, that if your worships will duly consider their reasons, you will at length see, that the clause relating to veal, in your petition to parliament, has a tendency to raise obstacles to the propagation, and impediments to the happiness, of the *calf kind*, and is consequently inconsistent with the just rights of *vetulcity*; and that the said clause is also inconsistent with the first principles of commerce, and inconsistent with your own views.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly hope, that your worships will procure the said clause to be erased, cancelled, or by some other means withdrawn from the sight of mankind.

*And your petitioners shall ever
Baa!*

To the Printer of the St. JAMES'S
CHRONICLE.

— *Ridentem dicere verum
Quid vetat?* —

S I R,

AS el—n time is now approaching, and many new members will undoubtedly make their appearance

pearance in the next f—ff—n of p—t, it cannot be wholly nugatory to endeavour at least (with what success heaven knows!) to explain to the future noviciates, what I never yet knew accurately defined, wherein p—y business consists. Definitions in general, as far as I have had occasion to observe them, are so clogged and confused, by a variety of terms, that the mind cannot without difficulty retain the combination: he, therefore, who can establish any thing like precision in these matters, and can reduce as many cases as possible to a single expression, may deserve, perhaps, at least, as well of the public (without vanity be it spoken!) as Dr. Grey by his *Memoria Technica*. Whether I have succeeded in this *coup d'essai*, must be left to the impartial public; if I have, it may be a temptation to extend my plan; if not, I have, at least, *Phaeton's* consolation when he broke his neck—*Magnis tamen excidit ausis*.

If I am not mistaken, then, the whole of p—y business may be comprised within one simple, obvious termination, with the addition only of a proper antecedent syllable or two, *pro re nata*—as for example:

	Pose	
Impose		Oppose
Dispose		Depose
	Interpose	
	Propose	
	Expose	
	Repose	

Under one or other of these denominations, our whole st—e may, I think, fairly be ranged. As to *pose*, the great stock and root of all the rest, I must of necessity exclude that; because I consider it as the general denominator for the

c—nt—nt body of the k—gd—m, and, more restrictively, for that part of them, who are every day in p—t time kicking their heels at the l—bby d—r, and *posing* themselves to guess what can be doing within side.

Its derivatives are branched into four grand divisions, or eight subdivisions, which you please.

In the first and second subdivisions are comprehended all c—v—l and m—y off—rs, all pl—n, p—n—rs, w—ys and m—ns m—n, and g—v—t retainers of every kind: having the game always in their own hands, you will generally find them men of great temper, coolness, and persuasion; they are very fond of talking about *taxes, loans, fund-securities*, and the like: the sum total of their business consists in trying, when they can, to *impose* on your senses, and *dispose* of your pockets. Their motto is—*Pro rege sæpe*.

In the third subdivision, you will meet with a clamorous set of people indeed, diametrically the reverse of the former. They are always in a passion, real or affected, usually remarkable for strength of lungs, and will make the h. echo again with—*liberty, property, landed interest*, and so forth. These always *oppose*, right or wrong; because a m—r is in their dictionary a synonymous word for a k—e. In this number you will either find c—nt—y g—n of antient family, and great fortune, who live in the extremities of the k—m, keep open house, excellent cellars, a noble stud, and a large kennel; or else a few adv—nt—rs of quick parts, and no fortune, who talk themselves into notice, and then are p—d either to hold their tongues, or else to contradict every

word they said formerly. These have a motto too—*Pro republica semper*;—but it has been dropped so often, that it is become now almost a jest. As to those of the fourth sub-division, the *deposers*; they made a figure once, for *two or three reigns* before the *revolution*; but since then have dwindled away, and are not to be met with anywhere at present, unless, perchance, it be in a *pr-v-nc-l aff-bly*.

As it is necessary for general safety, that adversaries should now and then find mediators; under the fifth and sixth sub-divisions you will meet with some of that character. These are almost always gentlemen of sense and discernment, easy in their circumstances, unambitious in their views, not actuated by hopes or fears, disinterested lovers of their country, without prejudices for or against particular men, or particular measures. It is their business to *interpose* good offices, and *propose* the most likely means for accommodation in matters of difference. They take for their motto—*Medio tutissimus*.

In respect to the seventh sub-division, they are not properly of any party, being sometimes of one, sometimes of the other, and oftenest of neither. We may, perhaps, venture to call them a kind of *flying Squadron*, a sort of *p—y buffars*, because they are light armed, and prepared to dodge, skirmish, teaze, and harass the *regulars* on either side. It is, for all that, a service of danger, for they seldom fail to *expose* themselves.

The 8th and last sub-division, consisting of such as *repose*, may be termed the *forlorn hope* of the *r—p—ve* body. These are heavy-armed troops; and what business

they do is executed at a single stroke, and always at a dead list. They seldom exert themselves beyond a decisive monosyllable: at other times, it is not unusual to see them *resting upon their arms*. The two last are distinguished by this motto—*Tros Rutulusve*.

If this my little *enchiridion* should be approved, I hope a sufficient number of copies will be printed off, and put into the hands of the *d—r k—p-rs*, to be distributed to the *m—rs* as they go in. It may be easily concealed in their hats, and conned over as they sit, without loss of time.

Yours,

Feb. 1, 1768. DIDASCALUS,

Anecdote of two Friseurs.

S I R,

HAVING seen some pretty lively remarks in the newspapers on the present fashionable way of dressing ladies heads, I take the liberty to send you some advertisements which appeared in the Dublin Universal Advertiser about twelve years ago. Signior Florentini, and M. St. Laurent, were the two rival friseurs, and had practised some years with pretty equal success and reputation. The Frenchman, however, by his talent at agreeable satire, with which he entertained every lady under his hands, at the expence of her absent acquaintance, during the time of his operation, had manifestly gained a great ascendant over the Italian. This induced Florentini to make a bold effort to raise his own reputation, and ruin his rival, whose great character

character he envied, and whom he wished to be undone.

Advertisement I.

“ Signior Florentini, having taken into consideration the many inconveniencies which attend the method of hair-dressing, formerly used by himself, and still practised by Mr. St. Laurent, humbly proposes to the ladies of quality in this metropolis his new method of *stuccowing* the head in the most fashionable taste; to last, with very little repair, during the whole session of parliament. Price only five guineas.

FLORENTINI.”

“ N. B. He takes but one hour to build up the head, and two for baking it.”

Answer, by St. LAURENT.

“ Whereas dere have appear von scandaleuse avertisement of Signior Florentini, moch reflectin on Mr. St. Laurent’s capacite for hair-dressing, he defy said Signior Florentini to tell any inconvenience dat do attend his methode; oderwise he shall consider said Florentini as *Boute-feu* and caluminateur.

St. LAURENT.”

Florentini, who was not so good at English as the other, replied by his interpreter:

“ Whereas Mr. St. Laurent has challenged Signor Florentini to produce an instance where his (St. Laurent’s) method of hair-dressing is inconvenient to the ladies; he begs to observe, that three rows of iron pins, thrust into the skull, will not fail to cause a constant itching, a sensation that much distorts the features of the face, and disables it so, that a lady by degrees may lose the use of her face; besides, the im-

mense quantity of pomatum and powder, laid-on for a genteel dressing, will, after a week or two, breed *Mites*, a circumstance very disagreeable to gentlemen who do not love cheese, and also does afford a fetid smell not to be endured: from which, and other objections too tedious to mention, Signior Florentini apprehends his new method is entirely free, and will admit of no reasonable exception whatever.

FLORENTINI.”

St. LAURENT replies.

“ Hah! hah! hah! Dere is no objection den to Signior Florentini’s way of frizing de hair of fine ladies? I shall tell him von, two, three. In the first place, he no consider, that his *stuccow* vill be crack, and be break by de frequent jolts to vich all ladies are so subject; and dat two hour baking vill spoil de complexion, and hort de eyes. And as to his scandaleuse aspershon, dat my method breed a de *Mite*, so odious to gentlemen who don’t love de cheese, I say ’tis false and malitieuze; and to make good vat I say, I do invite all gentlemen of qualitie to examine de head of de countess of — (vich I had de honour to dress four week ago) next Monday at twelve o’clock, through Monsieur Closent’s great mikroscope, and see if dere be any *Mite* dere, or oder ting like de *Mite* vateer.”

“ N. B. Any gentleman may smell her ladyship’s hede fen he please.”

The controversy ended in a duel, but no hurt, as the combatants behaved like Flath and Fribble; but, whatever was the cause, it is certain the monstrous fashion soon ceased; and in a few months the ladies heads recovered their natural proportion, and

and became a piece of themselves.
Yours, &c.

From the Public Advertiser.

In quovis vehiculo. ROCK et cæteri.

THE rage for carriages is so great at present, and the town and its avenues so full of them, that some speedy method should be taken to stop them, lest the landlords both of the old and new buildings should some day be surprised and ruined, by hearing that their tenants, to a man, had *drove off*; which, though not quite so ungentle, will be full as fatal to them as if they had *walked off*. The latter indeed is not likely to happen, as every man, who pretends to the smallest share of taste, has almost forgot how to use his legs.

Formerly, middling folks, particularly tradesmen, were contented with the *walk* of life allotted to them; even when they married (at which time persons usually make a flash) they aimed at no more than *putting their best leg foremost*, and wished only to be thought upon as good a *footing* as their neighbours. But now sure the devil has possessed them all; or have they first run mad, and are next out-running the constable, for which purpose they have all *whipt* into carriages? In vain has the legislature endeavoured to put a stop to their career by *clogging* their wheels, and sticking up a turnpike at every hundred yards distance, more particularly on those roads where our citizens are accustomed to *dust* themselves as often as is consistent with some decent *show* of attention to business. Those indeed who are quite *abandoned* are reduced to make use of the sabbath-

day for their excursions; so that the late regulation for double tolls on that day appears to have been very wisely intended to have *put a spoke in their wheels*; and one would have thought, in spite of the weakness of their intellects, might have brought them to the use of their *understandings*.—If they suffer themselves to be thus carried away, people of the country, who may pay occasional visits to this metropolis, will be induced to think that there are no citizens but such as belong to the ward of *Cripple-Gait*.

How are they degenerated, how changed, since those happy days, in which the prudent and *unshaken* citizen, so far from allowing himself to be carried, was seen trudging along, on a Sunday's evening, sweating under the load of his wife's favourite child; while she, poor woman, with her usual attention to her husband's head, followed as fast as she well could without discomposing the calve's tail perriwig committed to her charge. That this was once the case, the vainest puppy of them all cannot deny; for Hogarth, pleased with the scene, has transmitted it to posterity in everlasting black and white. The degeneracy, of which I complain, is wholly on the part of the male; for, notwithstanding he is of late grown so *saving of his legs*, the female, *semper eadem*, has never swerved from *that attention* to his head for which she has ever been famed; nor has the *carriage* of the husband been observed to make any alteration in that of the wife; it is therefore for the men I write, and sincerely beseech them, as they love liberty, to stand upon their own feet. nor any longer suffer themselves to be run away with by any headstrong brute
or

or brutes, to whose caprice, the moment they step into a carriage, they submit their persons, and who in the end will gallop away with their properties. To be brief, Sir, I am of opinion, that a tradesman has no more occasion for a carriage than a cat has for a pair of pattens; and I should be happy indeed if you could think of any means to persuade them to step out of their coaches or chaises into *themselves*.

All the nations we read of, that from a state of freedom have fallen into slavery, have brought that disgrace upon themselves by luxury. That carriages are strong symptoms of luxury, is not to be disputed; and I think I know some men yet, who look upon them but as stately prisons. The freest people are certainly those who never knew the use of them, and are most likely to *stand their ground*. We have a late instance in our own country, where the only few who seem to be possessed of the genuine and *uncontroulable* spirit of freedom, I mean the voters for Mr. Wilkes, almost to a man, walked on foot to Brentford, to poll for that *honest* gentleman; and many of them, I dare say, dread the thoughts of being *conveyed in a carriage* as much, nay more, than they would the pillory.

I fear, Sir, we owe the so common use of carriages to the physicians. They are the first persons we know of, excepting lords and esquires, whose legs failed them; but then, Sir, they have heads (your wit will sneer now, and say, so have their canes); but I am serious.—These wise men have driven themselves into good fortunes; but daily experience shews us, that those of other callings, who attempt that method of *getting on*, have driven them-

selves not only out of their fortunes but even out of house and home.

The *gestation* of tradesmen generally proceeds from a false conception, or at best ends in a miscarriage; I wish therefore that the lord-mayor, Sir John Fielding, or Mr. Wilkes, would take this matter into consideration, and persuade these unthinking people at least to lay by their *whimsies* till better times, or till the scheme urged by your correspondent of Wednesday last takes place, namely, that of opening the two-forked streets to Blackfriars-bridge; for, unless a clear way is made for them *to get off*, they will, as he observes, never be able to *pass the Fleet*.

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

JOHN TROTT.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

Rumford, Jan. 2, 1768.

SOME time ago I observed in one of the papers an article of news, informing us, that Mr. — and Mr. — (two respectable artificers, who hold places in the board of works) intended offering themselves candidates for two certain boroughs at the next general election. I own I was at first a little alarmed for a friend of mine, who serves at present for one of those boroughs; but, upon a further enquiry, I have learned that my friend is *made easy*, and *gives up quietly* to his antagonists. He assures me that it is a settled thing (upon the late coalition of parties taking place) that the following personages are to be strongly supported on their canvassing for the following places.

As

As my friend hath obliged me with an exact copy of the list, I take this opportunity of transmitting it to you, in preference to any other person whatsoever. If you think it dangerous, pray by no means meddle

with it; but if you should look upon the present season of festivity as a kind of Saturnalia) when the Romans allowed all sort of gambols to plead privilege) you may make an holiday-paper of it, if you please.

LIST (in England) of Candidates at the ensuing Election.

His M——'s Principal Gardener	_____	Apple-by
Second Gardener	_____	Hastings
Clerk of the Wood-yard	_____	Chip-penham
Purveyor of Cheese	_____	Gloucester
Operator for the Teeth	_____	Mon-mouth
Yeoman of the Mouth	_____	Ply-mouth
First Clerk of the Kitchen	_____	Cock-her-mouth
Optician	_____	Eye
Aurist Operator	_____	Luggers-hall
Furrier	_____	Down-ton
Bookseller	_____	New-work upon Trent
Master Bricklayer	_____	Lyme Regis
Principal Hatter	_____	Bever-ly
Second Hatter	_____	Mine-head
Carpenter	_____	Oak-hampton
Architect	_____	Castle-rising
Apothecary	_____	Bark-shire
Serjeant Surgeon	_____	Ripp-on
Second Surgeon	_____	Scar-borough
Upholsterer	_____	Great Bed-win
Serjeant Painter	_____	Stein-in
Statuary	_____	Made-stone
Butcher	_____	Ox-ford
Baker	_____	Rye
Poulterer	_____	St. Maw's
Fishmonger	_____	Sea-forth
First Brewer	_____	Malt-on
Second Brewer	_____	Beer-ale-ston
Purveyor of Wine	_____	New-port
Confectioner	_____	Mel-comb Regis
Purveyor of Oysters	_____	Colchester
Purveyor of Bacon and Montego	_____	Ham-shire
Body Coachman	_____	Rutland
Master of the Buck-Hounds	_____	Huntingdon
Serjeant Farrier	_____	Horfe-ham
Hobby-Groom	_____	Canter-bury
Keeper of the Tower	_____	Leominster
Laceman	_____	Buckingham
Pump-maker	_____	Wells
Linen-draper	_____	Bleaching-lye

His

His M——'s Gunsmith	_____	_____	Flint
Dancing-master	_____	_____	Sal-op
Master of the Barges	_____	_____	Shore-ham
Librarian	—	_____	Reading
Decypherer	—	_____	Devizes
Rat-catcher	_____	_____	Borough-bridge
Chimney-sweeper	—	—	Great Grim-sby
Man-Midwife to the Household	—	—	Middle-sex
Principal Man-Midwife	—	—	Queen-borough
Writing-Master to P. W.	—	—	Pen-ryn.

In Scotland the six following counties are to be provided for, as we hear, in the following manner:

His M——'s Barber	—	—	—	Wig-toun
Paviour	—	—	—	Peebles
Woolen-drapeer	—	—	—	Dum-frise
Tuner of the Revels	—	—	—	Fife
Goldsmith	—	—	—	Sterling
Poet-Laureat	—	—	—	Clack-man-an

A letter from a gentleman on his travels, giving an account of the republic of St. Marino.

I HAVE been visiting the smallest of all republics. I distinguished at some distance, and not without difficulty, at the top of a very high mountain, a town, the houses and larger buildings of which seemed to be rather a fairy vision, than any thing in reality. Venice appears, as one advances towards it, as if rising out of the sea; St. Marino seems built among the clouds. It is not a strange thing here to see mountains, whose tops are above the clouds in their ordinary situation: it is the case with that on which Marino stands; and the whole town is on that part of it which is in general so encompassed. I never saw so strange a prospect. That it was a town was indisputable. It was a very clear day in which we approached it, otherwise I suppose, at this distance, we should

not have seen it at all; but for this advantage one should scarce have seen it from this place. Another singularity on these elevations is, that they retain the snows: the weather was warm and the country open in the lower parts, but we found it winter at St. Marino; snow lay all about the town.

They have the advantage of good cellars, the coolest perhaps in the world; and nature seems in some degree to have provided against the cold of the situation, by giving them good wine to put in them. The sides of their mountain are a very happy soil for vineyards, and the wine excellent. Though the good lady has given them wine, she has left them to provide themselves with water: there is not a spring, lake, or pond, in all the place. Is not this a document to them to drink a liquor that is properer for so bleak a situation? But when will men listen to the dictates of nature and reason? They are at infinite pains

to save up the rain-water and the meltings of the snow; and are furnished in sufficient plenty, though not with any very sweet liquor, of this kind.

You heard me call Marino the smallest republic in the world; you will agree with me that it is so, when I tell you this mountain, and three or four little hills scattered about its foot, are the whole territories. When they are in a humour to boast, as Italians commonly are when they talk of the power and riches of their country, they tell you, that in the dominions of their republic you may count four thousand four hundred souls:—but they romance in this; it is impossible they should be so many.

Rome was once no bigger than this; but St. Marino never will be any bigger. See the consequences of being born under favourable or unfavourable stars. Perhaps there are better reasons: to be honest is the way to starve; robbery and murder are the short cuts to eminence. Rome had its origin from a band of outlaws, foldiers, thieves, and ravishers: they were men desperate enough to attempt any thing, and there was nothing but force and rapine to establish them. They continued the principle on which they set out, and became a people of foldiers. When they had enough for their necessities, they began to hunger and thirst after glory, and never rested while there was any thing in the world that other people called their own. Religion is the greatest enemy to rising in the world: it was a great while before the Romans were troubled with it at all; and when they were, they never gave it leave to interfere with the nobler calls of ambition. Re-

ligion was the foundation of this little republic: and as the people seem still, like the old Romans, to inherit the spirit of their fathers, they never will increase their territories.

The founder of this republic, now elevated to the rank of a saint, was in his life-time a stone-cutter. He retired to this mountain in the latter part of his time, and betook to the life of an hermit. There was no difficulty in getting some occasion of a miracle from the hand of a religious of this kind. It is a country of superstition; and every thing concurs, not only in the believing, but in the giving rise to such accounts, and in the propagating them. He was at one time, they tell you, walking on the side of the mountain where a poor Vigneron was rolling down a stone from a broken rock, to make up a breach in an inclosure: the venerable father saw him toiling, and compassionated him: “You will soon be released from all this pain, my son,” said he; “have comfort.” It happened that the fellow had been used to be often afflicted with the cholic; whether a fit was at that time leaving him, or what was the particular incident, we are not at this time to know; *nec scire fas est omnia*; but hearing the consolation from so venerable a mouth, he placed great confidence in it. The father had the repute of a person of great sanctity; he had only meant, that death should one time release him from such fatigue: but the fellow, to whom custom had rendered this familiar, and who would not have wished to be eased from it on such conditions, imagined that he spoke of his disorder. Whether nature or faith performed the cure, we know not, but it was in-

stan-

stantaneous. The man ran to his companions lower down the hill; he told them, the holy man had known his disease, without speaking a word about it, and had cured him by only crossing his hands over him. The miracle was believed, and reported every where. The fellow, likely enough, had his fits afterwards, but they came too late; the reputation of the saint was up, and the return of his disorder would be attributed to his sins.

The story made a considerable noise; people flocked about the hermit who had the power of miracles: and the princess of the country, to shew her zeal for the glory of her religion, gave him the mountain on which he had performed the miracle, as his own for ever. The people who attended him, from this time, built the town; and as they left it, so it stands, a memorial of piety, but never to be made any bigger. It is not easy to express to you the veneration which is paid to him by the people, and they expect as much from strangers: they attribute the duration of their commonwealth to his protection. They hardly allow the Virgin Mary a place above him among the saints. As to all the rest, they prefer St. Marino by many degrees. Their best church is dedicated to him, and his remains are buried in it. They have his statue over the great altar, and pay him divine honours. It is among their laws, that speaking disrespectfully of him is blasphemy: it is punished in the same manner.

The inhabitants of St. Marino recount, with a peculiar kind of pride, the vicissitudes of fortune in the other states of Italy; and, while they tell you in what manner, and at what time, they changed

their several masters, add, with a triumphant air, that St. Marino has stood secure during all these changes and shocks of fortune; the piety of its inhabitants, and the power of its protector and founder, have preserved it.

There is, to say nothing of their protection from this sainted mason, another, and a very strong cause of it: the town, you have heard me say, stands on the top of a very high mountain; it is not only a high, but a very steep and craggy one; and there is but one road, and that a narrow one, by which they are accessible. They look upon this, as their real security, though they chuse to attribute it to another cause; and are so careful to preserve this to themselves, that they have a law, and a very severe one, against any of their citizens coming into the town by any other way, lest it should by degrees make a path over some other part of the mountain. Liberty is very dear to those who enjoy it in a land of slavery; the people of St. Marino know the sweets of it, and would preserve it at any hazard. It is hard to say what could force them in their situation, with no way to come at them but this single path; and they are soldiers from their infancy. All that are of an age to bear arms are exercised, and ready at a moment's call; and they have distinguished themselves in a particular manner as soldiers, in those wars in which they have been engaged as auxiliaries. They assisted Pius the Second against one of the lords of Ramini; and he acknowledges his successes to be in a great measure owing to their bravery, and rewarded them nobly. They do not at present seem ambitious of enlarging their territory, and they are
right:

right; by enlarging they might lose it. It was once somewhat more extensive, reaching half way up a neighbouring hill, but at present it is reduced to its ancient limits. These they will always be able to preserve; for who is it that will think it worth while to make an attempt upon a place, rendered by nature almost inaccessible; defended by a set of resolute, and even desperate people, fighting their own immediate cause; and not worth having if they should get it?

Some account of the Grisgris and Mumbo Jumbo, superstitions practised in many of the interior countries of Africa.

OF all the superstitions in vogue in several of the interior countries of Africa, the most general and remarkable are the Grisgris and Mumbo Jumbo; the former of which, Le Maire says, are certain Arabic characters, mixed with necromantic figures, drawn by the Marbut (the priests so called) on paper. Labat affirms, that they are nothing more than scraps of the alcoran, in Arabic; but this Barbot denies, and confirms his opinion by positive proofs; for having brought over to Europe one of these Grisgris, and shewn it to a number of persons deeply skilled in the Oriental learning, none of them could find the least trace of any character they understood; yet, after all, this might be owing to the badness of the hand-writing; and the words are probably of the Mandingo language, though the characters are an attempt to imitate the Arabic. The poorest negro never goes to war without his Grisgris, as a charm against wounds; and, if it proves

ineffectual, the Marbut transfers the blame on the immorality of his conduct. Those cheats invent Grisgris against all kinds of dangers, and in favour of all desires and appetites; by virtue of which, the possessors may obtain or avoid whatever they like or dislike. They defend them from storms, enemies, diseases, pains, and misfortunes; and preserve health, long life, wealth, honour, and merit, if we credit the Marbuts. Certain it is, that those priests find all the benefit of the boasted virtues of their Grisgris; no clergy on the globe being more revered, honoured, or wealthy, according to the ideas of wealth they entertain here: and no wonder, as they impoverish the people by the exorbitant price they exact for their knavish charms; a Grisgris being frequently valued at three slaves, and four or five oxen.

Such of these pious ornaments as are intended for the head, are made in the form of a cross, reaching from the forehead to the neck behind, and from ear to ear; nor are the arms and shoulders neglected. Sometimes they are planted in their bonnets in the form of horns; at other times they are made like serpents, lizards, or some other animal, cut out of a kind of pasteboard: in a word, they are of forms as various as the purposes for which they are intended. There are not wanting Europeans, and otherwise intelligent seamen and merchants, who are in some degree infected with this weakness of the country, and believe that the negro forcerers have an actual communication with the devil, and that they are filled by the malignant influence of the evil spirit, when they see them distort their features and muscles, make horrid grimaces,

ces, and at last imitate all the appearance of epileptics: A notion not confined to the negroes of Africa, but thoroughly believed about the beginning of the last century, by several of the learned of Europe, and borrowed by them from the ancients, who believed that persons afflicted with this terrible malady were possessed with a *τὸ Δεῖον*, a quid divinum, or spirit. Here, indeed, it is counterfeited, but so artfully, that it is next to impossible to detect them; and hence they gain great credit with the natives.

To those charms and necromantic arts they add the other bugbear of Mumbo Jumbo, which is intended, chiefly among the Mandingoes, to keep their women in obedience and submission. This is no other than a large idol, which the women are simple enough to believe, or cunning enough to pretend, they take for a human savage, who watches all their actions, and can even penetrate into their most secret thoughts. The husband gets behind this statue in the night, and makes a dreadful bellowing, which they suppose issues from the idol; and of this some of them make a very artful use; for, persuading their husbands that they firmly believe in the attributes given to the Mumbo Jumbo, their conduct is intirely committed to his care; the husband takes his pleasure abroad, and the women enjoy the society of their gallants, free from all alarms and discoveries. Some of them are, however, simple enough to credit what their husbands assert; and then they try to bribe over the idol to favour them. Moore relates, that this part is acted by a negro, and commonly by the favourite slave

of his master; hence he acquires an absolute dominion in the family over the women, in consequence of his function; and over the master, from an apprehension that ill usage will make him reveal the secret of so much consequence to the support of the husband's authority, and preservation of the women's honour.

In the year 1727, the King of Jagra had a woman, whose curiosity could only be equalled by his weak fondness, in discovering to her the whole mystery of the Mumbo Jumbo, for which she had long eagerly solicited; but, with the indiscretion usual in her sex, she was scarcely in possession, when she hastened to reveal it to all the other women. The report soon came to the ears of the chief negro lords, who were before but ill affected to the King's person, and now shocked with a weakness of such consequence to them all. They therefore assembled to deliberate on the necessary measures, in an affair so critical; and not doubting but their women would throw off their allegiance, and live in a perpetual state of rebellion and infidelity, if the terror of the Mumbo Jumbo was once removed, they determined upon a very bold step, which they executed with equal resolution. They assumed that air of authority peculiar to persons who take upon them a religious office, or act in a religious cause; and, going to the palace, ordered the King to come before the idol or Mumbo Jumbo. The weak prince, not daring to refuse the summons, obeyed; and, after being severely censured by the bugbear, he was ordered to produce all his women. No sooner had they made their ap-

pearance, than they were instantly assassinated by order of the Mumbo Jumbo, and thus this almost fatal discovery was suppressed before it made its way out of the king's family.

Such as are initiated in the mystery of the Mumbo Jumbo take a solemn oath not to reveal it to the women, or any other negroes who are not of the society. They cannot be admitted before a certain age; the people swear by that idol, and no oath is observed with more solemnity and respect: In a word, every village has its lodge or Mumbo Jumbo, which we can compare to nothing so aptly as the respectable fraternity of Free-masons, so well known in Great Britain, France, Germany, and several other parts of Europe.

An odd sort of diversion, common in the neighbourhood of Smyrna.

IN this country there are a great number of storks, who build and hatch their young very regularly. The inhabitants, in order to divert themselves at the expence of those birds, place hens eggs in the stork's nest, and when the young are hatched, the cock, on seeing them of a different form from his own species, makes an hideous noise; which brings a crowd of other storks about the nest; and who, to revenge the disgrace which they imagine the hen has brought upon her nest, destroy her, by pecking her to death: the cock, in the mean time, making the heaviest lamentation, as if bewailing his misfortune, which obliged him to have recourse to such disagreeable severities.

P O E T R Y.

The FATAL SISTERS, an ODE. By Mr. GRAY.

*(From the Norse Tongue.)**In the ORCADES of Thormodus Torfæus; Hafniæ, 1697, folio: and also in Bartholinus.*

P R E F A C E.

IN the eleventh century *Sigurd*, Earl of the Orkney-Islands, went with a fleet of ships, and a considerable body of troops, into Ireland, to the assistance of *Sictryg with the silken beard*, who was then making war on his father-in-law *Brian*, King of Dublin: the Earl and all his forces were cut to pieces, and *Sictryg* was in danger of a total defeat; but the enemy had a greater loss by the death of *Brian*, their King, who fell in the action. On Christmas-day (the day of the battle), a native of *Caithness* in Scotland, saw at a distance a number of persons on horseback, riding full speed towards a hill, and seeming to enter into it. Curiosity led him to follow them, till, looking through an opening in the rocks, he saw twelve gigantic figures resembling women; they were all employed about a loom; and, as they wove, they sung the following dreadful Song; which, when they had finished, they tore the web into twelve pieces, and (each taking her portion) galloped six to the North, and as many to the South.

NOW the storm begins to low'r,
(Haste, the loom of hell prepare),

* Iron-fleet of arrowy shower
† Hurtles in the darken'd air.

Glitt'ring lances are the loom,
Where the dusky warp we strain,
Weaving many a soldier's doom,
Orkney's woe, and *Randver's* bane.

Note—The *Valkyriur* were female Divinities, servants of *Odin* (or *Woden*) in the Gothic mythology. Their name signifies *Chasers of the slain*. They were mounted on swift horses, with drawn swords in their hands; and in the throng of battle selected such as were destined to slaughter, and conducted them to *Valkalla*, the hall of *Odin*, or paradise of the brave; where they attended the banquet, and served the departed heroes with horns of mead and ale.

* How quick they wheel'd; and flying, behind them shot

Sharp fleet of arrowy shower——

Milton's Paradise Regained.

† The noise of battle hurtled in the air.

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

See the grisly texture grow,
 ('Tis of human entrails made),
 And the weights, that play below,
 Each a gasping warrior's head.

Shafts for shuttles, dipt in gore,
 Shoot the trembling cords along :
 Sword, that once a monarch bore,
 Keep the tiffue close and strong.

Mista black, terrific maid,
Sangrida, and *Hilda* see,
 Join the wayward work to aid :
 'Tis the woof of victory.

Ere the ruddy fun be fet,
 Pikes must shiver, javelins sing,
 Blade with clattering buckler meet,
 Hauberk crash, and helmet ring.

(Weave the crimson web of war)
 Let us go, and let us fly,
 Where our friends the conflict share,
 Where they triumph, where they die.

As the paths of fate we tread,
 Wading through th' ensanguin'd field :
Gondula, and *Geira*, spread
 O'er the youthful King your shield.

We the reins to slaughter give,
 Ours to kill, and ours to spare :
 Spite of danger he shall live.
 (Weave the crimson web of war.)

They, whom once the desert-beach
 Pent within its bleak domain,
 Soon their ample sway shall stretch
 O'er the plenty of the plain.

Low the dauntless Earl is laid,
 Gor'd with many a gaping wound :
 Fate demands a nobler head ;
 Soon a King shall bite the ground.

Long his loss shall Eirin weep,
 Ne'er again his likeness see ;
 Long her strains in sorrow sleep,
 Strains of immortality !

Horror covers all the heath,
 Clouds of carnage blot the sun.
 Sisters, weave the web of death ;
 Sisters, cease, the work is done.

Hail the task, and hail the hands !
Songs of joy and triumph sing !
Joy to the victorious bands ;
Triumph to the younger King.

Mortal, thou that hear'st the tale,
Learn the tenour of our song.
Scotland, thro' each winding vale
Far and wide the notes prolong.

Sisters, hence with spurs of speed :
Each her thundering faulchion wield ;
Each bestride her fable steed.
Hurry, hurry to the field.

*The DESCENT of ODIN. An ODE, (from the Norse Tongue) in
BARTHOLINUS, de causis contemnendæ mortis ; Hafniæ, 1689,
Quarto. By the same.*

UPROSE the King of men with speed,
And saddled strait his coal-black steed ;
Down the yawning steep he rode,
That leads to * HELA's drear abode.
Him the dog of darkness spied,
His shaggy throat he open'd wide,
While from his jaws, with carnage fill'd,
Foam and human gore distill'd :
Hoarse he bays with hideous din,
Eyes that glow, and fangs that grin ;
And long pursues, with fruitless yell,
The father of the powerful spell.
Onward still his way he takes,
(The groaning earth beneath him shakes)
Till full before his fearless eyes
The portals nine of hell arise.

Right against the eastern gate,
By the moss-grown pile he fate ;
Where long of yore to sleep was laid
The dust of the prophetic maid.
Facing to the northern clime,
Thrice he traced the runic rhyme ;
Thrice pronounc'd, in accents dread,
The thrilling verse that wakes the dead ;
Till from out the hollow ground
Slowly breath'd a fullen sound.

* *Nifheimr*, the hell of the Gothic nations, consisted of nine worlds, to which were devoted all such as died of sickness, old-age, or by any other means than in battle : Over it presided HELA, the Goddess of Death.

PR. What call unknown, what charms presume
 To break the quiet of the tomb?
 Who thus afflicts my troubled sprite,
 And drags me from the realms of night?
 Long on these mould'ring bones have beat
 The winter's snow, the summer's heat,
 The drenching dews, and driving rain!
 Let me, let me sleep again.
 Who is he, with voice unblest,
 That calls me from the bed of rest?

O. A traveller, to thee unknown,
 Is he that calls, a warrior's son.
 Thou the deeds of light shalt know;
 Tell me what is done below,
 For whom yon glitt'ring board is spread,
 Drest for whom yon golden bed?

PR. Mantling in the goblet see
 The pure bev'rage of the bee;
 O'er it hangs the shield of gold;
 'Tis the drink of *Balder* bold:
Balder's head to death is given.
 Pain can reach the sons of heav'n!
 Unwilling I my lips uncloze:
 Leave me, leave me to repose.

O. Once again my call obey.
 Prophets, arise, and say,
 What dangers *Odin's* child await,
 Who the author of his fate?

PR. In *Hoder's* hand the hero's doom:
 His brother sends him to the tomb.
 Now my weary lips I close:
 Leave me, leave me to repose.

O. Prophets, my spell obey,
 Once again arise, and say,
 Who th' avenger of his guilt,
 By whom shall *Hoder's* blood be spilt?

PR. In the caverns of the west,
 By *Odin's* fierce embrace compest,
 A wond'rous boy shall *Rinda* bear,
 Who ne'er shall comb his raven-hair,
 Nor wash his visage in the stream,
 Nor see the sun's departing beam;
 Till he on *Hoder's* corse shall smile
 Flaming on the fun'ral pile.
 Now my weary lips I close:
 Leave me, leave me to repose.

O. Yet a while my call obey.
 Prophets, awake and say,

What virgins these, in speechless woe,
That bend to earth their solemn brow,
That their flaxen tresses tear,
And snowy veils, that float in air?
Tell me whence their sorrows rose:
Then I leave thee to repose.

PR. Ha! no traveller art thou,
King of men, I know thee now,
Mightiest of a mighty line——

O. No boding maid of skill divine
Art thou, nor prophets of good;
But mother of the giant-brood!

PR. Hie thee hence, and boast at home,
That never shall enquirer come
To break my iron-sleep again;
Till * *Lok* has burst his tenfold chain.
Never, till substantial night
Has reassum'd her ancient right;
Till wrap'd in flames, in ruin hurl'd,
Sinks the fabrick of the world.

*The TRIUMPHS of OWEN. A FRAGMENT. From Mr. EVANS'S
Specimens of Welch Poetry; London, 1764. Quarto. By the same.*

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

OWEN succeeded his Father GRIFFIN, in the Principality of North Wales, A. D. 1120. This battle was fought near forty years afterwards.

OWEN's praise demands my song,
OWEN swift, and OWEN strong;
Fairest flower of Roderic's stem,
† Gwyneth's shield, and Britain's gem.
He nor heaps his brooded stores,
Nor on all profusely pours;
Lord of every regal art,
Liberal hand, and open heart.

Big with hosts of mighty name,
Squadrons three against him came;
This the force of Eirin hiding,
Side by side as proudly riding.

* *Lok* is the evil Being, who continues in chains till the twilight of the Gods approaches, when he shall break his bonds; the human race, the stars, and sun, shall disappear; the earth sink in the seas, and fire consume the skies: even Odin himself and his kindred-deities shall perish. For a farther explanation of this mythology, see Mallet's Introduction to the history of Denmark, 1755, Quarto.

† North-Wales.

On her shadow long and gay
 * Lochlin plows the wat'ry way;
 There the Norman sails afar
 Catch the winds, and join the war:
 Black and huge along they sweep,
 Burthens of the angry deep.
 Dauntless on his native sands
 † The Dragon-Son of Mona stands;
 In glitt'ring arms and glory drest,
 High he rears his ruby crest.
 There the thund'ring strokes begin,
 There the press, and there the din;
 'Talmalfra's rocky shore
 Echoing to the battle's roar.
 Where his glowing eye-balls turn,
 Thousand banners round him burn.
 Where he points his purple spear,
 Hasty, hasty rout is there,
 Marking with indignant eye
 Fear to stop, and shame to fly.
 There confusion, terror's child,
 Conflict fierce, and ruin wild,
 Agony, that pants for breath,
 Despair and honourable death.

* * * * *

FERNEY †: *An Epistle to Mons. De VOLTAIRE.*

By GEORGE KEATE, *Esq.*

WHILE crowded theatres your power confess,
 And weep obedient to your feign'd distress,
 While polish'd readers of a polish'd age
 Delighted turn your animated page,
 Shall these intruding lines the poet greet,
 And find a welcome in his calm retreat?
 Where, midst those shades his happier taste improv'd,
 He sits embower'd, by ev'ry muse belov'd;
 Where all its native roses GENIUS sheds,
 Where RURAL ELEGANCE a carpet spreads,
 Where ART, with sweet SIMPLICITY combin'd,
 Shines the fair emblem of the planter's mind?

* Denmark.

† The red Dragon is the device of Cadwallader, which all his descendents bore on their banners.

‡ FERNEY, a chateau and gardens, erected and laid out by M. De Voltaire, in the neighbourhood of Geneva, which commands the variety of prospect mentioned in the beginning of this poem.

While

While o'er the distant scene stretch'd to the skies
 Earth's savage wonders to the sight arise ;
 The tow'ring Alps uprear their stately mound,
 And shapeless piles th' extended prospect bound.

Here beauteous nature fills th' admiring eye
 With all the charms of wild variety.
 Here harvests wave, or purple vineyards glow,
 Or mountains whiten with eternal snow.
 Cliffs, far remov'd, their cloudy summits rear,
 Or rocks like columns to the heav'ns appear ;
 Cool slope the vales, wide spread the mantling woods,
 Bright shine the streams that seek the distant floods :
 Here a small ocean's peaceful waters sleep *,
 There raving torrents emulate the deep †.
 Unnumber'd villas rise on ev'ry side,
 The seats of chearful prudence, not of pride ;
 No spot neglected, where the grateful soil
 Can pay with rich increase the peasant's toil.
 CONTENT and PEACE here fix their prosp'rous reign,
 And LIBERTY in silence guards the plain.

Midst scenes like these, the friend of human kind
 Can range the vast of science, unconfin'd ;
 For distant flights can wing th' excursive soul,
 Or glance with lightning's speed from pole to pole :
 Whether thro' nature's devious paths he strays,
 Pursues the planet's course, the comet's blaze ;—
 Or less advent'rous quits th' aërial height
 To fix on mortal woes a mortal's sight ;—
 Diverst the heart of each dark veil it wears,
 Expose its hopes, its conflicts, and its cares ;
 By bold examples fire the youthful blood,
 Appal the guilty, or confirm the good ;
 Submit each dang'rous wish to reason's laws,
 And arm our passions in our virtue's cause.

While views like these, VOLTAIRE, your bosom warm,
 The shades of solitude must ever charm.
 From courts withdrawn, where'er your footsteps bend,
 The train you love, a faithful train, attend :
 Swift at the beck'ning of your magic hand
 They come, and FANCY leads th' ideal band,
 Wit's lighter offspring seeks the sunny glade,
 While SATIRE skulks behind th' obscurer shade ;
 Near him his sister, COMIC MAID, is seen,
 Who checks, with laughing eyes, his rigid mien :
 Combin'd, o'er worlds an empire they maintain,
 And ev'ry vice and folly wears their chain.

* The Lake of Geneva.

† The Rhone and the Arve, which unite just below the Lake.

Th' heroic muse majestic sweeps along,
 And thoughtful meditates her lofty song ;
 Unroll'd she bears on high fame's bright record,
 And marks the triumphs of GREAT HENRY's sword *.

See too, VOLTAIRE, what wonders meet thine eyes,
 Behold where palaces, and temples rise,
 Where wak'd by thee, by thee conven'd to fame,
 The mighty dead their ancient semblance claim,
 Where laurel'd chiefs, where awful sages move,
 And purple monarchs dignify the grove.

† Lo ! there, that bane of freedom, love, and truth,
 The dire seraglio barr'd on Zara's youth !
 Too soon shall fate a brother lost restore,
 And claim the parent who shall chide no more !
 Yet will not chance at last her hopes befriend,
 And happier hours the close of life attend ?
 For her the mosque its thousand lamps displays,
 For her the crown prepares its regal blaze,
 For her with gems resplendent flames the throne,
 And crowding millions wait for her alone—
 They wait in vain—no Queen shall greet their eyes,
 Beneath suspicion's frantic steel she dies,
 While pausing o'er the wound his madness gave,
 The gen'rous murd'rer joins her in the grave.

‡ There good Alvarez' son, by death reprov'd,
 Restores Alzira to her first belov'd ;
 By one great act redeems his errors past,
 And owns his noblest triumphs were his last.

|| What proud assembly throngs yon hallow'd dome ?
 Why nods the sculptur'd roof ? why shakes the tomb ?
 What daring form the bounds of death has cross'd ?
 What great event demands yon scepter'd ghost ?
 It speaks—oh ! veil thy terrors, awful shade,
 And join in long repose the glorious dead !
 Obey'd already see thy dire command !
 Behold thy son in speechless horror stand !
 On that drear vault his blasted sight he bends,
 Whence pale in death Semiramis ascends.—
 Attend, ye pitying Magi, hide the scene,
 Hide the last conflicts of a murder'd Queen !
 Oh, bid the guiltless youth's distraction cease,
 And close his wretched mother's eyes in peace !

¶ Behold the north its barb'rous legions pour,
 FATE heads their march, and China is no more.

* The HENRIADE. † ZAYRE. ‡ ALZIRE. || SEMIRAMIS.
 ¶ L'ORPHELIN DE LA CHINE.

What passions Zamti's rev'rend bosom shake,
 Who combats nature while his heart-strings break !
 Tho' down his cheek parental sorrows roll,
 Confucius' morals fix his patriot soul ;
 In vain his wife, his lov'd Idame, brings
 A claim that mocks the feeble claim of Kings,
 In honour firm, he seeks his country's good,
 And yields the son's, to save the Prince's blood.

* Ill-fated Herod ! spar'd by haughty Rome
 To meet thy sum of wretchedness at home !
 Happy ! had Cæsar's arm withheld thy right,
 Or hurl'd thee headlong from ambition's height !
 No more in smiles thy faded cheek is drest,
 Despair, and jealous rage divide thy breast.
 Go, tyrant, seek thy martyr'd Queen in vain,
 While madness tells thee that she lives again !
 Still, still thy thoughts her injur'd worth pursue,
 Her matchless beauty rises still to view ;
 That worth, that beauty, thou shalt long deplore,
 For know, fond Prince, the dead return no more !

† Hark ! whence the groans that pierce that cloyster's round !
 Death, agonizing death, is in the sound !

'Tis Mecca's chief——I know the hoary sage——
 That faithful barrier 'gainst Mohammed's rage,
 Who long religion's, virtue's champion stood,
 Now salt'ring marks each painful step with blood.—
 Too strong the fleeting soul's convulsive strife !
 Too swift the streams that drain the fount of life !
 He sinks—and harder fate !—survives to know
 His own misguided offspring dealt the blow.

‡ Lo ! where Messene's captive Queen appears,
 Serene in grief, magnificent in tears !
 Haste, Poliphontes ! haste, the shrine's prepar'd,
 Go, meet the fatal, but the just reward
 Thy ripen'd crimes demand !—not Hymen now
 But death entwines the chaplet for thy brow.
 Thy Prince has burst his prison's dark abodes,
 He shines confess the son of Grecian Gods :
 To peaceful rites the shouts of war succeed,
 Egyptus conquers, and the guilty bleed :
 Foremost th' oppressor meets th' avenging blow,
 And furies howl his nuptial song below !

|| But soft awhile—the tranquil scene disowns
 The pride of empire now, the pomp of thrones ;
 Behold uprear'd before yon rustic bow'rs
 A shrine of moss with intermingled flow'rs,

* MARIAMNE.
 † MEROPE.

‡ LE FANATISME, OU MAHOMET.
 § LES SCYTHES.

And

And thither led to seal their plighted truth,
 An exil'd virgin and a Scythian youth !
 Yet ere the bride concludes th' ill-omen'd rite,
 Her once lov'd Persian flashes on her sight.—
 Return, unconscious Prince ! where glory calls
 Go seek Ecbatana's deserted walls ;
 To courts where pleasures lead their train return,
 Ere Scythia's echoes learn from thee to mourn !
 Pass one short hour—the cruel task is thine
 To part those hands which willing parents join !
 To fix a blameless pair's eternal doom,
 And change their festive altar to their tomb.

Tho' forms like these, VOLTAIRE, around thee rove,
 And haunt the limits of thy magic grove,
 Such fights alone poetic eyes can share,
 Viewless, they mock the vulgar gaze with air !—
 With careless thoughts let others range the glade,
 Ascend the slope, or pierce the verdant shade.
 Thro' parted woods the wand'ring streams pursue,
 And mountains fading to aerial blue ;
 To charm their sense let scenes like these combine ;
 To wake the dead, and talk with Kings is thine.

How blest the man with pow'rs superior born,
 Whose mind the muses with each grace adorn !
 In all his paths they strew fresh op'ning flow'rs,
 And deck for him imagination's bow'rs :
 To pleasures there, from anxious life he runs,
 Forgets its sorrows, and its tumult shuns.
 By some lov'd object while his soul is caught,
 Indulging all the luxury of thought,
 He peoples deserts, ranges worlds unknown,
 And bids arise creations of his own ;
 Enamour'd still of nature's glowing theme,
 Entranc'd by fancy's ever flatt'ring dream,
 Thro' all her visionary realms he flies,
 And wakes to meet——Life's dull realities.

Yet why to learning's walks thy steps confine ?
 The paths of social gaiety are thine ;
 Thine sprightly wit, thine elegance and ease,
 With ev'ry art, with ev'ry wish to please.—
 But plac'd by fate on Britain's distant shore,
 I talk of pleasures I can share no more !
 Yet shall their fond impression ne'er depart ;
 Their record fix'd within a grateful heart
 In mem'ry's characters shall stand confest,
 Which time retracing deepens in my breast.

Say why, reproachful to a polish'd age,
 Ungen'rous contests should the learn'd engage ?

The bards of ancient days bade discord cease,
 The MUSES sons were still the sons of peace;
 With olive crown'd, to virtue's cause confin'd,
 In social bands the blameless minstrels join'd.—
 Now, chang'd the scene—with poets, poets jar,
 And waste PARNASSUS is the field of war.

Yes! jealous wits may still for empire strive,
 Still keep the flames of critic rage alive:
 Our Shakespeare yet shall all his rights maintain,
 And crown the triumphs of Eliza's reign.
 Above controul, above each classic rule,
 His tutress nature, and the world his school.
 On pinions fancy plum'd, to him was giv'n
 The pow'r to scale INVENTION'S BRIGHTEST HEAV'N;
 Bid the charm'd soul to raptur'd heights aspire,
 And wake in ev'ry breast congenial fire.—
 Revere his genius—to the dead be just,
 Nor blast the laurels that o'ershade the dust.—
 Low sleeps the bard, IN COLD OBSTRUCTION LAID,
 Nor asks the chaplet from a rival's head.
 O'er the drear vault, ambition's utmost bound,
 Unheard shall fame her airy trumpet sound:
 Yet while his AVON winds its silver way,
 His wreaths shall bloom unconscious of decay.—
 As Raphael's own creation grac'd his hearse*,
 And sham'd the pomp of ostentatious verse,
 So, self-adorn'd, shall Shakespeare stand array'd,
 And nature perish ere his pictures fade.—

You too, sweet FERNEY, shall preserve a name,
 And boast like Tempe's vale eternal fame:
 In ages hence your groves will still be known,
 'The NINE have blest, and mark'd them for their own.
 At their intreaty, TIME (whose vengeful hand
 No frail memorials rais'd by men withstand,
 Whose ruthless eye beholds with like disdain
 The low-brow'd cottage, and the tow'ring fane)
 His friendly wings around these bow'rs shall cast,
 Protect their shades, and bid their beauties last.—
 As he whose steps to those fair climes are led
 Near proud Parthenope's † aspiring head
 Ascends the cliff where nature's grateful hands
 Have plac'd the laurel Virgil's fame demands;

* The TRANSFIGURATION, that well-known picture of RAPHAEL, was carried before his body to the grave; doing more real honour to his memory, than either his epitaph in the PANTHEON, the famous distich of CARDINAL BEMBO, or all the other adulatory verses written on the same occasion.

† The ancient name of NAPLES.

In years remote, thus wand'ring from his home
 To seek thee, FERNEY, shall the stranger come !
 But while thy scenes his roving eyes employ,
 Sād thoughts shall rise, and cloud his dawning joy :
 Sighing, perhaps, he'll say—" the great VOLTAIRE
 " Once plann'd these walks, and made their shades his care !
 " Yet, far sublimer tasks his genius knew !
 " 'Twas his to grace the cheek with pity's dew !
 " To slumb'ring conscience sound the dread alarm !
 " Or pour in virtue's praise th' harmonious charm ;
 " 'Twas thus his ripen'd taste, his feeling heart,
 " EMBELLISH'D NATURE, AND ENNOBLED ART ! "

O D E *for the* NEW YEAR, *January 1, 1768.*

By William Whitehead, Esq; Poet Laureat.

LET the voice of music breathe,
 Hail with song the new-born Year !
 Tho' the frozen earth beneath
 Feels not yet his influence near,
 Already from his southern goal,
 The genial God who rules the day,
 Has bid his glowing axle roll,
 And promis'd the return of May.
 Yon ruffian blasts, whose pinions sweep
 Impetuous o'er our northern deep,
 Shall cease their sounds of war,
 And, gradual as his power prevails,
 Shall mingle with the softer gales
 That sport around his car.

Poets should be prophets too.—
 Plenty in his train attends ;
 Fruits and flowers of various hue
 Bloom where'er her step she bends.
 Down the green hill's sloping side,
 Winding to the vale below,
 See, she pours her golden tide !
 Whilst, upon its airy brow,
 Amidst his flocks, whom Nature leads
 To flowery feasts on mountains heads,
 Th' exulting shepherd lies :
 And to th' horizon's utmost bound
 Rolls his eye with transport round,
 Then lifts it to the skies.

Let the voice of music breathe!
 Twine, ye swains, the festal wreath;
 Britain shall no more complain
 Of niggard harvests, and a failing year:
 No more the miser hoard his grain,
 Regardless of the peasant's tear,
 Whose hand laborious till'd the earth,
 And gave those very treasures birth.

No more shall George, whose parent breast
 Feels every pang his subjects know,
 Behold a faithful land distressed,
 Or hear one sigh of real woe.
 But grateful mirth, whose decent bounds
 No riot swells, no fear confounds,
 And heart-felt ease, whose glow within
 Exalts contentment's modest mien,
 In ev'ry face shall smile confessed,
 And in his people's joy, the monarch too be blest.

PROLOGUE to the Good-natured Man. *Written by Dr. JOHNSON.*

Spoken by Mr. BENSLEY.

PREST by the load of life, the weary mind
 Surveys the general toil of human kind;
 With cool submission joins the labouring train,
 And social sorrow loses half its pain:
 Our anxious bard, without complaint, may share
 This bustling season's epidemic care.
 Like Cæsar's pilot, dignify'd by fate,
 Tost in one common storm with all the great;
 Distrest alike, the statesman and the wit,
 When one a borough courts, and one the pit.
 The busy candidates for pow'r and fame,
 Have hopes, and fears, and wishes, just the same.
 Disabled both to combat, or to fly,
 Must hear all taunts, and hear without reply.
 Uncheck'd on both loud rabbles vent their rage,
 As mongrels bay the lion in a cage.
 Th' offended burges's hoards his angry tale,
 For that blest year when all that vote may rail;
 Their schemes of spite the poets foes dismiss,
 Till that glad night when all that hate may hiss.
 This day the powder'd curls and golden coat,
 Says swelling Crispin, begg'd a cobbler's vote.
 This night, our wit, the pert apprentice cries,
 Lies at my feet, I hiss him, and he dies.
 The great, 'tis true, can charm th' electing tribe,
 The bard may supplicate, but cannot bribe,

Yet

Yet judg'd by those, whose voices ne'er were sold,
 He feels no want of all-persuading gold;
 But confident of praise, if praise be due,
 Trusts without fear, to merit and to you.

Mrs. PRITCHARD'S Farewel EPILOGUE. Spoke at Drury-Lane Theatre.

THE curtain dropt—my mimic life is past,
 That scene of sleep and terror was my last.
 Could I in such a scene my exit make,
 When ev'ry real feeling is awake?
 Which beating here, superior to all art,
 Bursts in full tides from a most grateful heart.

I now appear myself—distress'd, dismay'd,
 More than in all the characters I've play'd;
 In acted passion, tears must *SEEM* to flow,
 "But I have that within that passeth shew."

Before I go, and this lov'd spot forsake,
 What gratitude can give, my wishes, take;
 Upon your hearts may no affliction prey,
 Which cannot by the stage be chas'd away;—
 And may the stage, to please each virtuous mind,
 Grow ev'ry day more moral, more refin'd.
 Refin'd from grossness, not by foreign skill;
 Weed out the poison, but be English still.
 To all my brethren, whom I leave behind,
 Still may your bounty, as to me, be kind;
 To me, for many years, your favours flow'd,
 Humbly receiv'd—on small desert bestow'd;
 For which I feel—what cannot be express'd—
 Words are too weak—my tears must speak the rest.

An anatomical EPITAPH on an Invalid. Written by HIMSELF.

HERE lies an head that often ach'd,
 Here lie two hands that always shak'd;
 Here lies a brain of odd conceit,
 Here lies an heart that often beat;
 Here lie two eyes that daily wept,
 And in the night but seldom slept;
 Here lies a tongue that whining talk'd,
 Here lie two feet that feebly walk'd;
 Here lie the midriff and the breast
 With loads of indigestion prest;
 Here lies the liver, full of bile,
 That ne'er secreted proper chyle;
 Here lie the bowels, human tripes,
 Tortur'd with wind and twisting gripes;

Here

Here lies that livid dab, the spleen,
 The source of life's sad tragic scene,
 That left-side weight that clogs the blood,
 And stagnates nature's circling flood;
 Here lie the nerves, so often twitch'd
 With painful cramps and poignant stitch;
 Here lies the back oft rack'd with pains,
 Corroding kidneys, loins, and reins;
 Here lies the skin per scurvy fed
 With pimples and eruptions red.

Here lies the man from top to toe,
 That fabric fram'd for pain and woe;
 He catch'd a cold, but colder death
 Compress'd his lungs, and stopt his breath;
 The organs could no longer go,
 Because the bellows ceas'd to blow.

Thus I dissect this honest friend,
 Who ne'er till death was at wit's end;
 For want of spirits ere he fell,
 With higher spirits let him dwell
 In future state of peace and love,
 Where just men's perfect spirits move.

An O D E, which was performed at the castle of Dublin on Monday the 8th of February, 1768, being the day appointed for celebrating the birth-day of her most Excellent and Sacred Majesty Queen CHARLOTTE: by the special command of his Excellency George Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland. The music composed by Richard Hay, Esq; chief composer and master of the music attending his Majesty's State in Ireland, and master of the Royal Family's chamber concert.

S T R I K E the sweet Hibernian lyre,
 Every loyal heart inspire;
 See, they crowd the joyous scene!
 Annual tribute to your Queen!

A I R.

Adorn'd with ev'ry grace refin'd,
 With ev'ry virtue blest'd;
 Esteem'd, rever'd, by all mankind,
 And by the first carest'd.

A mien where awful honour shines,
 Where sense and sweetness move;
 And angel innocence refines
 The tenderness of love.

R E C I T.

May heaven, to crown her life with joy
 Celestial, guardian care employ;

And ev'ry sweetly circling hour,
Ambrosial odours round her pour,
Blest monarch ! of such charms possess'd,
Who lives ador'd in ev'ry breast.

A I R.

Great Queen belov'd, whose bounteous mind
Flows in compassion to mankind !
See her diffuse the royal aid,
And call forth merit from the shade ;
Forbid the burthen'd heart to sigh,
And wipe the tear from sorrow's eye.

R E C I T.

Peace o'er the land extends her balmy wing,
And thus the grateful happy peasants sing.

A I R.

From hill to dale, from grove to verdant spring,
Sweet sounds responsive fill the ambient air ;
With Charlotte's name they make the vallies ring,
And banish thence the family of care.

C H O R U S.

To this lov'd fertile isle may union take her stand,
And deal her sweets around from Townshend's patriot hand,
While plenty's copious horn pours blessings o'er the land.

Abuse of NAMES of great Renown.

FORTUNE, alas ! how sportest thou on earth !
Fame, thou'rt a wind !—a bubble gave thee birth !
Say, where those names which set the world on fire ?
Where does the pride of Greece and Rome retire ?
Hector's dread name now marks the butcher's dog !
Cato keeps sheep, and Brutus drives a hog !
Look ye for Pompey ? search the tanner's yard ;
You'll meet with Cæsar in yon orchard's guard ;
But rivals still for fame, unknown to fears,
A bone unpick'd shall set them by the ears.
See Scipio, bolt of war, the bull essay !
Whilst Nero, blood-hound still, makes man his prey.

Thus fares it with renown !—Nor gods retain
One jot of reverence to their sacred name ;
Juno, Mars, Venus, lap-dogs now and bitches,
With mangey coats, are drown'd, and float in ditches.

Liv'd ye on earth, ye once fam'd pair of sages,
Who view'd from different points the crimes of ages,
How wouldst * thou weep for greatness so burlesqu'd !
How wouldst † thou laugh at dogs in regal vest !

* Heraclitus.

† Democritus.

*An EPITAPH for the Rev. LAURENCE STERNE's Tomb-stone.
By a LADY.*

STERNE, rest for ever, and no longer fear
The critic's censure, or the coxcomb's sneer.
The gate of envy now is clos'd on thee,
And fame her hundred doors shall open free ;
Ages unborn shall celebrate the page,
Where friendly join the satirist and sage.
O'er Yorick's tomb the brightest eyes shall weep,
And British genius mournful vigils keep ;
Then sighing say, to vindicate thy fame,
“ Great were his faults, but glorious was his flame.”

On the same:

YORICK, farewell ! peace dwell around thy stone ;
Accept this tribute from a friend unknown.
In human breasts while pity has a claim,
Le Fevre's story shall enhance thy fame ;
Toby's benevolence each heart expand,
And faithful Trim confess the master's hand.
* One generous tear unto the monk you gave ;
† Oh let me weed this *Nettle* from thy grave.’

The SACKING of COVENT - GARDEN. An heroic Cantata.

FROM Warwick-lane fell *Discord* took her flight
To Covent-Garden, and the realms of night :
“ Tho’ baffled now (she cried) beyond my skill
By sons of dulness, arm’d with cane and quill ;
In mongrel Latin let them spend their days,
I’ll crown my head with more heroic bays.

“ In that fam’d square, where at the dawn of day
Gardens and fields their richest tribute pay ;
In gayest colours clad, *Vertumnus* there
Perfumes with sweets the noxious city air ;
There dainty citizens their palate suit,
As spreads *Pomona* all her choicest fruit ;
With them I hold one court in wrangling state,
As *Neptune*’s gifts I share at Billingsgate.

“ Within a castle there four chiefs reside,
Rich in mock state, and great in mimic pride,
Whose num’rous bands, if I am told aright,
Act deeds heroic each important night ;
Again great Cæsar and stern Cato bleed,
And harmless tyrants strut the hour decreed,

* See Sentimental Journey.

† Vide Tristram Shandy.

And wrath announce, until the curtain drops ;
Then sup in peace on porter and on chops.

“ Thither I’ll hie, to realize their sport,
And rout those tragic mockers of my court.”
So said, so done—A nymph then rul’d the place,
She rul’d a ruler of the tragic race ;
Her *Discord* sought, and discontent inspir’d,
Neglected merit was the thought she fir’d ;
She fir’d her lover, he his brother king,
Whose hostile deeds, with hostile peers, I sing.
Not fiercer wrath could fierce *Achilles* show,
Not bolder deeds could bold *Licentiates* do.
Two chiefs ’gainst two, in equal number told,
But th’ adverse two the tragic fortrefs hold ;
To them the bands adhere, disgraceful odds !
Lessinda’s chiefs *appeal* to men and gods.
Vulcan assisted on his wife’s account,
And sent of *Cyclops* to a large amount,
Arm’d with sledge-hammers, arguments of weight !
To storm the castle, force the castle-gate.
Lessinda’s petticoat upon a spear,
For banner hung, now flutters in the air ;
Not that which, rescued from a rebel crew,
Was with a boot expos’d to vulgar view.
Of green baize that ; this, crimson silk, and bound
With silver fringe for *Juliet* three times round.
To arms, she cried, and to the castle speed,
To reap the laurels *Fortune* has decreed.

No Fabian maxims here protract the fray,
A quick assault secures the glorious day ;
By Prussia’s King, heroic Fred’ric, taught,
Themselves the news of their approaches brought.
The sun withdrew to shun the bloody fight,
And left their vengeful deeds to gloomy night.

The castle-gate tho’ barr’d and guarded round,
The brisk assailants other entrance found :
A close defile, by vigilance explor’d,
Did an unguarded happy port afford :
The brawny *Cyclops* here their hammers plied,
Till a sufficient breach was open’d wide :
In the besiegers rush’d, pell-mell they fell,
Drove out th’ astonish’d guards, and gain’d the citadel.

One loaded car, heavy with warlike spoils,
Triumphant guarded off, rewards their toils.
Darius and his Queen of robes bereft,
And Alexander not a garment left ;
His sword and target jolly Falstaffie moans,
Cate his wig, his senators their gowns !

Why,

Why, cruel spoilers, were ye not content
 With noble trophies, regal ornament?
 Why should the indigent their chattels lose?
 The poor apothecary why abuse?
 His alligator and his weeds are gone!
 Dragger has not an apron to put on!
 Jobson has lost his awl, and Nell her gown!
 And Macbeth's witches not a rag can own!
 These would the victor chiefs have left with scorn,
 But fierce *Lessinda*, a virago born,
 Loaded herself; and, when the car drove off,
 Order'd a torch to the remaining stuff;
 But *Venus*, watchful for the public good,
 Sav'd all her vot'ries in the neighbourhood.
 " *Lessinda*, stop thy furious hand, she cry'd;
 Enough is done to satisfy thy pride:
 The routed garrison can now no more
 Insult your merit, nor regain their store:
 Conclude no peace, and the deserted stage
 Remains a noble ruin of thy rage:
 Maintain thy empire o'er thy lover's heart,
 Nor in the least from thy pretensions part;
 So shall you either gain the wish'd-for prize,
 Or hurl destruction on your enemies."

The adverse bands and leaders now deplore
 Their pillag'd castle, and their tinsel store;
 Scatter'd abroad, invoke the gods in vain,
 While *Io Pæans* shout from Drury Lane!
 Learn, Princes! from the stage, and tinsel Kings,
 What dire effect from civil discord springs!

ODE for His MAJESTY'S Birth day, June 4, 1768.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq. Poet-Laureat.

PREPARE, prepare your songs of praise,
 The genial month returns again,
 Her annual rites when Britain pays
 To her own monarch of the main.
 Not on Phenicia's bending shore,
 Whence commerce first her wings essay'd,
 And dar'd the unfathom'd deep explore,
 Sincerer vows the Tyrian paid
 To that imaginary deity,
 Who bade him boldly seize the empire of the sea.
 What tho' no victim bull be led,
 His front with snow-white fillets bound;
 Nor fable chaunt the neighing steed,
 That issued when he smote the ground:

Our fields a living incense breathe :
 Nor Libanus nor Carmel's brow,
 To dress the bow'r, or form the wreath,
 More liberal fragrance could bestow.
 We too have herds and steeds beside the rills,
 That feed, and rove, protected, o'er a thousand hills.
 Secure, whilst GEORGE the scepter sways
 (Whom will, whom int'rest, and whom duty draws
 To venerate and patronize the laws)
 Secure her open front does freedom raise.
 Secure the merchant ploughs the deep,
 His wealth his own : secure the swains
 Amidst their rural treasures sleep,
 Lords of their little kingdoms of the plains.
 Then to His day be honour given !
 May every choicest boon of heaven
 His bright, distinguish'd reign adorn !
 Till, white as Britain's fleece, old Time shall shed
 His snows upon His reverend head,
 Commanding filial awe from senates yet unborn.

EPITAPH on BONNEL THORNTON, Esq.

WHOE'ER thou art who see'st this honour'd shrine,
 One moment pause—and add a tear to mine,
 A manly tear, to his fair mem'ry due,
 Who felt such feelings as are known to few ;
 Whose wit, tho' keen, benevolence suppress'd,
 Who never penn'd a satire but in jest.
 'Tis now, oh death ! thy poignant sting we own ;
 'Tis now, oh grave ! thy victory is shown.
 For lo ! herein full prematurely lie
 The only parts of Thornton which could die.

The following VERSES were pasted on the walls of Guildhall,
 during the Election.

Vendidit hic auro patriam—

Sancta ad vos anima, atque istius inscia culpæ,

Descendam magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum.

VIRG.

O Sacred walls ! while in your midnight gloom
 Britannia's genius waits her final doom ;
 While yet one hour of freedom fate allows,
 Hear and attest one honest Briton's vows !
 By gold, by fear unbias'd in my choice,
 Where honour points I raise my patriot voice ;
 O sacred pow'rs that guard our Albion's shore,
 Let freedom triumph, and I ask no more !

Let

Let Freedom triumph in the dire debate ;
 Then let me fall—pleas'd I resign to fate !
 Yet should corruption, and her servile train,
 Your triumphs fully, and your shrines profane ;
 Free and unconquer'd as their ambient waves,
 Tell them that Britons never shall be slaves !
 Tell them how oft, by Freedom's cries implor'd,
 Your great forefathers bar'd the vengeful sword.
 They rush'd indignant to their country's aid,
 And vanquish'd kings reluctantly obey'd.
 Tell them, that not unworthy of our fires,
 Their genius warms us, and their spirit fires !
 We too have souls with native courage steel'd,
 We too have hearts, unknowing how to yield ;
 At least, tho' heav'n, tho' hell, success deny,
 He will not stoop to serve, that dares to die.

OSCAR.

Extempore on a Pipe of Tobacco.

TH R O' worthless tube of brittle clay,
 Will I some serious thoughts convey.
 My native frailty here I trace,
 A perfect type of human race ;
 Exotic is the noisome plant,
 Exotic all for which I pant ;
 With sick'ning fumes the air I choak ;
 What's wordly grandeur but a smoak ?
 The quick'ning whiffs declare the strife
 Of those who gasp for parting life ;
 The heap of dust that's left behind
 Displays the fate of all mankind.

D. L.

*A Fragment of S O L O N, preserved in the Oration of Demosthenes
 de falsa legatione.*

By ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE, Esq.

AT H E N S, to tutelary Pallas dear,
 Hath nothing from the gods to fear ;
 No, to her sons alone she owes her doom,
 The dire distemper lurks at home ;
 Commons contending to be bought and sold,
 Rulers who riot uncontroul'd,
 Insatiate, though abounding, void of sense
 To relish decent competence ;
 No ties or human or divine restrain,
 So lawless is the lust of gain ;
 Each preys on each, yet with consenting zeal
 All join to rob the commonweal,

And claim it as the birth-right of the strong,
 To leap the bounds of right and wrong ;
 Yet justice, who the present sees and past,
 Though silent, will avenge at last.
 These are the maladies which soon or late
 Bring desolation on a state ;
 Hence civil discord springs, hence hostile rage,
 Awaken'd, spares not sex nor age ;
 And cities, where none govern or obey,
 Must fall to foreign arms a prey.
 Thus public evil spreads like a disease
 From house to house through all degrees ;
 The rich against it bar their gates in vain,
 No bars, no fences fate restrain :
 Still she pursues, and haunts, where'er ye dwell,
 Or in a palace, or a cell.
 Learn hence, Athenians, timely learn to know,
 What ills from lawless licence flow ;
 Good laws diffuse good order through the whole,
 Th' unjust by fit restraints controul ;
 Polish rough manners, curb unbridled will,
 Daunt pride, and crop the buds of ill ;
 Restore warpt justice, bid oppression cease,
 Soothe party-rancour into peace ;
 Quell stubborn faction, heal litigious strife,
 And give and guard the sweets of life.

On P H Œ B E. By the same.

THOUGH Phoebe's lovely charms excel
 All that is charming in a Belle ;
 Yet she, regardless of her face,
 Scarcely owns her image in the glass ;
 She knows that she alone can find
 Her likeness in a lovely mind ;
 Sees more exalted beauty there,
 Beauty that lasts for ever fair.
 Discretion, innocence, and truth
 Still flourish in unfading youth,
 Bloom through the winter of our days,
 And thrive when outward form decays.
 Phœbe, thus arm'd, the pow'r she gains
 Secures, and where she conquers, reigns.
 Beaux may be caught with outward show,
 And belles will flutter at a beau ;
 The wise are only charm'd to find
 Good-nature, wit, and judgment join'd,
 With each perfection of a beauteous mind,

}

On

On the same. By the same.

O Early plant of tender years,
 Beauty that blooms at once and bears !
 Discretion mixt with sprightly wit,
 And innocence with taste polite ;
 A chearful, yet discerning mind,
 And dignity with softness join'd :
 While these assembled charms are seen
 All in the compass of fifteen,
 Maturer age abash'd declares,
 Wisdom is not the growth of years ;
 No, 'tis a ray that darts from heav'n,
 Perfection is not taught, but giv'n.
 Let others by degrees advance,
 Till folly ripen into sense ;
 Phœbe, consummate from her birth
 In artless charms, and native worth,
 Has all the virtues years enjoy,
 With all the graces they destroy.

*An EPISTLE. Written in 1764,
 By a Gentleman of Oxford.*

——— *Quid Romæ faciam ?*
Nec vixit male qui natus moriensque fefellit. HORAT.

MIX with the world, the polish'd world, you cry,
 Nor waste thy prime in dull obscurity ;
 Go, join assemblies of the great and gay,
 Thy worth, thy wit, thy genius there display ;
 In towns, in courts, the road to greatness find,
 Improve thy manners, and enlarge thy mind ;
 A place, or pension, or high-portion'd dame
 Thy fortune shall repair and sinking name.
 —Hold; hold, my friend ! and first consult with care
 What suits my genius, what my strength will bear ;
 To education we our manners owe,
 And as you bend the twig the tree will grow.
 The mind once form'd, distort it how you will,
 Plain simple nature will be nature still.
 'Twere strange to see a horse with human head ;
 As strange that I, a rustic born and bred,
 My life half spent, should now embrace the town,
 A mongrel beau engrafted on a clown :
 They who in wondering at the beast concurr'd,
 Would hiss at me, a mixture more absurd.
 Shall I, an enemy to noise and strife,
 Who cannot relish turtle for my life,

Who

Who sleep at midnight, and by day-light dine,
 Who hate French manners, and abhor French wine,
 To routs, to Ranelagh, and to cards a foe,
 Who on my dress but little care bestow,
 Fond of few words, and those of plainest kind,
 Shall I with wits and men of taste be join'd?
 Shall I with fashion through her follies range,
 Ape all her forms, and as she changes, change?
 Forbid it, prudence! common sense, forbid!
 My rustic manners never can be hid.
 Once, and but once, by vanity betray'd,
 In full-dress'd fashionable suit array'd,
 Like David in Saul's armour, I a beau
 Among the courtly crowd *essay'd* to go.
 O had you seen me with distressful stare,
 As greatly conscious of no bus'ness there,
 On the wrought cieling or the paintings pore,
 With many a wishful look turn'd tow'rs the door,
 Amidst surrounding multitudes alone,
 Of every soul unknowing and unknown,
 Formal and grave, without one single word,
 With frequent stumbles o'er my dangling sword;
 Yourself had pitied the bewilder'd squire,
 Yourself had whisper'd—"My good friend, retire."
 Escap'd at length, for haste I bilk'd my chair,
 Ran to my lodgings, and in safety there
 Sigh'd for my plain blue plush, and rural air.
 At court—but peace to ministers and kings—
 I wash my hands of all such dang'rous things:
 And peace to such, and happiness be theirs
 (So I no more ascend St. James's stairs)
 Who cringe for pensions, and for titles bow,
 And may they still stand foremost in the row;
 And as the royal whisper hackneys round,
 Still on each face may ready smiles be found;
 For smiles at court approve the heart sincere,
 But looks like mine can never prosper there;
 Like Cassius I, a spare, long-visag'd guest,
 Might raise suspicion in great Cæsar's breast;
 And servitude, how high foe'er it be,
 (A Britain speaks it) is too low for me.
 —You laugh at fables, and at proverbs too:
 I'll tell a tale, a recent tale and true.

In yon old mansion, wash'd by Derwent's flood,
 'Squire *Toper* liv'd, th' Actæon of the wood;
 In sportive green he always rodé array'd,
 A hunter's cap his turn of mind betray'd;

A healthy

A healthy hue bespoke a length of years ;
 His short brown wig could scarce conceal his ears ;
 A velvet collar did his neck surround ;
 His belt was stamp'd with many a tinsel hound ;
 Of buck his breeches, which himself he flew ;
 And his trim boots close to his ancles grew :
 Spearlike his spurs ; while many an echoing crack
 Lurk'd in his lash, obedient to the smack.
 Horses and hounds were his supreme delight,
 Of those he thought by day, and dream'd by night.
 With strong brew'd beer his spacious vaults were stor'd,
 And beef and pudding smok'd upon his board.
 His rural neighbours there a welcome found ;
 And Church and King, and Liberty, went round.
 'Midst an inglorious but a guiltless life,
 He lov'd his friend, Old England, and his wife.
 At length (the Devil ordain'd it) Toper went
 The country's choice to town and parliament.
 Alas, with grief the sequel I pursue !
 What cannot fashion, life, and London do ?
 Plain Toper, say'st thou ?——not for half the world !
 'Tis sweet Sir Topaz, and his hair is curl'd.
 Behold him now of ladies' favour vain,
 Affecting manners he can ne'er attain ;
 Hear him unfold the mysteries of state,
 Or tell you what was told him by the great ;
 With jumble strange of town and country words
 Let him discourse of Levees and of Lords ;
 Or mark his wisdom when with nicest care
 He criticises on the bill of fare,
 Displays the merits of a poignant dish,
 And recommends his way of stewing fish ;
 Reflect from what this man of taste began ;
 And now restrain your laughter if you can.
 Himself he deems a wight of high renown,
 While the world counts him but a motley clown.
 Such patch-work manners must all palates loath,
 Half beau, half rustic, and despised by both.
 ——Distinction, hail ! for thee we dress, we fight,
 Drink, game, and change the course of day and night.
 Thus Nero, dead to virtue and to shame,
 Fir'd the fair city to preserve his name.—
 —In vain I plead : you cry, “ Get into life ;
 “ Gain wealth and pow'r, or in one word—a wife.”
 There ends my search, whatever ills betide,
 All, all are cancell'd by a wealthy bride :
 Ill-natur'd, ugly, old, it matters not,
 The money'd dame is ever free from blot.

Indifference comes, disgust, and downright hate,
 Mere trifles pois'd against the purse's weight.
 And am I thus made easy in the world,
 From heavy debts to heavier evils hurl'd ?
 Shall I pronounce a vow I never meant,
 And give my hand without my heart's consent ?
 Forbid it, virtue; honesty, and love !
 Far from my mind the hated thought remove.
 Awhile the golden prospect caught my view,
 As vanity the flatter'd picture drew ;
 But soon I loathing turn'd, and heav'd a sigh,
 As Laura's image cross'd reflection's eye.
 My dear lov'd Laura ! from my youth began
 The tender flame, and ripen'd in the man.
 My dear lov'd Laura ! till my latest age
 No future passion shall my vows engage.
 Tho' adverse fortune keeps our hands apart,
 Thine are my thoughts, my wishes, and my heart.
 —For you, my friend, who labour to remove
 My partial fancy from the life I love,
 Vain is your reas'ning, vain your subtle skill,
 My choice was early, I approve it still.
 These school-boy rhimes may testify the truth,
 Writ in the plain simplicity of youth.
 “ Let others vainly boast their glittering store,
 “ And rove to foreign climes in search of more ;
 “ Let them for splendid care and guilty gain
 “ Explore new worlds, and tempt the deathful main ;
 “ Be his the prize, and his the dear-bought praise,
 “ Whom toils distinguish, and whom dangers raise ;
 “ Whilst humbler I, and thankfully content
 “ With what the hand of Providence hath sent,
 “ No dupe to fortune, and no slave to fame,
 “ Without one pride, except an honest name,
 “ Move in the narrow sphere assign'd by fate,
 “ Nor meanly wish to be ignobly great.
 “ The gay, the fair, the wanton, and the proud,
 “ May throng to cities, and in courts may crowd ;
 “ The brave, the great, the learned, and the wise,
 “ May rank with princes, and with kings advise.
 “ Whilst these attain their wish of wealth and pow'r,
 “ And those in pleasures waste the fated hour ;
 “ Whilst the rich robe that clothes the proudest breast
 “ Hides not the latent care, its restless guest ;
 “ Let me, unvex'd with all the storms of life,
 “ From busy faction far, and party strife,
 “ Beneath my rural roof contented live,
 “ And taste that bliss which London cannot give.”

—Thus blest retirement, calm content, and ease,
 Took my young mind, and still their objects please ;
 I praise the fate which kindly fix'd me down
 At least an hundred miles from court and town.
 In yon fair vale my modest dwelling stands,
 Its humble site no distant view commands ;
 The narrow scene, by sloping hills confin'd,
 Speaks the contentment of its master's mind :
 A crystal stream the verdant meads divides,
 Which, by no torrent stain'd, unruffled glides
 Clear and serene through all its winding ways ;
 Such be the peaceful tenor of my days !
 On its fresh banks arise spontaneous flow'rs,
 Around her rural blessings plenty pours.
 Nature almost prevents the farmer's toil,
 So rich the clime, so fruitful is the soil.
 Soon in full growth the sapling wood you see ;
 And the same hand that plants, may fell the tree.
 Great Pan with pleasure on these lawns might rove,
 And all * Arcadia lives in yonder grove.
 My life shall pass unknown, unenvied here,
 And health and peace attend me through the year.
 Here all their joys the varying seasons bring,
 Here will I listen to the choir of spring :
 In summer's heat these cooling shades I chuse,
 To walk and trifle with the past'ral muse ;
 The toil of autumn here let me behold ;
 Here chase with exercise the wintry cold.
 Here, tho' no flatterers wait my fame to raise,
 Yet here shall truth my few plain merits praise ;
 Still may some virtues with the months roll round,
 Still at my door warm charity be found :
 May soft humanity, the poor man's friend,
 Her aid to sickness and to misery lend ;
 May all who need it share my field's increase,
 And heav'n so bless me as I mean to bless !
 —Thus let me live, a plain unpractis'd youth,
 Who wish no more than honesty and truth ;
 For airs polite most awkwardly unfit,
 And much too dull (I know it) for a wit.
 Thus through the world steal bashfully unknown,
 Save to my neighbour and my friend alone ;
 'Tis theirs to tell you, if they tell you true,
 Plain tho' my manners, they are gentle too ;
 Thus let me live, and live without a foe,
 The world will spare the man it does not know.

* Alluding to a small wood, with a cottage, &c. in it.

*The HERMITE'S ADDRESSE to YOUTHE.**Written in the Gardens of the Vauxhall at Bath.*

SAY, gentle Youthe, that tread'st, untouch'd with care,
 Where nature hath so guerdon'd Bathe's gay scene,
 Fedde with the songe that dauncheth in the aire,
 'Middst fairest wealthe of Flora's Magazine—
 Hath eye or eare yet founde, thine steppes to blesse,
 That gem of life, y-clep'd *true happinesse*?
 With beautie restes she not;—nor woes to lighte
 Her hallowde taper at proude honour's flame;
 Nor Circe's cuppe dothe crown; nor comes in flighte
 Upon th' Icarian winge of bablinge fame.
 Not shrine of golde doth this fair sainte embower,
 She glides from heav'n, but not in Danae's shower.
 Go, blossome, wanton in such joyous aire,
 But, ah! eftsone thy buxome blasse is o'er!
 When the sleek pate shall grow far 'bove its haire,
 And creeping age shall reape this piteous lore;
 To broode o'er follie, and with me confesse,
 "Earth's flatt'ringe dainties prove but sweet distresse."

Bath, July 10.

The OLDE HERMITE.

*Occasional PROLOGUE on the appearance of the New Juliet at the Theatre-Royal in Covent Garden.**Written by Mr. COLMAN. Spoken by Mr. POWELL.*

WHEN frighten'd poets give the town a play,
 Some bold or gentle prologue leads the way;
 But when new players their weak powers engage,
 And risk their future fortune on the stage,
 No bard appears to plead their desp'rate cause,
 To silence censure, or bespeak applause.
 Authors too, cautious to direct your choice,
 Make empty echoes of the public voice,
 With less poetic fire than critic phlegm,
 Praise as you praise, and blame what you condemn.
 Actors as actors feel; and few so fear'd,
 But well remember what they first appear'd;
 When sudden tumult shook the lab'ring breast,
 With hope, and fear, and shame, at once possess'd;
 When the big tear stood trembling in the eye,
 And the breath struggled with the rising sigh.
 To-night a trembling Juliet fills the scene,
 Fearful as young, and *really not eighteen*;
 Cold icy fear, like an untimely frost,
 Lies on her mind, and all her pow'rs are lost.

'Tis yours alone to dissipate her fears,
 To calm her troubled soul, and dry her tears.
 But by the cank'ring east the infant rose
 Its full-blown honours never can disclose ;
 Oh ! may no envious blast, no critic blight,
 Fall on the tender plant we rear to-night ;
 So shall it thrive ; and in some genial hour
 The opening bud may prove a beauteous flower.

On seeing Miss MORRIS in the Character of Juliet.

WHEN Avon's pride his tender Juliet drew,
 And artless grace beneath his pencil grew ;
 The charming portrait oft inspir'd his breast,
 And oft Pygmalion's wish his heart confess'd :
 But nature, who the poet's skill bestow'd,
 Who in her mirror each fair semblance shew'd,
 Fearing his bosom to o'ercharge with joy,
 Refus'd a living Juliet to his eye ;
 Else Morris, beauteous as the budding flower,
 Exhaling sweetness in its vernal hour,
 Array'd in Juliet's innocence, her youth,
 Her winning softness, her enchanting truth,
 Had with unnumber'd graces charm'd his breast,
 And with new beauties his big soul possess'd.
 Ye British youths ! whom Shakespeare's genius warms ;
 Ye virgin train ! who rival Juliet's charms ;
 No longer now your Cibber's loss deplore,
 Oft Juliet dies—she liv'd but once before.

A SAILOR's Description of the late Masquerade.

LITTLE Moll, faith, and I from Wapping came up,
 To see the fine shew and the folks ;
 But for fear of mistakes we thought best for to sup—
 For these courtiers have comical jokes.

When first we came in, I was maz'd to behold
 Night at once was all chang'd into day ;
 The folks seem'd to roll like a vast sea of gold,
 And the gall'ry stuff'd full like a play.

Little Moll dropt a-stern, being afraid to make fail,
 Till I at her helm took a spell ;
 When whip in a trice she steer'd up within hale
 Of the Devil, just landed from Hell.

Lord

Lord blefs me, fays ſhe, Ben ! why where have we got ?
 This company's too good for we !
 Sure at home he was cold, and 's come here to be hot,
 For ſuch Devils I never did ſee !

The Devil ! ne'er mind—heave a-head, my dear girl,
 And I'll ſhew you the king of the crew ;
 Each duke, ev'ry duchefs, each lady and earl ;
 And when I bump, do you curt'fy, do !

Like a tragedy Queen, when Moll ſaw the King,
 Plump on her bare knees ſhe fell down :
 But, by Neptune, I ſoon made her riſe with a ſpring,
 And ſwore ſhe knew nought of the town.

We parted—and I, faith, who love to be ſmart,
 Clapp'd on board of a ſhepherdeſs ſweet,
 Who, with no other crook than her eyes, hook'd my heart
 As faſt as if preſt in the fleet.

She pull'd me about (till parch'd was my mouth)
 At the rate of ten knots by the log :
 But I ſoon found this king was no tar—but a youth,
 For he burgundy gave us as grog.

'This gay little ſhepherdeſs, faith, was ſo ſmart,
 She tow'd me from pillar to poſt ;
 Some call'd me a lubber, unfit for my part,
 And wreck'd on the maſquerade coaſt.

Mandarins and Nabobs were as plenty as rice,
 Jews, Negroes, Banyans, and what not ?
 There were characters purchas'd at every price,
 Unleſs the raw, bra, letter'd Scot.

In this ocean of pleaſures, egad, there were tars
 Who ne'er paſt the buoy of the Nore ;
 There were foldiers, like Hymen, who knew not of wars,
 And domino fools by the ſcore.

There were pilgrims and quakers, blacks, witches, and nuns,
 Minerva's without ſenſe or tongue,
 Who faulter'd and liſp'd out ſome feminine puns :
 “ Do you know me ? ”—was all ſaid or ſung.

Grave conjurers too, who ne'er conjur'd before,
 And harlequins, heavy as droſs :
 Mild Night too, who long ſhone the ſun of this ſhore,
 But ſet in the fair Mrs. Roſs.

Old wives were at once to dull generals turn'd,
 And Tancred, in ſorrowful ſtrain,
 Wept Phillis's wrongs—and then inſtantly burn'd
 For Diana from lewd Drury-lane.

There

There was supper, they said—we got nothing to eat :
 Here a fort, there a town, here St. Paul ;
 But all cramm'd, as at short allowance of meat,
 Gorging garrisons, gardens, and all.

By strange kitchen alchemy, every dish
 Seem'd transmuted for Epicure Mammon :
 There was fishified flesh, and fleshified fish ;
 A calf's-head seem'd a fine jole of salmon.

When I thought I took one thing, another I got ;
 The French cook so well knew his trade,
 That every thing look'd like what it was not,
 And the dishes were all Masquerade.

There were none lost their wit, there were some lost their sweat ;
 In short, 'twas all Hebrew to me ;
 So my anchor I tripp'd with my kind little Bet,
 And paid Moll with a top-sail at sea.

*On the late Mrs. CIBBER. Written many years ago, upon her appearance at
 Dublin.——Never before published.*

O Thou to whom thy poet pays
 The tribute of his earliest praise !
 The friendly song to merit due,
 And honestly reserv'd for you !
 Amidst the many grave or gay
 Parts, that with varying grace you play,
 MARIA, tell ; for few divine
 The part that is by nature thine.

In thee with art's immingling dyes
 So kindly blended nature lies,
 So close the wedded pair convene,
 That not a thought can pry between.

Alas ! when you appear distress'd,
 What passions throb in ev'ry breast !
 While yours is but a fancy'd pain,
 But ours the very fear you feign ;
 And when some turn of kind deceit
 Averts the dreaded stroke of Fate,
 We lighten from a weight of woe,
 And tears of silent gladness flow.

But, ah ! you tread a maze of wiles—
 See, see ! the queen of sorrow smiles !
 Away each stately form is flung :
 Attend, ye frolic, free, and young,
 With VENUS, and her wanton doves,
 And all the little laughing loves :

Behold ! her eyes, no longer aw'd,
 Now send the looser glance abroad ;
 The cold they kindle to desire,
 And call from age unwonted fire.

'Tis all illusion ! O——beware !
 Nor trust the swiftly-changing fair ;
 Too soon shall ev'ry hope be lost,
 And warmest youth be look'd to frost.

For, lo ! from yonder glimm'ring light
 She rises awful on the sight ;
 As near, and nearer still she draws,
 All silent, she bespeaks applause ;
 Behind attending graces play,
 While beauty brings her on her way.
 And now, each whisp'ring voice controul'd,
 Her lips their breathing sweets unfold.
 And tuneful as APOLLO's lyre,
 She stands amid the vocal choir.
 If solemn measures slowly move,
 Or Lydian airs invite to love,
 Her looks inform the trembling strings,
 And raise each passion that she sings ;
 Each accent wafts enchantment round,
 And list'ning souls are caught by sound.

While thus your flying form renews,
 How vain our baffled hope pursues !
 For, PROTEUS-like, in many a shape
 You tempt us, certain of escape.
 At once you sum your varying sex,
 Whate'er can please us, or perplex ;
 The virtuous with the vain combin'd,
 Meek, haughty, giddy, coy and kind ;
 On you all hearts that love to range
 May fix, and find perpetual change.

O wondrous girl ! how small a space
 Includes the gifts of human race !
 For nature, too profusely kind,
 To match your form, enrich'd your mind ;
 From ev'ry breast her virtues drew,
 And mix'd their essences in you.
 The little eye's pellucid round
 Thus holds the widely verdant ground,
 Sea, air, and starry heav'n, dispos'd
 In order due, a world enclos'd.

But as some rich and teeming vale,
 Whose sweets the breathing winds exhale,
 Unfolds new beauties to the sight,
 And throws on ev'ry sense delight ;

Yet holds conceal'd from mortal eyes
 The fountain whence these sweets arise,
 With mines of undiscover'd ore,
 And secret gems, a shining store :
 So you, whose native worth withdraws,
 And bashful shuns the world's applause ;
 Seclude, from vulgar eyes suppress'd,
 The treasures cloister'd in your breast ;
 More bright than ev'ry gem that shines,
 And richer than a thousand mines ;
 That shunning praise, and hating art,
 Within conceals the gentlest heart ;
 That warm with ev'ry female grace,
 And sweeter than thy sweetest face,
 To friendship holds all favour due,
 Save that,—for which a thousand sue—
 O ! still that boon with care retain,
 And still let thousands sue—in vain.

*The Hamadryads to Lord G—ve—r, on his preventing some beautiful rows
 of trees from being cut down, near a place of public entertainment.*

A S saunt'ring, without cash or care,
 Sir Sable stalk'd to breathe the air,
 Chance led him to that beauteous grove,
 Where *Chelsea's Vet'rans* love to rove :
 Here the maim'd soldier *stumps* along,
 And hears the blackbird's ev'ning song ;
 Or stretch'd at ease, now safe from wars,
 Talks of old deeds, and counts his scars :
 Broad elms their branches interwine,
 Birds tune their notes—almost divine !
 Around, his raptur'd *Eye* explores,
 Whilst from old *Thames's* sedgey shores
 Responsive echo swells the sound,
 And makes the whole enchanted ground.
 Attentive stood the knight a-while,
 And grinn'd—as if he meant to smile ;
 But some curst Demon, stung with spite
 At *Nature*, pregnant with delight !
 With cringing compliments drew near,
 And thus the flatt'rer sooth'd his ear :
 “ My good old friend, by fame renown'd,
 For *spoiling many a piece of ground* !
 Who op'st thy hospitable door
 To all good comers—but the poor !
 Yet here fair ladies, full as needy,
 Meet with relief both sure and speedy.

ANNUAL REGISTER

When gather'd from a fortnight's savings,
 Thou get'st *good things* to stop their *cravings*;
 And cramming down thy tarts and jellies,
 Stuff at both ends their hungry bellies:
 Who keep'st in friendship with the great,
 So long as thou can'st raise—a treat;
 And liv'st this sov'reign truth to prove,
That pudding is the bond of love!

“ For these,—and more which I could tell,
 My good old friend, I wish thee well;
 To prove I am the friend I seem,
 Now listen to a glorious scheme:
 Prick up thine ears, and raise thine eyes,
 What notes! what beauteous scenes arise!
 Who'll fly to R——gh thrice a week,
 To hear them quaver, squall, and squeak;
 And there o'er tea and coffee doze,
 Whilst here they gratis can repose;
 View intermingled groves and plains,
 And listen to enchanting strains?”

Quoth knight, with most sagacious squint,
 “ Good Mr. Dev'l—I take your hint——
 Ere thrice the glorious sun goes round,
 These prostrate trees shall strew the ground.”

Led hither by propitious fate,
 Gr——r o'erheard the foul debate:
 While rage inflam'd his gen'rous breast,
 He thus the dismal pair address:

“ Who are those slaves, who mean t'invade,
 With impious rage, this sacred shade?
 Whose seeds a father's honour'd hand
 Lodg'd in this chosen spot of land;
 Pleas'd that a future shade should rise,
 A shelter from inclement skies!
 And he who hence shall dare convey,
 By fraud or force, one single spray,
 Shall meet with treatment d——n'd uncivil,
 Be he a knight, mock duke, or devil.”

Sir Sable, saddled with disgrace,
 Put on a rueful length of face;
 He saw the fav'rite project quash'd,
 For e'en the devil look'd abash'd;
 And thinking now 'twas past a joke,
 Both vanish'd in a cloud of smoke.

By me the Hamadryads send,
 And greet thee, Gr——r, for their friend;
 And soon as the revolving year
 Shall in the pride of spring appear;

When nature dons her best array,
 Here humbly if thou deign'st to stray;
 Should Sol with sultry beams invade,
 Each tree shall pay thee with its shade;
 The little tenants of the grove
 For thee a while shall cease to love;
 Grateful, their sweetest notes prolong,
 And pay their *quit rent* with a song.

On GALLSTOWN-HOUSE. *By the late Dr. DELANY.*

'TIS so old, and so ugly, and yet so convenient,
 You're sometimes in pleasure, tho' often in pain in't;
 'Tis so large, you may lodge a few friends with ease in't;
 You may turn and stretch at your length if you please in't;
 'Tis so little, the family live in a press in't,
 And poor lady Betty has scarce room to dress in't;
 'Tis so cold in the winter, you can't bear to lie in't,
 And so hot in the summer, you're ready to fry in't;
 'Tis so brittle, 'twould scarce bear the weight of a tun,
 Yet so staunch, that it keeps out a great deal of sun;
 'Tis so crazy, the weather with ease beats quite through it,
 And you're forc'd ev'ry year in some part to renew it;
 'Tis so ugly, so useful, so big, and so little,
 'Tis so staunch, and so crazy, so strong, and so brittle;
 'Tis at one time so hot, and another so cold,
 It is part of the new, and part of the old;
 It is just half a blessing, and just half a curse—
 I wish then, dear George, it were better or worse.

The MIDNIGHT MAGISTRATE. *Wrote under a picture of Heimskirk's.*

THE candle shines out, when bright Phœbus is gone,
 And, at night, Mr. Constable's great as Sir John;
 Enthron'd, here he sits, 'mid his myrmidon band,
 With his powerful peace-keeping staff in his hand,
 While some of his cruizers before him are hauling
 An amorous couple, surpriz'd caterwauling.
 Against the young rake-hell one loudly complains,
 How his lanthorn he broke, and half beat out his brains.
 "Is it so!" says his worship. "Young 'squire, do you see,
 Who my minister strikes makes assault upon me;
 In me the king's wounded: and thus, by fair reason,
 You are try'd and convicted of capital treason;
 Yet, because in your dress you genteelly appear,
 And to shew I'm a magistrate far from severe,

Give the man half a crown for a lanthorn and plaister,
 And somewhat for drinking: and then, good night, master."
 Thus one cull acquitted, confederate whore
 Is dispatch'd, with a charge to decoy in some more.

On JOHN TISSEY, a late Punster.

MERRY was he for whom we now are sad:
 His jokes were many, and but few were bad;
 The gay, the jocund, sprightly, active soul,
 No more shall pun, alas! no more shall bowl.
 Now at his tomb methinks I hear him say,
 I never lik'd to be in a *grave* way;
 Then by and by he cries, For all your scoffing,
 I now am only in a fit of a *coffin*.
 Thy passing-bell with heavy hearts we hear,
 For thee each *passing belle* shall drop a tear;
 That sable hearse which drew thy corpse along
 Shall be *rehears'd* in dismal poet's song;
 Ah how unlike! yet this is he, we're sure,
 Who once in Grafton's coach sat so demure.
 Many a ball he gracefully began,
 Well may we *bawl* to lose so great a man;
 Thy friendly club their mighty loss deplore,
 Their faithful *secretary*, now no more;
 Thou ne'er shall *secret* tarry, though in death,
 While puns are puns, or punning men have breath.

His EPITAPH.

BENEATH this gravel and those stones
 Lie poor Jack Tissey's skin and bones;
 His flesh, I oft have heard him say,
 He hop'd in time would make good hay,
 Quoth I, how can that come to pass?
 And he replied, "All flesh is grass."

Grace after Dinner at a Miser's.

THANKS for this miracle, it is no less
 Than finding manna in the wilderness;
 In midst of famine we have found relief,
 And seen the wonder of a chine of beef;
 Chimnies have smok'd that never smok'd before,
 And we have din'd where we shall dine no more.

Mr.

Mr. GARRICK sent the following lines to a Nobleman, who asked him if he did not intend to sit in parliament.

M O R E than content with what my talents gain,
Of *public favour* though a little vain ;
Yet not so vain my mind, so madly bent,
To wish to *play the fool* in parliament ;
In each dramatic unity to err,
Mistaking *time*, and *place*, and *character*.
Were it my fate to quit the mimic art,
I'd " strut and fret " no more in any part ;
No more in *public scenes* would I engage,
Or wear the *cap* and *mask* on any stage.

On DOWAGER LADY E. H————D. *By the late Earl of BATH.*

V A I N are the charms of white and red,
Which divide the blooming fair ;
Give me the nymph whose snow is spread,
Not o'er her breast, but hair.
Of smoother cheeks, the winning grace,
As open forces I defy ;
But in the wrinkles of her face,
Cupids, as in ambush, lie.
If naked eyes set hearts on blaze,
And am'rous warmth inspire ;
Through glass who darts her pointed rays,
Lights up a fiercer fire.
Nor happy rivals, nor the train
Of num'rous years, my bliss destroys ;
Alive she gives no jealous pain,
And then to please me dies.

REAL BEAUTY. *Said to be written by the Author of Sermons to Young Women.*

T H E diamond's and the ruby's blaze,
Disputes the palm with Beauty's queen :
Not Beauty's queen commands such praise,
Devoid of virtue, if she's seen.
But the soft tear in pity's eye
Outshines the diamond's brightest beams ;
And the sweet blush of modesty
More beauteous than the ruby seems.

Verses said to have been written by Samuel Johnson, LL. D. at the request of a Gentleman to whom a Lady had given a sprig of myrtle.

WHAT hopes, what terrors, does thy gift create,
 Ambiguous emblem of uncertain fate!
 The Myrtle (ensign of supreme command
 Consign'd by Venus to Melissa's hand)
 Not less capricious than a reigning fair,
 Oft favours, oft rejects a lover's pray'r:
 In Myrtle shades oft sings the happy swain,
 In Myrtle shades despairing ghosts complain;
 The Myrtle crowns the happy lovers heads,
 Th' unhappy lovers graves the Myrtle spreads;
 O! then the meaning of thy gift impart,
 And ease the throbbings of an anxious heart:
 Soon must this bough, as you shall fix his doom,
 Adorn Philander's head, or grace his tomb,

On the Death of the Marchioness of TAVISTOCK.

TO Tavistock's lamented name
 The pensive Muse devotes her lays:
 Pleas'd, if her grief transmits to fame
 Lost worth, that merits endless praise.

Superior minds are little known
 Till by severest evils tried;
 And when the heav'nly ray is flown,
 We learn too late the worth that died.

Such is the fine that virtue pays,
 Such, noble minds are doom'd to bear;
 How dear, alas! they purchase praise;
 How dear the tribute of a tear!

O! mirror of connubial truth,
 When vice o'erspread a shameless age;
 Thy love, thy grief, thy blooming youth,
 Will ever live in virtue's page.

When the grim tyrant's ebon dart
 Robb'd thy lov'd Lord of vital breath;
 Though aim'd at his, thy tender heart
 Receiv'd the blow, and shar'd the death.

Behold! the lovely mourning fair,
 A lifeless picture still devour
 With longing eyes, whilst cruel care
 Nipt beauty's sweet and blooming flower,

Those

Those eyes which might each heart subdue,
Are now consum'd by ceaseless woe ;
And charms that brought the spring to view,
Are sunk in winter's chilling snow.

Did fate mistake?—so bright a ray
Was sure design'd for better times,
And should, with Portia, light up day
In nobler ages, happier climes.

Yet round thy tomb, lamented fair,
Shall sweetest flow'rs unbidden grow ;
And future times thy griefs shall share,
And future bards feel all thy woe.

For thee the loves and graces mourn ;
For thee weep innocence and youth ;
And honour, bending o'er thy urn,
Laments the cruel test of truth.

E P I T A P H.

Here youthful Ruffel, lovely Keppel lie.
Their honour, virtue, truth, can never die.



An Account of Books for 1768.

AN account of the customs and manners of Italy; with observations on the mistakes of some travellers, with regard to that country. By Joseph Baretti. 2 Volumes 8vo.

AS the great end of philosophy is to combat and overthrow error, it requires no argument to shew, that men of letters should, upon every occasion, endeavour to remove all those narrow, local, and illiberal prejudices, which are so inherent to the vulgar, and which, in their effects, produce so many evils amongst mankind. It is much to be regretted, that this liberal mode of acting has been too often deviated from, by those gentlemen who have undertaken to write modern accounts of travels, and descriptions of countries. Few writings could be more generally useful, than those that gave just descriptions of customs and manners; they would enlarge the mind, wear off local prejudices, and by bringing man acquainted with every part of his own species, promote that philanthropy which is so much to be coveted. On the contrary, it happens but too unfortunately, that many of those writings, instead of removing, serve only to rivet narrow prejudices, to heighten local vanity, and to give a sanction to the malignity of base or little minds.

It is to be hoped, that some of the gentlemen who have erred upon this occasion, did not at the time perceive the evil tendency of their writings; but whether they were misguided by prejudice, by an intemperate zeal, or by a vanity that

tempted them to treat of subjects which they either wanted information to know, or ability to understand; in any of those cases, the consequences are still equally disgraceful to literature, and pernicious to society. Through those means the worst passions of the human mind are, by the aid of letters, grafted upon error; and, from that nurture, shoot up to a luxuriance which they could never arrive at, if only fostered by the simple hands of undesigning ignorance.

Upon the whole, it requires no moderate share of talents to be able to delineate the manners of any of the great denominations of men, and to strike out the hair-breadth line that marks the character of a nation, and distinguishes it from that of the rest of the species. To be qualified for this undertaking, the observer should be blest with a great, comprehensive, and enlightened mind; with a judgment accurate and well formed; and should, by long experience and study, be well versed in the equivocal appearances of the human mind, as well as in the various history of mankind. Above all, it would be necessary, that when he came to pronounce definitively upon perfections or imperfections, upon modes of thinking or acting, that he should first examine himself in the closest manner, lest any reliicks of those local or partial prejudices, which he imbibed from his earliest infancy, are still lurking behind. Should this unhappily be the case, every object will appear to him through the medium of a jaundiced eye,

eye, and when he condemns or applauds, his praise or censure, not founded in knowledge or good sense, may prove a bad guide to others, and a just disgrace to himself. Virtues and vices are the product of every soil; and perhaps, upon a diligent scrutiny, it might be found, that, like happiness and its opposite, they are more equally distributed among the sons of men, than narrow minds are capable of conceiving.

The agreeable and ingenious work before us, owes its birth to a well-known book published some time ago, and much read, entitled, "Letters from Italy," wrote by Samuel Sharp, Esq; which letters were avowedly a description of the customs and manners of that country. Mr. Baretti, who is a native of Italy, thinking his country most illiberally treated, and its customs and manners misrepresented in the grossest manner, stands forth a very animated champion in its defence. The Italian gentleman seems to have great advantages over his antagonist, who appears to have unwittingly engaged with an adversary of much superior powers: and in the course of this work, he, as well as some other modern writers upon the same subject, are most severely handled.

Our author endeavours to prove, that Mr. Sharp was totally unfit for the difficult task which he undertook, of describing Italy and Italian manners and customs. Among other reasons, one, which seems very pertinent, is, that he was ignorant of the Italian language. He also says, that being but a private man, he could not mix with people of quality, and consequently could not know the manners of that rank

of people; and that being in a bad state of health, afflicted with bodily disorders, he was thereby shut out from acquiring a knowledge of any rank of men. He then accounts in an humorous manner for many of those absurdities with which he charges Mr. Sharp, by a story of one Antonio, an arch travelling valet, from whom he says he had received the greater part of the information which supplied his letters.

Upon the whole, this work has very considerable merit, and affords a great fund of entertainment, as well as of knowledge and information. The extreme acrimony with which the author, upon every occasion, treats Mr. Sharp, and which sometimes borders too closely upon coarseness, is to be lamented, and perhaps to be censured too. He seems himself in some places to plead his provocation as the excuse for his acrimony; and, indeed, there is perhaps nothing a manly spirit is more sensible to than an illiberal reproach and invectives cast on his country; and of this we are sorry to say Mr. Sharp does not stand totally acquitted. We must acknowledge that, of foreigners, Mr. Baretti has the most right to call for a favourable hearing of his country's cause; because no foreigner seems so delighted with our own country: and, besides what he says in his book, one proof he has given of his attention to this country, is the wonderful perfection he has attained in our language. When we consider Mr. Sharp's character, we cannot but, in justice to a fair reputation, suppose him inadvertently fallen into the error that has been but too common to travellers; especially those whose

works

works are grounded on short trips and little tours, rather than travelling. Nor is it indeed unnatural, however faulty it may be, that before a man has time to contemplate the motives and reasons which justify the customs and manners of a foreign nation, that he should be a little apt to indulge his old prejudices, and draw comparisons unfavourable to the foreign customs he does not understand, and favourable to those of his own country, which practice and habit have made dear to him.

Mr. Sharp, however, is peculiarly unlucky to have given his sentiments of this kind in writing of Italy, while such an Italian as Mr. Baretti was resident, whose attentive industry has enabled him to express all his Italian indignation in as good English as ever was wrote. There is perhaps a little, it is however but a very little, of the foreign accent, if I may use the word, in his writing: But on the whole, for correctness of language, and manliness of expression, his work would have done credit to the most approved English pen.

Since the publication of this work, a pamphlet has appeared, wrote by Samuel Sharp, Esq; entitled, "A View of the Customs, Manners, Drama, &c. of Italy, as they are described in the *Frustra Letteraria*; and in the account of Italy in English, written by Mr. Baretti, compared with the letters from Italy written by Mr. Sharp."

—The *Frustra Letteraria* was a satirical periodical work, published some years ago in Venice; and it is supposed, if not entirely written, was at least conducted by Mr. Baretti. Nothing could at first sight seem a fairer test of the candour of

a writer, than a comparative examination of his works at one period, by those which he had published at another. This pamphlet does not, however, seem to answer the expected purpose. The *Frustra* lashes, with a severe hand, the follies and vices of his countrymen. He also gives the letters of his correspondents, who differ in opinion with each other, and perhaps with himself. In such a work the colouring is always greatly heightened; and it must be expected, frequently to meet with caricaturas instead of exact pictures of real life. It would be deemed ridiculous, as well as invidious, in a writer who pretended to characterize the manners of the English nation from the descriptions given of them by Swift and others of our satirical writers: nor would the humorous designs even of the *Spectators* and *Tatlers* be looked upon as fit models from whence to draw real likenesses: nor could any of those writings have fairly precluded those authors from standing forth for the honour of their country, had they supported her fair name, invidiously or unkindly defiled by a stranger's hand.

Mr. Sharp, in this pamphlet, has given some passages from Goldoni, a dramatic writer, to shew that he had not been mistaken in some particular instances in the description which he gave of the manners of the Italians. This authority carries the less weight (at least in this contest) as Mr. Baretti had already described Goldoni as the most wretched of all dramatic writers; and, to justify his opinion of him, has produced several instances from the English characters which that poet pretended to describe, which manifest his total ignorance of

of the laws, customs, and geography of foreign countries; and others that no less openly declare his absurd misrepresentation of the public and well-known manners of his own. The inference that Mr. Sharp draws of the contemptible light that commerce is held in in Italy, because merchants and traders, or their wives and daughters, are seldom admitted in assemblies of the nobility, seems far from being conclusive; as even in this country, where commerce deservedly meets with the greatest respect, it is not very customary to meet with the wives of merchants or traders in the assemblies of ladies of the highest rank.

It now remains that we give some extracts from the work before us. Mr. Baretti says in his preface:

“ The following work was not undertaken solely with a design to animadvert upon the remarks of Mr. Sharp and those of other English writers, who after a short tour have ventured to describe Italy and the Italians. Much less would I pass it upon my reader for a complete and satisfactory account of that celebrated country, taken in any one of those many points of view, under which it may be considered. I hope no body will so much mistake the nature of my design. I had long observed, with some indignation, that the generality of travel-writers are apt to turn the thoughts of those young people who go abroad, upon frivolous and unprofitable objects, and to habituate them to premature and rash judgments upon every thing they see. I have therefore taken occasion, especially from this book of Mr. Sharp, to make them sensible, if I can, of the errors they are led

into, and to point out to them some objects of inquiry more worthy of the curiosity of sensible persons, and caution them against being too ready to condemn every thing but what they have seen practised at home. An indiscriminate admiration of foreign manners and customs shows great folly; but an indiscriminate censure is both foolish and malignant.”

In his first chapter he proceeds thus:

“ Few books are so acceptable to the greatest part of mankind, as those that abound in slander and invective. Hence almost all accounts of travels, published within my memory, have quickly circulated, and were perused, at least for a while, with great eagerness, because they have been strongly marked with these characters. Men are fond of the marvellous in manners and customs, as well as in events; and a writer of travels, who would make himself fashionable in his own country, is generally polite enough to bring from abroad abundant materials for gratifying, at once, the malignity and the love of novelty that must predominate in so many of his readers; and he who is so little conversant in the affairs of his own country, as not to have any of his speculations upon domestic affairs produced without ridicule, may with safety, and sometimes with reputation, be very wise in those of other countries.

An author of this cast, after a slight survey of the provinces, through which he has had occasion to take a short ramble, returns home; and snatching up his pen in the rage of reformation, fills pages and pages with scurrilous narratives of pretended absurdities, intermixed with

with the most shocking tales of fancied crimes; very gravely insisting, that those crimes and absurdities were not single actions of this and that individual, but general pictures of nature in the countries through which he has travelled. Every unexperienced reader will infallibly be pleased with an opportunity of laughing at the prodigious folly of him who lives on the other side of the sea, and will always be glad to find that he may bless himself for not having been born in the wicked country beyond the mountain. Thus falshood is palmed for truth upon the credulous, and thus are men confirmed in a narrow way of thinking, and in those local prejudices, of which it ought to be the great end of travelling, and books of travels, to cure them.

An itinerary lately published by Mr. Samuel Sharp on the customs and manners of Italy, seems to me above all others a book of this kind. Whether it is to be considered as a candid and instructive account of a foreign country, or as the offspring of an ignorant, careless, and prejudiced writer, will be occasionally examined in the following sheets: and should I prove earnest in the defence of my country, of which he has given so very extraordinary an account, I hope I shall be excused by the generous sympathy of all Englishmen, who are so laudably partial to their own."

We shall next present the general character which the author gives in his fifth chapter of the common people in Italy.

"The common people are far from being all alike throughout Italy; and there is, for instance, a very remarkable difference between those at Naples and those of Bologna; those of Rome and those of

Venice; those of Ancona or Florence, and those of Milan, Turin or Genoa. However, upon the whole, they are, in general, humble, courteous, loving, and of a friendly disposition. They are civil to such a degree, that in towns they will always take care to give the wall to any body who has a tolerable appearance; and pull off their hats, in the country, whenever a gentleman goes by. Treat them with kindness, and call them often by their christian names, and you may depend upon their most sincere attachment. Instead of having any antipathy to strangers, they are fond of them to an unaccountable degree. *A stranger* is no very honourable appellation in England. In some parts of Spain, and still more in Portugal, it is opprobrious: but in some parts of Italy, *a stranger* means *a fine fellow*; and in some others, *a wise man*: I mean always amongst the common people. Let any body with a foreign dress or accent speak in their hearing, the Italians will imperceptibly steal near, and listen with attention to his words; then go home and tell their wives, children, or friends what they have heard: and seldom omit, in the warm elation of their goodness, a little embroidery of their own, in commendation of the stranger. They are credulous, because they are ignorant; and ignorant they certainly are to a great degree, as few of them can read or write. They are chearful for the greatest part; which does not imply a cruel disposition or temper; and love singing, fiddling, and dancing so passionately, that, after church on holidays, no master or mistress must think of having their young maids or footmen at home before night,

as

as they will absolutely go where there is a dance, generally in some field or other open place adjacent to their towns or villages; and there keep their legs in motion in the merriest manner till sunset. The men on such occasions, pay the fiddles, giving some money to them before they begin their minuets, furlana's, ciaccona's, or corrente's. As such dances are constantly kept in the eyes of the public, you may be sure that the women put always on their modestest looks; nor would any married woman be found there, if her husband were not of the party. This is general. But it is so hard to say any thing universal of Italy, that I must say, *en passant*, that dancing on holidays is not permitted, or not common, in the Pope's dominions.

The Italians are no rioters, and hate confusion; and they are, for the greatest part, total strangers to the idea of sedition; so that they scarcely ever rise against government, not even in times of the greatest hardships. Few of the Italian nations will suffer themselves to be seized by a violent and general rage once in a century, except at Naples, when the want of bread grows quite insupportable; but in the Venetian dominions, in Tuscany, in Lombardy, in Piedmont, and in other parts of Italy, I never heard of the least popular insurrection. When they meet in large crowds, they do not turn insolent and ferocious, as it often happens in other countries; and Mr. Sharp himself took notice of vast multitudes, which behaved with such composure and quiet, that he could not help wondering; and he owns that it had not been the case in London, where, when

a large body of the common people come together, *some are seen quarrelling, some fighting, some laughing, one half of them drunk, and all noisy: and to complete the confusion, two or three dead cats will be hurled about to one another.*

When the Italians go to any opera, or play, or any other public spectacle, they applaud if they are pleased; and, if not, they talk to their acquaintance when they have any by, or keep silent; and never hiss or pelt the actors, and never throw any thing into the orchestra or the pit, totally unacquainted with the brutal manner of annoying or hurting those, who neither annoy nor hurt them. At Venice only there is a custom no less nasty than infamous, that of spitting from the boxes into the pit. This custom certainly arose from the contempt that the haughty nobles originally had, and have still, for the people. Yet the people suffer most patiently this insult; and, what is still more surprising, love those very nobles who treat them in such an outrageous manner; scarcely giving vent to a little anger with some short and comical exclamation, when their hands and faces feel the consequence of this beastly custom.

The Italians are so tender-hearted, that they will shed tears at any mournful story; and when any criminal is executed, you will see the stoutest among them weep most cordially, pray most devoutly, and give what little money they can spare to have masses celebrated for the repose of the poor suffering soul: and I think, that sometimes I called them fools for being so much affected on such occasions; though I own I could not help sympathising often with men, whom

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Mr. Sharp is pleased to call *aliabical in their nature*.

It would be endless to tell how our common people are hospitable to strangers, serviceable to one another, and liberal of whatever they can spare to the necessitous; still keeping up the old friendly custom of presenting each other a little bread when they bake; sitting, walking, chatting, singing, dancing, or working together, always in good humour, and always pleased when in company. They are most rigidly religious; or most foolishly superstitious, as Mr. Sharp would phrase it; nor would they ever dare to go to bed, without first saying loud their rosaries over, or singing their litanies, the whole family together kneeling before an image; never missing their masses and benedictions morning and evening every holiday; making their confessions and communions generally once a month; beating their breasts in the fervour of their devout ejaculations; never breaking lent or meagre days, if they are well; and if they are ill, never without asking first leave for so doing of their ecclesiastical superiors. Their religion is carried to superstition undoubtedly; but still they are religious.

However, though the common people of Italy be thus humble, courteous, peaceable, chearful, hospitable, compassionate, and religious, they have, on the other hand, such quick feelings, that even a disrespectful word or glance from an equal will suddenly kindle a good number of them, and make them fall upon one another with their knives, I say, from an equal; because from a superior, that is, from one who has the appearance

of a gentleman, they will bear much before they let their passion loose, being from their infancy accustomed to a very strict subordination. When a gentleman happens to see any of them quarrelling, he usually steps between without incurring any danger; and if he cannot part them directly with expostulation, he will do it by raising his cane upon them both, and have the thanks of the by-standers for it. But if no gentleman interposes, they will not be cooled in haste, and some mischief will be done; especially if there is any matter of love at bottom, which is generally the only great source of quarrels amongst our common people. In matters of love they must mutually beware how they deal; for he that has first declared himself the *inamorato* of a maiden, must have her all to himself; nor will he brook to hear a rival play on the guitar, or sing songs at night under her window, without his previous leave, which however is always granted when asked; and the asking, as well as the granting, considered by both parties as a civility to be returned upon occasion. Without that previous leave, the resentment of a common Italian flames out, and is not limited to his rival only; for if he has room to suspect his mistress of fickleness, after she has given her consent to his courtship, she will be herself in danger. However, the reader must not think that girls in Italy are frequently stabbed by their sweet-hearts; because, in general, they pique themselves on as much fidelity to their lovers, as their lovers to them. Yet the case, comparatively speaking, will happen in Italy oftener than in any of the countries I have visited; and it actually

actually happened in the neighbourhood of Ancona while I was there, that a young peasant got himself into the gallies by giving a dangerous blow to a pretty wench; and enquiring after the opinion that people of their rank had of this affair, I found that both men and women were, upon the whole, rather favourable to the fellow, who had given her no motive for fickleness, and thought his sentence too hard; not pitying the girl much, as she had proved a jilt.

This touchy temper in our low people I am far from commending. Yet, if any thing was to be said in extenuation of the few crimes that it causes, one might say, that as soon as a common Italian has set his heart upon a maiden, she is sure, when married, that he will do his best as long as he lives to maintain her, and never swerve from his conjugal fidelity.

And here I must remark, that whatever Mr. Sharp may affirm of the unparalleled indolence and sluggishness of the common people in Italy, a point which he knows in his conscience he never was at the trouble of examining, I may affirm, on the contrary, that it is not uncommon to find in the cottage of an Italian peasant the implements of agriculture along with the net and the loom; and that a great many of them are, at once, husbandmen, fishermen, and weavers. See them work in the field, or any other place, they will redouble their diligence if they perceive that you mind what they are doing. There is a spirit of glory, or, if you please, of vanity in them, which I have not observed in Englishmen of the same class: and when you depart, they will never do as peasants and

all sorts of working people do in England, where they so very frequently ask you for something to drink. The Italians ask nothing; and the greatest part of them would refuse, if you were to offer; and even desire you not to mistake them for beggars.

“ Let me then conclude this chapter with observing, that I have now been for seventeen years a constant reader of the English newspapers: that in this long space of time more than ten thousand English (masters and servants) have been running up and down Italy, and the greatest part of them certainly not the best men that this country produces with regard to morals and prudence. Yet can any of my readers recollect of having ever read in the newspapers of any Englishman *treacherously murdered* in that land, so famous for its frequent murders and customary assassinations? Would this have been the case in any country, if ten thousand Italians, flushed with youth and money, and lovers of the bottle into the bargain, had run up and down it, with scarcely any other view but that of giving themselves up to all manner of lewdness and debauchery.”

The twentieth chapter, in which the author treats of the charges brought against his countrymen for their gross superstitions, and the conformity shewn between popery and paganism by Middleton and others, is handled in so masterly a manner, and the defence so artfully made, that we shall lay an extract from it before our readers.

“ To the above sketch of the general character of our friars, I beg leave to add a few thoughts towards alleviating a little the heavy charge

charge we lie under in all protestant countries, of being almost as great idolaters as the ancient Greeks and Romans.

I have read with great pleasure Middleton's famous *Letter from Rome*, as well as many other English works of that kind, and am perfectly convinced that *the conformity* (in many external practices) *between popery and paganism is very great*: but what does that conformity prove? Nothing else, in my opinion, but that the first preachers of Christianity in Italy did not trouble themselves about many heathenish customs, which they either considered as indifferent in themselves, or as politically good: it proves that the eradication of ancient customs is so very difficult, that no change of religion can totally efface them, how long soever it may continue: and it proves, that men will imperceptibly add so many ornaments of their own to the primitive simplicity of any religion, as to render that simplicity scarcely discernible after a long revolution of centuries.

But there is no need of reading Middleton's letter, or any other such ingenious and learned performance, in order to be convinced, that men have always had, and always will have, a certain set of ideas about religion, seemingly different, yet still the same, and still moving in unvaried rotation; for there is in all religions something that is right, let them be ever so erroneous.

I will allow, that the protestants in general, and the English in particular, have purified the language and simplified their notions of Christianity to a very great degree. But, when they think or speak of religion, are they able to conceive

ideas, and find words and phrases, intirely different from those of the ancient heathens, when they thought or spoke about religion? Two of the most predominant ideas in all religions are undoubtedly those of *heaven* and *hell*: but when protestants think of *heaven*, are they able to keep their imaginations from running about a *celestial Eden*? This heathenish idea will be prevalent whatever they may do, as long as they shall be so charmed as they are with their gardens and fields, as the ancient heathens were with theirs. And a protestant *hell* will likewise be something resembling a pagan *tartarus*, composed of everlasting fire, as long as men suffer exquisite pain by exposing a finger to the rage of that element. Men, I repeat it, have a set of ideas in common, that will for ever circulate, let their respective religions be ever so different. A protestant architect cannot build a St. Paul's or a St. Martin's upon any plan but those pagan ones of Mercury and Diana; and a protestant poet cannot draw Satan and Moloch with any other pencils but those used by the heathens in painting Pluto and Enceladus. A bishop must by all sorts of Christians be distinguished from a common priest, either by a different dress, or by some other mark of superiority, just as a pontiff of old was distinguished by similar means from a flamen. And how can we express worship and thanksgiving in our churches, be they protestant or popish, but by solemn singing, by decent speaking, by reverential silence, by kneeling, bowing, or prostration, just as the Gentiles did in their temples when they intended thanksgiving and worship? Nay, is it possible
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for protestants or papists to speak of the Almighty himself, without making use of the same heathenish substantives and adjectives used by the ancients when they spoke of their Jupiter? I will not drive this reasoning farther; but simply say, that it is impossible to escape a parallel between any two religions, be they ever so different, when a man of wit and learning will set about it. Several of the ceremonies now used in Italy are as probably borrowed from the Jews as from the heathens; and many authors have censured the Jewish religion for its conformity with the Egyptian in many rites and ceremonies. It would not even be a very difficult task to find some conformity between the Hotentots and the Jews: for what do the Hottentots do when they cut off one of their genitals? they only commit a mistake with regard to the proper place of circumcision: and several authors have found strong marks of conformity even between the Jews and the people of America in many of their religious rites. But religious rites signify very little to the substance of religion, though people, according to their several dispositions and habits, may find the practice or omission of them more or less useful to stir up a sense of religion: and it were well if Mr. Sharp, and those other writers, who are so prodigious angry with every thing that they do not see practised at home, would imitate the moderation of the church of England, which, in regulating this point for herself, has had too much sense rashly to condemn other churches. See the preface to her common-prayer-book, where it is said, "And in these our doings we con-

"demn no other nations, nor pre-
 "scribe any thing but to our own
 "people only; for we think it
 "convenient that every country
 "should use such ceremonies as
 "they shall think best, to the set-
 "ting forth of God's honour and
 "glory, and to the reducing of
 "their people to a more perfect
 "and godly living without error
 "and superstition." What prac-
 tices are but proper and decent in
 you, and what are improper and
 superstitious in us, is a point which
 hot and rash men of either side are
 not very well qualified to deter-
 mine. We burn incense in our
 churches, and you do not: but
 where is the great mischief of per-
 fuming a church with that sweet
 odour, especially in a country where
 a numerous meeting of people, all
 abundantly perspiring, would make
 the place disagreeable? We play
 upon fiddles and clarinets in our
 churches, and you play only upon
 the organ: but is there any greater
 sanctity in an organ than in a cla-
 rinet or a fiddle? and is the air
 more holily shaken by the vibration
 of one sound than of another? and
 how can some protestants be so un-
 christianly enthusiastic, as to make
 use of the hard word *abominable*,
 when, for instance, we sprinkle
 ourselves and others with a few
 drops of water mixed with salt? Where is the abomination of this
 and other such trifling customs?
 and what word would they use if,
 instead of sprinkling, we were all
 the while flinging stones at each
 other's heads? Our votive offer-
 ings are at bottom nothing else but
 tokens of our gratitude to heaven
 for having delivered us from evil;
 and I see nothing amiss in this
 practice, although it has been used
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by heathens. And, if we have frequent processions on holidays, a procession has nothing sacrilegious in it, nor does it appear to be a superstition of a very noxious quality: and if we have them, and you not, it is because our climate, less inconstant than yours, enables us to keep our people as harmlessly occupied on those days, as the Roman heathens did theirs. There is nothing with which Mr. Sharp seems so much affected as with these religious ceremonies. They offend him, they shock him, they stir his indignation up to the highest pitch; and he holds our *ridiculous gestures and whimsical tricks*, as well as our *proud priests*, in the greatest detestation; and yet while he was in Italy, as he tells us, he could never keep away from our churches, though he fretted to see *young men walking in a right line, dressed in red banians and white night-rails*: but why is he not shocked to see young men with bushy wigs, with black nightgowns, and white surplices over them, walking in a crooked line? is it that the colour of red provokes him, as it does bulls and turkey-cocks? And why should our bowings and kneelings, sittings and risings, praying sometimes with a low and sometimes with a loud voice, inspire him with such an uncommon rage, more than the similar practices which are used in his own church? There are people in these kingdoms who blame, with equal fury, many of those religious ceremonies that are used by the church of England; and just with as much reason as Mr. Sharp does those used by the church of Rome.

But what signifies answering a multitude of such ridiculous accusa-

tions, always delivered in a most irreligious stile? There is no great need to give reasons for a thousand ceremonies, which though in themselves sometimes childish and insignificant, and even derived from heathenism, are yet in general either useful or harmless. All this, one way or other, is mere matter of fancy, and no way affecting the substance of religion, or the practice of virtue. And will any body say, that it is possible to render Christianity perfectly uniform every where? I think it is not, whatever enthusiasts may dream. Suppose, for instance, the Hernhutters were to succeed in their present scheme of converting the Greenlanders, and make them embrace the gospel; and when this work is effected, suppose the Greenlanders intirely cut off from all intercourse with Europe; would it not then be easy, especially for such deep critics as Mr. Sharp, to find as much fault with their scantiness of Christian practices, as with the superabundance of ours? And would not their Christian practices in such a case be very scanty? They certainly would, if we reflect that they could not even be able to find bread and wine for the eucharistic table. There is no need of enlarging upon this hint, and of proving that it would be absolutely impossible for many nations to be Christians either after the English or the Italian manner.

The Narrative of the honourable John Byron (commodore in a late expedition round the world), containing an account of the great distresses suffered by himself and his companions on the coast of Patagonia, from

from the year 1740, till their arrival in England, 1746. With a description of St. Jago de Chili, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants. Also, a relation of the loss of the Wager Man of War, one of Lord Anson's Squadron. Written by Himself, and now first published. 1 vol. 8vo.

THIS Narrative is one of the most curious, interesting, and entertaining pieces that can be met with; and, considering that its authenticity is unquestionable, contains a series of the most extraordinary adventures, that perhaps have yet come within the knowledge of mankind. The erratic genius of man, in the wildest walks of fancy, has scarcely been able to conceive such a succession of imaginary calamities, as those real ones, which the author and his fellow-sufferers actually experienced. It is scarcely possible to trace their miseries without feeling the most exquisite sensibility at every step they make; and the heart involuntarily sympathizes in their distress, and throbs at every new danger that they encounter. At the same time, it is far from being useless, to behold the amazing powers of human nature in certain situations; and that there are scarcely any sufferings which it is not capable of enduring, nor difficulties which it is not able to surmount.

Though Mr. Byron has treated that part of the subject with great moderation and delicacy, yet every reader of this narrative, will find too many occasions to condemn the perverse and obstinate temper of captain Cheap, and to lament the consequences of it: and at the same time, perhaps, lament that the subject is now brought again before

the public. His conduct is indeed an instance, that some inveterate habits of mind, are not to be overcome by the severest trials of adversity. The complaints which had been formerly made, in a work published under the inspection of Lord Anson, of the very bad state of the ships and men employed on this expedition, and of their being sent out in an improper season, is, so far as relates to the unfortunate Wager, fully confirmed by this narrative. The manner in which the whole expedition was conducted, is one of those striking instances, of the little estimation that power may set upon the blood of the people, or the wealth and strength of the nation.

Our honourable author does not enter into the causes that prevented the publication of these papers for so many years. In his preface, he gives the following account of the design of the work.

“It is well known that the Wager, one of Lord Anson's Squadron, was cast away upon a desolate island in the South-seas. The subject of this book is a relation of the extraordinary difficulties and hardships through which, by the assistance of Divine Providence, a small part of her crew escaped to their native land; and a very small proportion of those made their way, in a new and unheard-of manner, over a large and desert tract of land, between the western mouth of the Magellanic strait, and the capital of Chili; a country scarce to be paralleled in any part of the globe, in that it affords neither fruits, grain, nor even roots proper for the sustenance of man: and what is still more rare, the very sea, which yields a plentiful support to many

a barren coast, on this tempestuous and inhospitable shore is found to be almost as barren as the land; and it must be confessed, that to those who cannot interest themselves with seeing human nature labouring, from day to day, to preserve its existence, under the continual want of such real necessities as food and shelter from the most rigorous climate, the following sheets will afford but little entertainment.

Yet, after all, it must be allowed, there can be no other way of ascertaining the geography and natural history of a country, which is altogether morass and rock, incapable of products or culture, than by setting down every minute circumstance which was observed in traversing it. The same may be said of the inhabitants, their manners, religion, and language. What fruits could an European reap from a more intimate acquaintance with them, than what he will find in the following accidental observations? We saw the most unprofitable spot on the globe of the earth, and such it is described and ascertained to be.

It is to be hoped some little amends may be made by such an insight as is given into the interior part of the country; and I find what I have put down, has had the good fortune to be pleasing to some of my friends; insomuch, that the only fault I have yet had laid to my papers is, that of being too short in the article of the Spanish settlements. But here I must say, I have been dubious of the partiality of my friends; and, as I think, justly fearful lest the world in general, who may perhaps find compassion and indulgence for a protracted tale of distress, may not give the same

allowance to a luxurious imagination, triumphing in a change of fortune, and sudden transition from the most dismal, to the gayest scenes in the universe, and thereby indulging an egotism equally offensive to the envious and censorious."

The circumstances attending the shipwreck are so extraordinary, that we doubt not but every reader will feel himself interested in them.

"In the morning, about four o'clock, the ship struck. The shock we received upon this occasion, though very great, being not unlike a blow of a heavy sea, such as in the series of preceding storms we had often experienced, was taken for the same; but we were soon undeceived by her striking again more violently than before, which laid her upon her beam ends, the sea making a fair breach over her. Every person that now could stir was presently upon the quarter-deck; and many even of those were alert upon this occasion, that had not shewed their faces upon deck for above two months before: several poor wretches, who were in the last stage of the scurvy, and who could not get out of their hammocks, were immediately drowned.

In this dreadful situation she lay for some little time, every soul on board looking upon the present minute as his last; for there was nothing to be seen but breakers all around us. However, a mountainous sea hove her off from thence; but she presently struck again, and broke her tiller. In this terrifying and critical juncture, to have observed all the various modes of horror, operating according to the several characters and complexions amongst us, it was necessary that the observer himself should have

have been free from all impressions of danger. Instances there were, however, of behaviour so very remarkable, they could not escape the notice of any one who was not entirely bereaved of his senses; for some were in this condition to all intents and purposes; particularly one, in the ravings despair brought upon him, was seen stalking about the deck, flourishing a cutlass over his head, and calling himself king of the country, and striking every body he came near, till his companions seeing no other security against his tyranny, knocked him down. Some, reduced before by long sickness and the scurvy, became on this occasion as it were petrified and bereaved of all sense, like inanimate logs, and were banded to and fro by the jerks and rolls of the ship, without exerting any efforts to help themselves. So terrible was the scene of foaming breakers around us, that one of the bravest men we had could not help expressing his dismay at it, saying it was too shocking a sight to bear; and would have thrown himself over the rails of the quarter-deck into the sea, had he not been prevented: but at the same time there were not wanting those who preserved a presence of mind truly heroic. The man at the helm, though both rudder and tiller were gone, kept his station; and being asked by one of the officers, if the ship would steer or not, first took his time to make trial by the wheel, and then answered with as much respect and coolness as if the ship had been in the greatest safety; and immediately after applied himself, with his usual serenity, to his duty, persuaded it did not become him to desert it as long as the ship kept together.

Mr. Jones, mate, who now not only survives this wreck, but that of the Litchfield man of war, upon the coast of Barbary, at the time when the ship was in the most imminent danger, not only shewed himself undaunted, but endeavoured to inspire the same resolution in the men; saying, "My friends, let us not be discouraged: did you never see a ship amongst breakers before? Let us try to push her through them. Come, lend a hand; here is a sheet, and here is a brace; lay hold; I don't doubt but we may stick her yet near enough to the land to save our lives." This had so good an effect, that many who before were half dead, seemed active again, and now went to work in earnest. This Mr. Jones did purely to keep up the spirits of the people as long as possible; for he often said afterwards, he thought there was not the least chance of a single man's being saved. We now ran in between an opening of the breakers, steering by the sheets and braces, when providentially we stuck fast between two great rocks; that to windward sheltering us in some measure from the violence of the sea. We immediately cut away the main and foremast; but the ship kept beating in such a manner, that we imagined she could hold together but a very little while. The day now broke, and the weather, that had been extremely thick, cleared away for a few moments, and gave us a glimpse of the land not far from us. We now thought of nothing but saving our lives. To get the boats out, as our masts were gone, was a work of some time; which when accomplished, many were ready to jump into the first,

first, by which means they narrowly escaped perishing before they reached the shore. I now went to captain Cheap (who had the misfortune to dislocate his shoulder by a fall the day before, as he was going forward to get the fore-yard swayed up) and asked him if he would not go on shore; but he told me, as he had done before, that he would be the last to leave the ship; and he ordered me to assist in getting the men out as soon as possible. I had been with him very often from the time the ship first struck, as he desired I would, to acquaint him with every thing that passed; and I particularly remarked, that he gave his orders at that time with as much coolness as ever he had done during the former part of the voyage.

The scene was now greatly changed; for many who but a few minutes before had shewn the strongest signs of despair, and were on their knees praying for mercy, imagining they were now not in that immediate danger, grew very riotous, broke open every chest and box that was at hand, stove-in the heads of casks of brandy and wine as they were born up to the hatchways, and got so drunk, that several of them were drowned on board, and lay floating about the decks for some days after. Before I left the ship, I went down to my chest, which was at the bulk head of the wardroom, in order to save some little matters, if possible; but whilst I was there the ship thumped with such violence, and the water came in so fast, that I was forced to get upon the quarter-deck again, without saving a single rag but what was upon my back. The boatswain, and some of the people, would not leave the ship so long as there was

any liquor to be got at; upon which captain Cheap suffered himself to be helped out of his bed, put into the boat, and carried on shore.

It is natural to think, that to men thus upon the point of perishing by shipwreck, the getting to land was the highest attainment of their wishes; undoubtedly it was a desirable event; yet all things considered, our condition was but little mended by the change. Whichever way we looked, a scene of horror presented itself: on one side, the wreck (in which was all that we had in the world to support and subsist us) together with a boisterous sea, presented us with the most dreary prospect; on the other, the land did not wear a much more favourable appearance: desolate and barren, without sign of culture, we could hope to receive little other benefit from it than the preservation it afforded us from the sea. It must be confessed, this was a great and merciful deliverance from immediate destruction; but then we had wet, cold, and hunger to struggle with, and no visible remedy against any of these evils. Exerting ourselves, however, though faint, benumbed, and almost helpless, to find some wretched covert against the extreme inclemency of the weather, we discovered an Indian hut, at a small distance from the beach, within a wood, in which as many as possible, without distinction, crowded themselves, the night coming on exceeding tempestuous and rainy. But here our situation was such, as to exclude all rest and refreshment by sleep from most of us; for, besides that we pressed upon one another extremely, we were not without our alarms
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and apprehensions of being attacked by the Indians, from a discovery we made of some of their lances and other arms, in our hut; and our uncertainty of their strength and disposition, gave alarm to our imagination, and kept us in continual anxiety.

In this miserable hovel, one of our company, a lieutenant of invalids, died this night; and of those who for want of room took shelter under a great tree, which stood them in very little stead, two more perished by the severity of that cold and rainy night. In the morning, the calls of hunger, which had been hitherto suppressed by our attention to more immediate dangers and difficulties, were now become too importunate to be resisted. We had most of us fasted eight-and-forty hours, some more; it was time, therefore, to make enquiry among ourselves, what store of sustenance had been brought from the wreck by the providence of some, and what could be procured on the island by the industry of others; but the produce of the one amounted to no more than two or three pounds of biscuit dust reserved in a bag; and all the success of those who ventured abroad, the weather being still exceeding bad, was to kill one sea-gull, and pick some wild celery. These, therefore, were immediately put into a pot, with the addition of a large quantity of water, and made into a kind of soup, of which each partook as far as it would go; but we had no sooner thrown this down, than we were seized with the most painful sickness at our stomachs, violent retchings, swoonings, and other symptoms of being poisoned. This was imputed to various causes, but in general to the herbs we made

use of, in the nature and quality of which we fancied ourselves mistaken; but a little further enquiry let us into the real occasion of it, which was no other than this: the biscuit dust was the sweepings of the bread-room, but the bag in which they were put had been a tobacco bag; the contents of which not being entirely taken out, what remained mixed with the biscuit dust, and proved a strong emetic.

We were in all about a hundred and forty who had got to shore; but some few remained still on board, detained either by drunkenness, or a view of pillaging the wreck, among which was the boatswain. These were visited by an officer in the yawl, who was to endeavour to prevail upon them to join the rest; but finding them in the greatest disorder, and disposed to mutiny, he was obliged to desist from his purpose, and return without them. Though we were very desirous, and our necessities required, that we should take some survey of the land we were upon; yet, being strongly prepossessed that the savages were retired but some little distance from us, and waited to see us divided, our parties did not make this day any great excursions from the hut; but as far as we went, we found it very morassly and unpromising. The spot which we occupied was a bay, formed by hilly promontories: that to the north so exceeding steep, that in order to ascend it, (for there was no going round, the bottom being washed by the sea) we were at the labour of cutting steps. This, which we called Mount Misery, was of use to us in taking some observations afterwards, when the weather would permit: the southern pro-

promontory was not so inaccessible. Beyond this I, with some others, having reached another bay, found driven ashore some parts of the wreck, but no kind of provision: nor did we meet with any shell-fish, which we were chiefly in search of. We therefore returned to the rest, and for that day made no other repast than what the wild celery afforded us. The ensuing night proved exceedingly tempestuous; and, the sea running very high, threatened those on board with immediate destruction, by the parting of the wreck. They then were as solicitous to get ashore, as they were before obstinate in refusing the assistance we sent them; and when they found the boat did not come to their relief at the instant they expected it, without considering how impracticable a thing it was to send it to them in such a sea, they fired one of their quarter-deck guns at the hut; the ball of which did but just pass over the covering of it, and was plainly heard by the captain, and us who were within. Another attempt, therefore, was made to bring these madmen to land; which, however, by the violence of the sea, and other impediments, occasioned by the mast that lay alongside, proved ineffectual. This unavoidable delay made the people on board outrageous: they fell to beating every thing to pieces that came in the way; and, carrying their intemperance to the greatest excess, broke open chests and cabbins for plunder, that could be of no use to them: and so earnest were they in this wantonness of theft, that one man had evidently been murdered on account of some division of the spoil, or for the sake of the share that fell to him, hav-

ing all the marks of a strangled corpse. One thing in this outrage they seemed particularly attentive to; which was, to provide themselves with arms and ammunition, in order to support them in putting their mutinous designs in execution, and asserting their claim to a lawless exemption from the authority of their officers, which they pretended must cease with the loss of the ship. But of these arms, which we stood in great need of, they were soon bereaved, upon coming ashore, by the resolution of captain Cheap, and lieutenant Hamilton of the marines. Among these mutineers, which had been left on board, as I observed before, was the boatswain; who, instead of exerting the authority he had over the rest, to keep them within bounds as much as possible, was himself a ringleader in their riot: him, without respect to the figure he then made, for he was in laced cloaths, captain Cheap, by a blow well laid on with his cane, felled to the ground. It was scarce possible to refrain from laughter, at the whimsical appearance these fellows made, who, having rifled the chests of the officers best suits, had put them on over their greasy trowsers and dirty checked shirts. They were soon stripped of their finery, as they had before been obliged to resign their arms."

Among the numberless hardships and miseries our author underwent, and the strange adventures he encountered, the following instance of compassion and humanity he met with from two Indian women deserves to be remembered.

"Thus left, I was for some time at a loss what I had best do; for knowing that in the variety of dispositions observable among the Indians,

dians, the surly and savage temper is the most prevalent, I had good reason to conclude, that if I obtruded myself upon them, my reception would be but indifferent. Necessity, however, put me upon the risk; I accordingly pushed into the next wigwam upon my hands and knees: for the entrance into these kind of buildings is too low to admit of any other manner of getting into them. To give a short description of these temporary houses, called wigwams, may not be improper here, for the satisfaction of those who never saw any; especially as they differ somewhat from those of North America, which are more generally known from the numerous accounts of that country.

When the Indians of this part of the world have occasion to stop any where in their rambles, if it be only for a night or two, the men, who take this business upon them, while the women are employed in much more laborious offices, such as diving in the sea for sea-eggs, and searching the rocks for shell fish, getting fuel, &c. repair to the woods, and cutting a sufficient number of tall strait branches, fix them in an irregular kind of circle, of uncertain dimensions; which having done, they bind the extremities of these branches so as to meet in a center at top, where they bind them by a kind of wood-bine, called supple-jack, which they split by holding it in their teeth. This frame, or skeleton of a hut, is made tight against the weather, with a covering of boughs and bark; but as the bark is not got without some trouble, they generally take it with them when they remove, putting it at the bottom of their canoes: the rest of the wigwam they leave

standing. The fire is made in the middle of the wigwam, round which they sit upon boughs; and as there is no vent for the smoke, besides the door-way, which is very low, except through some crevices, which cannot easily be stopped, they are not a little incommoded on that account; and the eyes of some of them are much affected by it.

But to return: in this wigwam, into which I took the liberty to introduce myself, I found only two women, who upon first seeing a figure they were not accustomed to, and such a figure too as I then made, were struck with astonishment. They were sitting by a fire to which I approached without any apology. However inclined I might have been to make one, my ignorance of their language made it impossible to attempt it. One of these women appeared to be young, and very handsome, for an Indian; the other old and as frightful as it is possible to conceive any thing in human shape to be. Having stared at me some little time, they both went out; and I, without farther ceremony, sat me down by the fire to warm myself, and dry the rags I wore. Yet I cannot say my situation was very easy, as I expected every instant to see two or three men come in and thrust me out, if they did not deal with me in a rougher manner.

Soon after the two women came in again, having, as I supposed, conferred with the Indian, our conductor; and appearing to be in great good humour, began to chatter and laugh immoderately. Perceiving the wet and cold condition I was in, they seemed to have compassion on me, and the old woman went out and brought some wood, with which she made a good fire; but

but my hunger being impatient, I could not forbear expressing my desire, that they would extend their hospitality a little further, and bring me something to eat. They soon comprehended my meaning, and the younger beginning to rummage under some pieces of bark that lay in the corner of the wigwam, produced a fine large fish: this they presently put upon the fire to broil: and when it was just warm thro', they made a sign for me to eat. They had no need to repeat the invitation; I fell to, and dispatched it in so short a time, that I was in hopes they would comprehend, without further tokens, that I was ready for another; but it was of no consequence, for their stock of eatables was entirely exhausted.

After sitting some time in conference together, in which conversation I could bear no part, the women made some signs to me to lay down and go to sleep, first having strewed some dry boughs upon the ground. I laid myself down, and soon fell fast asleep; and about three or four hours after awaking, I found myself covered with a bit of blanket, made with the down of birds, which the women usually wear about their waist. The young woman, who had carefully covered me, whilst sleeping, with her own blanket, was lying close by me: the old woman lay on the other side of her. The fire was low, and almost burnt out; but as soon as they found me awake they renewed it, by putting on more fuel. What I had hitherto eat, served only to sharpen my appetite; I could not help, therefore, being earnest with them to get me some more victuals. Having understood my necessities, they talked together some little

time; after which getting up, they both went out, taking with them a couple of dogs, which they train to assist them in fishing. After an hour's absence, they came in trembling with cold, and their hair streaming with water, and brought two fish; which having broiled, they gave me the largest share; and then we all laid down as before to rest.

Commentaries on the laws of England. Book the third. By William Blackstone, Esq. Solicitor-General to her Majesty. Oxford, printed at the Clarendon press.

WE have the satisfaction not only to inform our readers of the publication of the third volume, but that the fourth, which will compleat the whole of this excellent work, is already promised. As we acknowledged in our last the great pleasure we had received from the perusal of the two former books; so we also gave a pretty full account of the general nature and design of these commentaries. The utility of the work, and the great merit of the elegant and masterly writer, are so generally understood as to require no additional illustration; and our readers will justly think the little room that our limits afford, much better supplied by quotations from the original, than by any observations we should make on it.

Mr. Blackstone introduces this book, by reminding his readers, that as "At the opening of these commentaries * municipal law was in general defined to be, "a rule of civil conduct, prescribed by the "supreme power in a state, com-

* Introd. § 2.

“ manding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong*.” From hence therefore it followed; that the primary objects of the law are the establishment of rights, and the prohibition of wrongs. And this occasioned † the distribution of these collections into two general heads; under the former of which we have already considered the *rights* that were defined and established, and under the latter are now to consider the *wrongs* that are forbidden and redressed, by the laws of England.

In the prosecution of the first of these enquiries, we distinguished rights into two sorts: first, such as concern or are annexed to the persons of men, and are then called *jura personarum*, or *the rights of persons*; which, together with the means of acquiring and losing them, composed the first book of these commentaries: and, secondly, such as a man may acquire over external objects, or things unconnected with his person, which are called *jura rerum*, or *the rights of things*; and these, with the means of transferring them from man to man, were the subject of the second book. I am now therefore to proceed to the consideration of *wrongs*; which, for the most part, convey to us an idea merely negative, as being nothing else but a privation of right. For which reason it was necessary, that, before we entered at all into the discussion of wrongs, we should entertain a clear and distinct notion of rights; the contemplation of what is *jus* being necessarily prior to what may be termed *injuria*, and the definition of *fas* precedent to that of *nefas*.

Wrongs are deviseable into two sorts or species; *private wrongs*,

and *public wrongs*. The former are an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights belonging to individuals, considered as individuals; and are thereupon frequently termed *civil injuries*: the latter are a breach and violation of public rights and duties, which affect the whole community, considered as a community; and are distinguished by the harsher appellation of *crimes* and *misdemeanors*. To investigate the first of these species of wrongs, with their legal remedies, will be our employment in the present book; and the other species will be reserved till the next or concluding volume.”

This book treats, in as many different chapters, of the following subjects: Of private wrongs; of the redress of private wrongs by the mere act of the parties; of redress by the mere operation of law; of courts in general; of the public courts of common law and equity; of courts ecclesiastical, military, and maritime; of courts of a special jurisdiction: of the cognizance of private wrongs; of wrongs, and their remedies, respecting the rights of persons; of injuries to personal property; of injuries to real property, and first of dispossession or ouster of the freehold; of dispossession or ouster of chattels real; of trespass of nuisance; of waste; of subtraction; of disturbance; of injuries proceeding from, or affecting the crown; of the pursuit of remedies by action, and, first, of the original writ; of process; of pleading; of issue and demurrer; of the several species of trial; of the trial by jury; of judgment, and its incidents; of proceedings in the nature of appeals; of execution; of proceedings in the courts of

* *Sanctio justa, jubens honesta, et prohibens contraria*. Cic. 11. Philipp. 12. Bract. l. 1. c. 3.

† Book I. ch. 1.

equity. To this book the author has added an appendix, containing, N^o I. Proceedings on a writ of right patent: N^o II. Proceedings on an action of trespass in ejectment, by original, in the King's bench: N^o III. Proceedings on an action of debt in the court of common pleas; removed into the King's bench by writ of error.

Our author makes the following remarks on the erecting of courts of requests or conscience for the recovery of small debts; and the disuse of the ancient county and hundred courts.

“ The anxious desire that has been shewn to obtain these several acts, proves clearly that the nation in general is truly sensible of the great inconvenience arising from the disuse of the ancient county and hundred-courts; wherein causes of this small value were always formerly decided, with very little trouble and expence to the parties. But it is to be feared, that the general remedy which of late hath been principally applied to this inconvenience, (the erecting these new jurisdictions) may itself be attended in time with very ill consequences: as the method of proceeding therein is entirely in derogation of the common law; as their large discretionary powers create a petty tyranny in a set of standing commissioners; and as the disuse of the trial by jury may tend to estrange the minds of the people from that valuable prerogative of Englishmen, which has already been more than sufficiently excluded in many instances. How much rather is it to be wished, that the proceedings in the county and hundred-courts could again be revived, without burthening the freeholders with two fre-

quent and tedious attendances, but at the same time removing the delays that have insensibly crept into their proceedings, and the power that either party have of transferring at pleasure their suits to the courts at Westminster! And we may with satisfaction observe, that this experiment has been actually tried, and has succeeded in the populous county of Middlesex; which might serve as an example for others.”

We shall now give a short extract from the introductory part of our author's very full and accurate account of the trial by jury; and conclude with his elogium on that noble mode of trial.

“ Its establishment however and uses, in this island, of what date soever it be, though for a time greatly impaired and shaken by the introduction of the Norman trial by battle, was always so highly esteemed and valued by the people, that no conquest, no change of government, could ever prevail to abolish it. In *magna charta* it is more than once insisted on as the bulwark of our liberties; but especially by chap. 29. that no freeman shall be hurt in either his person or property, “ *nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum vel per legem terrae.*” A privilege which is couched in almost the same words with that of the Emperor Conrad, two hundred years before*: “ *nemo beneficium suum perdat, nisi secundum consuetudinem antecessorum nostrorum et per iudicium parium suorum.*” And it was ever esteemed, in all countries, a privilege of the highest and most beneficial nature:

But I will not mispend the reader's time in fruitless encomiums on this method of trial; but shall proceed to the dissection and examina-

* *LL. Longoq. l. 3. t. 8. l. 4.*

tion of it in all its parts, from whence indeed its highest encomium will arise; since the more it is searched into and understood, the more it is sure to be valued. And this is a species of knowledge most absolutely necessary for every gentleman in the kingdom: as well because he may be frequently called upon to determine in this capacity the rights of others, his fellow-subjects; as because his own property, his liberty, and his life, depend upon maintaining, in its legal force, the constitutional trial by jury."

After fully performing his promise, and analysing every part of this method of trial, our author goes on as follows:

"Upon these accounts the trial by jury ever has been, and I trust ever will be, looked upon as the glory of the English law. And, if it has so great an advantage over others in regulating civil property, how much must that advantage be heightened, when it is applied to criminal cases! But this we must refer to the ensuing book of these commentaries: only observing for the present, that it is the most transcendent privilege which any subject can enjoy, or wish for, that he cannot be affected either in his property, his liberty, or his person, but by the unanimous consent of twelve of his neighbours and equals. A constitution, that I may venture to affirm has, under providence, secured the just liberties of this nation for a long succession of ages. And therefore a celebrated French writer *, who concludes, that because Rome, Sparta, and Carthage have lost their liberties, therefore those of England in time must perish, should have recollected that Rome, Sparta,

and Carthage, were strangers to the trial by jury.

Great as this elogium may seem, it is no more than this admirable constitution, when traced to its principles, will be found in sober reason to deserve. The impartial administration of justice, which secures both our persons and our properties, is the great end of civil society. But if that be entirely entrusted to the magistracy, a select body of men, and those generally selected by the prince or such as enjoy the highest offices in the state, their decisions, in spite of their own natural integrity, will have frequently an involuntary bias towards those of their own rank and dignity: it is not to be expected from human nature, that *the few* should be always attentive to the interests and good of *the many*. On the other hand, if the power of judicature were placed at random in the hands of the multitude, their decisions would be wild and capricious, and a new rule of action would be every day established in our courts. It is wisely therefore ordered, that the principles and axioms of law, which are general propositions, flowing from abstracted reason, and not accommodated to times or to men, should be deposited in the breasts of the judges, to be occasionally applied to such facts as come properly ascertained before them. For here partiality can have little scope: the law is well known, and is the same for all ranks and degrees; it follows as a regular conclusion from the premises of fact pre-established. But in settling and adjusting a question of fact, when intrusted to any single magistrate, partiality and injustice have an ample field to range in; either by bold-

* Montq. Sp. L. xi. 6.

ly asserting that to be proved which is not so, or more artfully by suppressing some circumstances, stretching and warping others, and distinguishing away the remainder. Here therefore a competent number of sensible and upright jurymen, chosen by lot from among those of the middle rank, will be found the best investigators of truth, and the surest guardians of public justice. For the most powerful individual in the state will be cautious of committing any flagrant invasion of another's right, when he knows that the fact of his oppression must be examined and decided by twelve indifferent men, not appointed till the hour of trial; and that, when once the fact is ascertained, the law must of course redress it. This therefore preserves in the hands of the people that share which they ought to have in the administration of public justice, and prevents the encroachments of the more powerful and wealthy citizens. Every new tribunal, erected for the decision of facts, without the intervention of a jury, (whether composed of justices of the peace, commissioners of the revenue, judges of a court of conscience, or any other standing magistrates) is a step towards establishing aristocracy, the most oppressive of absolute governments. The feudal system, which, for the sake of military subordination, pursued an aristocratical plan in all its arrangements of property, had been intolerable in times of peace, had it not been wisely counterpoised by that privilege, so universally diffused through every part of it, the trial by the feudal peers. And in every country on the continent, as the trial by the peers has been gradually disused, so the nobles have increased in

power, till the state has been torn to pieces by rival factions, and oligarchy in effect has been established, though under the shadow of regal government; unless where the miserable commons have taken shelter under absolute monarchy, as the lighter evil of the two. And, particularly, it is a circumstance well worthy an Englishman's observation, that in Sweden the trial by jury, that bulwark of northern liberty, which continued in its full vigour so lately as the middle of last century*, is now fallen into disuse†: and that there, though the regal power is in no country so closely limited, yet the liberties of the commons are extinguished, and the government is degenerated into a mere aristocracy‡. It is therefore, upon the whole, a duty which every man owes to his country, his friends, his posterity, and himself, to maintain to the utmost of his power this valuable constitution in all its rights; to restore it to its antient dignity, if at all impaired by the different value of property, or otherwise deviated from its first institution; to amend it, wherever it is defective; and, above all, to guard with the most jealous circumspection against the introduction of new and arbitrary methods of trial, which, under a variety of plausible pretences, may in time imperceptibly undermine this best preservative of English liberty."

We are sorry that our limits at present prevent our giving some other extracts from this work, every one of which would be highly pleasing, as well as useful, to such of our readers as have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the original.

* Whitelock of parl. 427. † Mod. Un. Hist. xxxiii. 22.

‡ Ibid. 17.

C O N T E N T S.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

C H A P. I.

Rupture between the two great empires of the East and North. Invasion of the island of Corsica by the French, in consequence of a treaty concluded with the Republic of Genoa, by which that island is ceded to the French King. Different opinions of the importance of Corsica, and some observations on the conduct of the neighbouring powers. Seizure of the Pope's territories in France and Italy. The strict union subsisting between the Princes of the Bourbon line becomes more formidable from the conjunction of the House of Austria and Court of Portugal. Deplorable state of Poland. Some observations on the state and conduct of the great belligerent powers in the North. Germany.

[1

C H A P. II.

Proceedings of the Grand Commission in Poland; among many other regulations, resolves to suppress the jurisdiction of the Nunciature. The Pope's Nuncio delivers briefs to the King, Primate, and Bishops, and a manifesto to the Great Chancellor, in which he threatens with excommunication those who subscribe to the acts of the Commissioners. The late Marshal of the Confederacy in Lithuania enters a protest against all the acts of the Grand Commission, and against every thing that shall be transacted under the influence of foreign arms. All the treaties between the Republic, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, are confirmed and renewed. Great immunities are granted to the Russian merchants. The Diet meets, and ratifies all the acts of the High Commission. The two great Confederacies are declared to be at an end; patriotic behaviour of the Grand Marshals. The Diet breaks up, and every thing is immediately after in confusion. Inconsistency of the accounts we receive, of the state and conduct of the different parties in that country.

[8

C H A P. III.

A Confederacy formed in Podolia. The Confederates take the city and castle of Bar, and oblige the commander of the crown troops in that province to take refuge in the fortress of Kamineck. Several other Confederacies

formed, particularly at Halits, and in the city of Lublin; in the last of which places a skirmish ensued with the Russians, by which great mischief was done, and part of the city burnt. The Russian general Podhoriczani defeats a considerable body of the Confederates of Bar near Constantinow. The Confederates of Halics, under the Staroste Potocki, take the town of Brezani; but are soon after defeated by Colonel Weissman, and pursued into Moldavia. City of Cracow taken by the Confederates of Cracovia, who are besieged by the Russians. Engagements near Bar; the city and castle taken. Insurrection and barbarities of the Greek peasants in the Ukraine. [12

C H A P. IV.

Siege of Cracow. The confederates desire a capitulation, which is refused by the Russian Generals. The city at length taken by storm. Deplorable state of the country. Insurrection of the Greek peasants at Mozyr in Lithuania. A new irruption of the Haydamacks into the Ukraine; and a second insurrection of the peasants in that country. Town of Zwaniec plundered and burnt by the Turks. Several confederacies formed in Lithuania. Strange conduct of the confederates in that dutchy; those of Ocszmania invest Prince Radziwil, and are themselves surrounded and taken by the Russians. Motions of the Turks and Tartars. Manifestos dispersed by the confederates. The Russians form lines upon the frontiers. [20

C H A P. V.

Russia. Declaration on the war with Turkey. Preparations for it. Adventurer Stephano. Great bravery of the Montenerins: are at length defeated by the Turks. Conduct of the Porte with respect to Poland. Affair at Balta. New Vizir appointed. Russian Resident summoned to the Diwan; several articles proposed to him; is sent to the Castle of the Seven Towers. Turkish manifesto. Vast preparations for the war. M. Obrescow, the Russian Minister, is removed from the Castle of the Seven Towers to the Keeper's house, through the intervention of the English Ambassador. [26

C H A P. VI.

The Empire. Conduct of the court of Vienna. Of the Electoral house of Saxony. King of Prussia. Liberal donation to his subjects in Silesia. Extraordinary disturbances at Neufchattel; murder of the Sieur Gaudot. Flourishing state of Denmark. Attention paid by the King to the arts, and encouragement given to the professors of them. An order given for a general survey of that kingdom. State of Sweden. Extraordinary exertion of vigour and spirit in the King. Abdicates the Crown. A proclamation issued, for an anticipated convocation of the states. The King resumes the Government. [34

C H A P. VII.

France. The King takes possession of the Pope's territories in Avignon and the Venaisin. Treaty with the Republic of Genoa, and a Declaration in regard to Corsica. Extraordinary powers granted by the King to the Grand Council;

Council; debates in the Parliament at Paris, and remonstrances upon that subject. Great clamours and complaints in consequence of the scarcity of provisions. Remarkable Remonstrance made by the Chamber of Vacations of the Parliament of Normandy. Regulations made by the King of Spain, to circumscribe the power of the Clergy in general, and of the Inquisition in particular; to reform the Clergy and Universities; and to enlarge the liberty of the Press. A company of French Merchants obtain a grant to work the Gold-mines in the province of Andalusia. An Ediēt against the importation of painted or printed linens or cottons, with a view to establish manufactures of that kind in Spain.

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C H A P. VIII.

Italy. Pragmatic Sanction published by the Duke of Parma. Pope's Brief issued against the Duke. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Parma; and a declaration published in answer to the Brief. Debates in Rome about the Jesuits. Benevento and Corvo taken by the King of Naples. Jesuits expelled from the Island of Malta. Unsuccessful applications made to the Pope by the allied Powers, for the revocation of the Brief against the Duke of Parma. King of Naples lays claim to Castro and Ronciglione. Duke of Modena lays claim to the Dutchy of Ferrara. Militia raised in the Ecclesiastical State. Regulations made by the Republic of Venice. The banished Jesuits expelled from Corsica. Letter wrote by the Pontiff to the Empress Queen. Coercive measures pursued by the court of Naples, in regard to the Clergy.

[*50]

C H A P. IX.

Corsica. Conduct of the French previous to the invasion. Engagements between Bastia and Fiorenzo. The communication opened between these places. Furiani and several other places taken. French invade Casinca; are obliged to repass the Golo with loss. M. De Grand Maison sacks Oletta; is attacked by the Corsicans at Murato; obliged to desert his camp at night, and retire to Oletta. French besieged in Borgo; M. De Chauvelin marches to their relief, is defeated by the Corsicans. Garrison of Borgo surrender prisoners of war. Ineffectual attempts of the French upon Pietra and Isola Rossa.

[*58]

C H A P. X.

War in India. Hyder Aly and the Nizam defeated by Colonel Smith. Peace concluded with the Nizam. A squadron fitted out at Bombay; Mangalore taken, and Hyder Aly's ships seized. Great dissatisfaction excited by the new laws for imposing duties in the Colonies. Boston resolutions. Circular letters sent by the Assembly. Secretary of State appointed for the Colonies. A requisition made to the new Assembly. Answers to the Secretary of State's letter, and to the messages from the Governor. The Assembly dissolved. Disturbances caused by the seizure of a sloop. The Commissioners of the Customs retire to Castle William. Proceedings of the Town-meeting; of the Committee of Convention. Troops and ships of war arrive from Halifax and Ireland.

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C H A P. XI.

State of the Ministry. The Parliament meets. The King in his Speech recommends a particular attention to the distresses of the people, occasioned by the high price of provisions. Petition from the City of London on that subject; proceedings and debates thereon. A new Bill for restraining East India dividends. Petition against it from the Company. Great debates on the subject; the Bill passes. Motion for bringing in the Nullum Tempus Bill. Transactions relative to that motion. Great debates thereon; the affair deferred to the next session. A bill passed for limiting the duration of the Irish Parliaments. An end put to the session; Parliament dissolved, and writs issued for a general Election. New Parliament meets; address on the late disturbances; Provision Bills renewed; the Parliament adjourns. [*75]

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